"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Friday; Saturday, fair, warmer; west winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,830. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MORGAN MAY RECALL MONEY FOR SUBWAYS

City Notified That Bankers Can't Keep $170,000,000 Tied Up Indefinitely.

ACTION ASKED FOR AT ONCE

McAneny Not Disposed to Accept Proposal Till Dual System Routes Are Fixed—B. R. T. Uneasy.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has written to Borough President McAneny and Mayor Gaynor to inform them that unless the city accepts the company's subway proposal "within a few days" its bankers may withdraw from their undertaking to provide the $170,000,000 which will be needed to carry out the Interborough's part of the bargain. The letter to the Mayor is the more explicit In that Mr. Shonts quotes J. P. Morgan, Jr., for the statement that the financial situation is less favorable than it was when the agreement as to the money was made, but that if the Board of Estimate would accept the Interborough proposal at the meeting which it held yesterday the deal might be put through. Even in that case Mr. Morgan informed Mr. Shonts that it might be necessary to ask more liberal terms from the city.

In spite of these letters, the Board of Estimate took no action at its meeting yesterday. Borough President McAneny said that the question of the Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel under the East River, which has been granted to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, would be considered by his committee along with other subway routes, and that was the only allusion to subway affairs. There was, however, much perturbation in the board, and it was decided that a meeting of the board shall be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Mayor's office, at which the entire situation is to be canvassed.

The Mayor at this meeting will urge that the board forthwith pass a resolution adopting in principle the offer of the Interborough, and he may receive the support of the Controller. He takes the view that there has been an absolutely unnecessary delay in adopting the Interborough proposal in outline, and that any changes in route and other details should be left for consideration till the contracts come up.

Mr. McAneny will take a different position. He is, of course, pledged to the Interborough plan, but he feels strongly that the board ought not to accept it immediately. In a lengthy statement he has given his views, making it appear necessary to have a settlement first of a number of routes and the absolute assurance of the establishment of the dual system before a vote is taken on the Interborough proposal. These matters cannot be settled to-day, as in the question of some of the routes a difference of opinion has developed between the companies and the Public Service Commission.

Deadlock Most Likely.

Consequently, Mr. McAneny is likely to object to any vote on the Interborough proposal being taken to-day, and, as President Mitchel has always been understood to be hostile to the Interborough plan in its entirety, it is by no means unlikely that the board will be deadlocked. Moreover, as any action to be taken this afternoon must be by unanimous consent, there does not seem much hope that the approval that the Interborough bankers desire will be forthcoming at once.

The question then arises as to what is the precise meaning to be placed on Mr. Shonts's letters and how long a time will be allowed the Board of Estimate before J. P. Morgan & Co. cancel their agreement with the company. It is understood generally by the city officials that no such action would be taken for another week, and that this would permit the board to take action, if it wished to, at its regular meeting next Thursday.

At the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. it was said yesterday that the letters to the Mayor and Mr. McAneny must not be construed in any way as a threat and that they had not been written in any temper.

"On the contrary," it was said, "the decision to send these letters was the natural outcome of sober thought and a study of conditions. We think the people of New York City will realize that it is not fair to hold the Interborough indefinitely to a promise made to fit conditions at the time it was made.

"The Interborough's end of the new subway construction calls for a larger outlay of private capital than any other project under discussion. As bankers for that company, we have to stand ready to supply a total of around $170,000,000. While the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate are disagreeing on points supposed to have been thoroughly threshed out and settled, time is going on and conditions are quickly changing in the bond market, in the money markets of the world, in the political situation, and in the ranks of labor. The situation now is very different from that prevailing two months ago, when the financing was being arranged.

"J. P. Morgan & Co. have not threatened the Board of Estimate. They are simply obeying ordinary business precautions in serving notice that they do not propose to keep a financing offer open indefinitely. It is not possible to apportion part of the load to a syndicate until the awards are made and the brokers cannot be tied up to contingent financing forever. If there are difficulties in the way of the subway award, Morgan & Co. are prepared to reopen negotiations for financing when an agreement shall finally be reached."

Warning From Interborough.

Here is the letter of Mr. Shonts to Borough President McAneny:

May 4, 1913.

My dear Mr. McAneny:

As you are aware the Interborough Company made arrangements with J. P. Morgan & Co. to finance the Interborough Company's proposition for rapid transit improvements made to the Public Service Commission Feb. 27, 1912; accepted by that body, March 13, 1912, and referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for its approval.

Our agreement with the bankers was based upon our understanding with the city officials that the proposition, as made, was acceptable to the majority both of the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and would be promptly acted upon and formally approved by both those bodies.

Because of the unexpected delay on the part of the committee of which you are Chairman in making a report to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, action by that body has been delayed until now. Under date of May 3, 1912, our bankers have notified us in writing that, because of changed conditions, if they do not hear from us in the next few days that our proposition has been accepted by the responsible city authorities, they will be compelled to cancel their existing agreement with us to finance the proposed rapid transit improvements.

I therefore trust that our proposal of Feb. 27, 1912, may receive the formal approval

Continued on Page 2.

PEER'S SON A FISHERMAN.

Viscount Newry Joins Irish Herring Fleet to Aid Family Coffers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—Viscount Newry, eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kilmorey, has struck out in what is a new line of business for the more or less impoverished aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Kilmorey escutcheon is in need of reblazoning, and not a few matchmakers have considered Viscount Newry's mariage to an American heiress would be an excellent method of regilding it.

Several attempts have been made in recent years to bring the young guardsman in contact with possible transatlantic brides. Nothing, however, came of these well-intentioned designs.

Viscount Newry has now started a fishing business. He has designed and built his own fishing smack at Kilkeel, a little seaport which ranks as one of the most picturesque in Ulster, and which enjoys the advantage of being close to the estate of his father, the Earl of Kilmorey.

Lord Newry's new boat, with his Lordship at the helm, has now gone with the local herring fleet to the south of Ireland to engage in fishing there until the season opens at Kilkeel.

ROOSEVELT AS A DELEGATE.

Rumor from Brooklyn via Chicago Alarming the Taft Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—A scare was thrown into the Taft camp to-day when information reached the President's campaign managers that Col. Roosevelt not only would come to Chicago to take charge of his forces, but would sit in the convention as a delegate.

Details of the reported Roosevelt plan to get into the thick of the convention battle and actually take the rôle of spokesman for his own delegates in the terrific fights which are sure to result in the Coliseum reached the Chicago managers of the President's campaign by way of Brooklyn.

According to this information, Col. Roosevelt has been equipped with a proxy from one of the New York State delegates who resides in the City of Churches. The Brooklyn man is said to be ready to relinquish his place on the delegation if Mr. Roosevelt desires to sit in the New York delegation.

The Taft managers at once attempted to turn the information to their advantage by raising the cry that Col. Roosevelt was confessing his defeat thus early in the battle and was planning to start a stampede in the convention, led by himself, in the hope of turning defeat into victory at the eleventh hour.

MOTHER DIED TO JOIN SONS.

Double Tragedy Sent Mrs. Davenport to the River—Last of Family.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLYOKE, May 9.—The finding of the body of Mrs. Charles H. Davenport of South Hadley Falls in the Connecticut River at Hockanum, Conn., to-day is the last chapter of a family tragedy.

Mrs. Davenport, who disappeared on Dec. 20, was the mother of Charles H. Davenport, Jr., a paper salesman, who was last seen alive in the lobby of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in New York, in the Spring of 1910, and whose body was found in the East River several weeks later. Another son, J. K. Warner Davenport, an electrical engineer, died in a Philadelphia hospital after an operation. The first intimation his parents had of his illness was a telegram announcing his death.

Brooding over the double bereavement unbalanced Mrs. Davenport's mind, and when her husband returned from a business trip the week before Christmas he found a note which read:

"I have gone to join my boys."

The elder Davenport, who was widely known in the paper trade, failed steadily and died a few weeks ago, a broken-hearted man.

ROCKEFELLER WILL FIGHT.

Oil King Said to Intend to Protest Defeat of His School Trustee.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 9.—John D. Rockefeller intends to protest the election of Irving L. Bryant, the Pocantico Hills farmer, who on Tuesday night defeated Mrs. David M. Milton, Mr. Rockefeller's candidate for School Trustee, by one vote. Mr. Rockefeller has had an investigation made, and he has learned, it is said, that one ballot for Mrs. Milton was thrown out by the tellers because the writing was indistinct. Two persons voted who had lived in the district but two weeks, it was declared. On these technicalities it is said Mr. Rockefeller hopes that the authorities at Albany will order a new election. If they do Mr. Rockefeller will see that his supporters are at the polls, and it is said there is little doubt but that he will be able to beat Bryant. Bryant said to-day that he had not heard about the protest, but that he was not surprised. "I intend to fight for my rights," said Bryant. "They can't frighten me, and I'm not afraid of Rockefeller either."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"Chivalry!" She Cried in Car Encounter, "Suffragette," Said He.

It happened in a trolley car. A large, broad-shouldered man was being pushed from behind by a nervous, narrow-faced woman. As he moved up the step and into the crowd, tried to pay his fare, and get his change from the conductor, she was evidently much annoyed by his deliberation, and, as he was so large, she could not get past him.

Finally his fare was paid and he managed to get through the door into the car. He sank into a seat with a patient look on his face. The nervous, narrow-faced woman was close behind him.

As she sat down she jerked out over her shoulder at him, "Chivalry," and he, with a smile on his face, said, "Suffragette."

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

More Than a Dozen Felt—Houses Damaged, but No Deaths Reported.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, May 8 (Delayed in transmission).—More than a dozen earthquakes were felt here at intervals from 6:30 o'clock this morning up to 3:50 o'clock this evening. The last shock was the most severe, and some adobe houses were damaged. No injuries to persons here have been reported, though many were greatly alarmed and thousands are passing the night outdoors in the plaza and in gardens. There is an unconfirmed rumor that some persons were killed at Tepic.

An agent of the National Railway at Tlajomulco, in the State of Jalisco, ten miles west of here, reports that a shock opened a cleft in the mountains.

Dine at KALIL'S, 14-18 Park Place. Music noon and evenings.—Adv.

HOME RULE CARRIED BY MAJORITY OF 101

Commons Pass Second Reading —A Record House in the Present Parliament.

BONAR LAW SEES DISASTER

Predicts Financial Troubles — Redmond Says That Ireland Will Now Be Loyal to the Empire.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—The division on the second reading of the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons to-night brought out one of the fullest votes in recent years.

The vote in favor of the second reading was 372, and against 271, giving the Government a majority of 101.

In the present state of parties in the House the Government has 392 votes, of which 84 are Nationalists. Only 81 Nationalists voted, so that the combined British majority in favor of the bill was only 20.

The closing hours of the second reading stage were tense with excitement. The House was crowded, and the cheers that punctuated the final speeches on both sides were evidence of the approach of a great test in the division. From the lobby this excitement spread to the strangers' gallery and moved to vociferous protest a former Nationalist member, who had to be ejected.

The result of the division is regarded by the Opposition as a good augury, and it fell below the confident expectation of the Government whips.

Ten days have now been given to the Home Rule bill. There remain the committee stage, report stage, and third reading stage before the bill is ready for the House of Lords. To these three stages the Government purposes to give not more than seventy-eight days.

LONDON, May 9.—The Government carried the Home Rule bill on its second reading in the House of Commons to-night by a majority of 101, as against 94 for the first reading. The vote was 372 to 271.

It was the most largely attended House of the present Parliament. Both sides had done their utmost to obtain every available vote. Ex-Premier Balfour and Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, returned from Weymouth in order to be present.

The announcement of the figures, showing an increased majority, was greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations on the Government side, and Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, received a great ovation on leaving the House with his wife and daughter from the crowd assembled outside.

The bill was formally referred to a committee of the whole House, but as Irish Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment are being taken concurrently, it will now be the turn of the Welsh bill. The committee stage of the Home Rule bill is not likely to be reached until after Whitsuntide, and will probably occupy a couple of months, even with a liberal application of the closure rules, as the Opposition is preparing an endless list of amendments, and will adopt every possible means to obstruct the measure.

It is a curious circumstance that the second reading of the Home Rule bill coincides with the disappearance of the word "Conservative" as the official designation of the Tory Party. A conference of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Parties to-day finally resolved upon a fusion of the two parties under the title of "National Unionist Association." Thus the Liberal Unionists who seceded from Gladstone on his espousal of Home Rule now become part and parcel of the Tory Party.

The biggest guns of the attack and defense had been reserved for the conclusion of the second reading stage of the Home Rule bill. Before the vote was taken to-night John E. Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist Party; Andrew Bonar Law, the leader of the Opposition, and Premier Asquith delivered speeches for or against the measure.

Mr. Redmond's Speech.

Mr. Redmond entered the fray this afternoon with an assertion of the justice of the claim of Irishmen to manage their own affairs, which, he said, was now generally conceded. Ireland, he thought, had reason to be well satisfied with the course of the debate. The critics of the bill had built their arguments on the remarkable proposition that, having obtained a great charter of liberty, the Irish would prove themselves a Nation of fools and would immediately set to work to wreck and ruin their own Constitution. Such malicious folly had never been committed by any other section of the empire to which home rule had been granted, so why should it be attributed to Ireland?

The moment home rule was granted, continued Mr. Redmond, it would become the highest interest of the Irish Nation to safeguard the Constitution, to utilize it in moderation, to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and, for the first time in Ireland's history, to do all in its power to promote the unity, the prosperity, and the welfare of the empire.

The Irish leader said he firmly believed that in a very short time all the old party divisions in Ireland would disappear. Responsibility would have the effect of steadying men of all political views. If he had the task of nominating the Irish Senate to-morrow he would put in it a large majority of men who had not been on his side in the struggle for home rule in the last thirty years.

Mr. Redmond said he had been a Federalist all his life, and welcomed the present bill as the first step toward a great system of federation all around. The Nationalists, he said, accepted the bill as a final settlement of the international quarrel between England and Ireland, and when saying this he spoke not only for Irishmen in Ireland but for those in the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

From the point of view of the foreign policy and military strength of Great Britain, home rule, in Mr. Redmond's opinion, was the most urgent step that could be taken for safeguarding the British Isles. He concluded:

"If you want to a present to the world in those events which England may have to face a spectacle of real solidarity, and if you want to remove the obstacles that stand in the way of the natural unity of understanding and action which should exist between this country and the great

Continued on Page 2.

VOTES FOR WOMEN MEN'S VIEWS AIRED

As well as women's "Pro" and "Anti" opinions in a remarkable pageful of letters prompted by the Suffrage Parade and this newspaper's judgment thereon.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ROOSEVELT SWAYED BY WHIMS, SAYS KNOX

Has Imperious Ambitions, Vanities, and Mysterious Antipathies, He Tells Californians.

CITES HIS PRAISE OF TAFT

But Now He "Would Break the Rule of His Country and His Own Word to Gain the Seat of a Friend."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9.—In a speech here to-night before the Southern California Taft Association, in which Secretary of State Knox made his first political utterance since his return from Central America, he defended President Taft from the criticisms of Col. Roosevelt and attacked the Colonel as a man "prompted by whims," of "imperious ambitions, vanities, and mysterious antipathies," and as "one who would break the rule of his party and his country and his own word to gain the seat of a friend."

"The new Nationalism" of Col. Roosevelt was termed by Secretary Knox "as violent an assault upon the autonomy of the States as the new Nationalism of 1861 was upon the integrity of the Union."

"In refutation of Col. Roosevelt's claim that President Taft was unfit for re-election," Mr. Knox cited the Colonel's language in 1908, when he commended Taft as the "true friend of reform, the true foe of abuses."

Mr. Knox, declaring that "this is perhaps one of the most extraordinary ante-convention campaigns within the history of our party," said that the effort so far "has been to confuse the situation by dragging in issues with which the States alone are concerned."

Mr. Knox then summarized and compared the claims to reform achievements of Col. Roosevelt and President Taft, asserting that the President's accomplishments far outweigh those of his predecessor.

"If Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "claims that President Taft is seeking or has the support of the men who for years have stood for leadership in the Republican Party and guided its columns to victory, President Taft can reply that Mr. Roosevelt sought and had their support in his campaign in 1904 and that in many places now his interests are in the hands of rejected and disaffected political bosses whose political offenses 'smell to heaven.'

"If Mr. Roosevelt claims that he is not in favor of reciprocity with Canada, President Taft can point to the fact that before entering into that great agreement, he consulted Mr. Roosevelt and obtained his hearty and unqualified approval of it."

Mr. Knox quoted a eulogy of Mr. Taft by Col. Roosevelt in 1908 as an answer to the Colonel's assertion "that President Taft is unfit to succeed himself." He also cited passages of praise of Mr. Taft in Mr. Roosevelt's speech as temporary Chairman of the Saratoga Convention in 1910.

"Mr. Roosevelt," the speaker continued, "has given no coherent reason for changing his just appraisement of Mr. Taft's character and qualifications.

"If Mr. Roosevelt claims that President Taft's actions have been inconsistent with his declarations in 1908, President Taft can point among other examples to the following declarations by Mr. Roosevelt:

Nov. 8, 1904—Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

Dec. 11, 1907—I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced.

Feb. 25, 1912—I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered me.

The most conspicuous point of difference between Taft and Roosevelt, Mr. Knox asserted, centred in the "New Nationalism" proposed by Col. Roosevelt.

"This involves," he said, "a new conception by Mr. Roosevelt of the cohesive principles by which the States are bound together to constitute the United States of America.

"We heard much of a new nationalism prior to 1861. It was also predicted upon a false conception of the nature of the Union. Its fundamental weakness was that some States claimed the right to destroy the Union by separating themselves from the Union. That issue was decided by the most tragic war of modern times—a war that carried grief into a million American homes.

"The new nationalism of Mr. Roosevelt represents the other extreme. It is as violent an assault upon the autonomy of the States as the new nationalism of 1861 was upon the integrity of the Union.

"Who dares prophesy that the people—the patient, undemonstrative people whose full voice is never heard except in great crises—will not, when aroused to the danger of the substantial loss of independent Statehood at as great cost, defend the States as they did the Union?"

Mr. Knox made an earnest plea that President Taft receive a second term.

"This has been," he said, "the Republican rule, without exception except one, (President Hayes,) which so forcibly emphasizes the rule, and unless the Republican Party has become the plaything of one man, prompted by his whims, his imperious ambitions, his vanities, and mysterious antipathies, it will not break the rule now by refusing a renomination to the man who has the proud distinction of having received more votes than were ever cast by the American people for any other candidate for President.

"On the other hand, you have one who has served two terms as President, who would break the rule of his party and his country and his own solemn word to gain the seat of his friend.

"It is for you to decide between them."

SENATE FOR 8-HOUR BILL.

Labor Measure Will Probably Pass—Already Through the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—A poll of the Senate discloses the fact that the Eight-Hour bill will probably pass that body. The measure has already passed the House, and the President will certainly sign it. Senator Borah of Idaho, Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, had intended to bring the bill up for discussion to-day, but the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill crowded it out.

The measure provides for only eight-hour day labor in the fulfillment of Government contracts, just as is now provided in the case of the more recently authorized contracts for battleship construction.

CHANGE IN SOUTHERN EXPRESS.

Beginning May 12, Pennsylvania Railroad Washington Express, connecting with Southern Railway, now leaving at 12:38 P. M., will be changed to leave Pennsylvania Station at 12:03 P. M.—Adv.

GERMAN LINES' POOL WITH MORGAN ENDED

Berlin Surprised by Financial Deal of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd.

HAD LASTED FOR TEN YEARS

Prospectus Reveals a Mutual Guaranteeing of Dividends — Hamburg Line's New Insurance Plan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 9.—The German financial press express surprise to-night at the revelation, which has just been made, that the membership of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines in the International Mercantile Marine Company terminated in February, 1912, after ten years' existence.

The German lines during the existence of the arrangement were obligated to pay to the Morgan syndicate dividends equal to those accruing on $5,000,000 worth of shares if their earnings exceeded a specified amount. The syndicate for its part was obligated to pay to the German lines a sum equivalent to 6 per cent. on $5,000,000.

The expiration of the arrangement was made public in connection with the Hamburg-American's flotation of $6,250,000 of new shares.

Another interesting revelation is that the Hamburg-American Line, presumably in consequence of the Titanic disaster, has reinsured the self-insurance which it carries against the loss of vessels by insuring all its vessels against total loss as well as against the results of losses arising from wrecks of other ships.

The only connection between the German steamship lines and the International Mercantile Marine Company, as far as is known here, was through the old North Atlantic pool, by which the two principal German lines and the International Mercantile Marine jointly participated in earnings, derived from third-class passenger traffic.

This pool, which originated when the International Mercantile Marine Company was organized in 1902, after immigrant traffic rate wars which became acute just after the Spanish war, was devised to give the principal immigrant carrying lines approximately a pro rata share in the profits of the business and do away with the temptation to rate cutting. The agreement was to run for ten years. This period has now expired.

WIFE SUES TILLMAN'S SON.

Asks for a Divorce—Acouses Him of Drunkenness.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9.—Suit for divorce has been filed by Mrs. Benjamin R. Tillman, Jr., whose husband is a son of former United States Senator Tillman and now a Government clerk in Washington. Mrs. Tillman has established a residence in Cincinnati and has brought suit there, because the Constitution of South Carolina does not permit divorce.

Mrs. Tillman accuses her husband of chronic drunkenness and says that he shamefully abused her. She also charges that he squandered much of her fortune. She left her husband about two years ago. Soon after that she brought suit to recover her two children, which had been taken from her by her husband and given to Senator and Mrs. Tillman. Young Tillman went so far as to deed the children to his parents. The South Carolina Supreme Court awarded the children to their mother and severely criticised young Tillman and also Senator Tillman. The domestic troubles of his son are thought to have been responsible in part for the physical breakdown of the ex-Senator.

Before marriage young Mrs. Tillman was a Miss Dugas. She is a granddaughter of the late Gov. Pickens, who after distinguished service in his State went to St. Petersburg as United States Minister. The marriage of Miss Dugas to B. R. Tillman, Jr., caused a surprise, for the Tillmans belonged to a different social set and had always been the political foes of the class represented by Miss Dugas.

ATTACK "STOVER AT YALE."

Senior Students Resent Johnson's Criticisms of the University.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9.—The senior class at Yale has been indulging in a number of pointed criticisms of Owen Johnson (Yale, 1900) for his unflattering view of the university given in his book "Stover at Yale." A number of questions were sent to the class relative to the book, and 86 per cent. in their replies state that the impression given by the book entirely misrepresents the university as it is to-day, while 9 per cent. believe it true, and 5 per cent. are doubtful.

Some of the criticisms were:

"Bad. Too much fiction."

"It harms the college by giving outsiders a wrong impression of Yale."

"Unquestionably unfavorable to the university. It is to be deplored that Mr. Johnson has given his alma mater such a sordid aspect."

"The book comes from the narrow-minded man who has not been a leader."

ITALY DENIES DEFEAT STORY.

Turkish Governor Alleged to Have Sent It Is a Prisoner of War.

ROME, May 9.—An official note issued to-day declares that the pretended Turkish dispatch received from the Governor of Rhodes to the effect that the Turkish troops had won a great victory there and captured 1,000 Italians is false.

On the contrary, it is stated that the Turkish Governor of Rhodes and his Secretary are prisoners of the Italians, and will be brought to Italy.

SPECIAL TRAIN TO PRINCETON

and return, Pennsylvania Railroad, next Saturday, May 11, account inauguration President Hibben, and Princeton-Cornell baseball game. Leave Pennsylvania Station 8:30 A. M. Returning leave Princeton thirty minutes after game, stopping at New Brunswick, Elisabeth, Newark. —Adv.

LONDON TAILORS ALL STRIKE.

30,000 East End Workers Now Quit —No New Suits for Anyone.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—The tailors' strike has now become a matter of serious concern to all London. When nearly 30,000 East End male and female workers join the 20,000 West End strikers to-morrow the master tailors in the city will be as helpless to fulfill their customers' orders as are their fellow-tradesmen of the West End.

The heat wave which descended upon London was the cause of many orders for thinner suits. City tailors accepted the orders, but the perspiring customers were told that their fulfillment could not be guaranteed as long as the strike lasted. There is not a master tailor in the whole of London who can definitely promise a new suit or tailor-made costume.

In accordance with the decision arrived at on Wednesday night, about 10,000 tailors and tailoresses in the East End ceased work to-day and made it a holiday. The extension of the strike means a loss of hundreds and thousands of pounds to London tailors. May is a month which always decides whether the year will be good or bad.

DRAFT RIOT ACTION RENEWED

Jury Trial Asked for Loss First Alleged in 1863.

Banton Moore, a lawyer of 1 Liberty Street, applied to the calendar clerks of the Supreme Court yesterday for a jury trial of one of the old draft riot actions begun against the city in 1863. Charles E. Appleby, one of those who claimed to have suffered loss at the hands of the anti-draft mobs, is Mr. Moore's client.

The note of issue filed in the case declares that the city filed an answer on Dec. 21, 1863. No explanation of the delay in bringing the suit to trial was offered.

BOLT STRIKES BOY FISHING.

Found Unconscious After a Storm—Ground Torn Up by Lightning.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Albany was the centre of three electric storms this afternoon. No damage is reported.

Fred Moody, 22, was struck by lightning while fishing on the banks of Rensselaer Lake. At the Albany Hospital he was restored to consciousness. The bolt which struck him ploughed up the ground to quite a depth.

SEVEN DROWN IN LAKE STORM

Gasoline Launch, Carrying Chicago Visitors, Lost in Illinois.

FOX LAKE, Ill., May 9.—Mrs. Mabel Hansen, 4,644 Austin Avenue, Chicago, and six friends were drowned in a storm which swept Fox Lake last evening. Mrs. Hansen's body was recovered to-day and searching parties are dragging the lake for the bodies of the other victims.

Others believed to have drowned are Herman Huhn, restaurant keeper, Ingelside, Ill.; George Russell, liveryman, Ingelside, Ill.; Jacob Hoefer, Des Plaines, Ill.; Michael Klunder, 1,643 Brigham Street, Chicago; Louis Truschke, saloon keeper, 1,643 Brigham Street, Chicago; unidentified man, 20 years old, believed to have lived in Chicago.

A cap, the pocketbook of Hoefer, a book, an oil can, and a number of empty bottles were found in the water near the body of Mrs. Hansen. The party left the Lippencott Hotel on Fox Lake to go to another hotel shortly after 8 o'clock last evening in a 16-foot steel gasoline launch owned by Huhn. Five minutes after leaving the hotel wharf persons on the shore heard cries for help, and a boat was sent to the rescue. No trace of the boat or the victims was found, and after an unsuccessful search the quest was abandoned until this morning.

STRIKE VOTE ON 47 ROADS.

Sympathetic Strike Suggested for Men of Harriman Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—Word was received from Kansas City to-night that strike ballots had been sent out to the 300,000 members of the Federation of Federated Shop employes to determine whether the men employed on the forty-seven railroads west and south of Chicago shall strike in sympathy with the men who have been out on the Harriman lines since last Fall.

These ballots were received in Chicago to-day, and, while a number of the members are voting independently of instructions from their local unions, a majority will not make their decision known until after a more formal discussion of the matter at meetings which have been called for this purpose.

Otis O'Neal, Secretary of the Car Finishers' Union, called a meeting of the members to-night to be held to-morrow evening, and it is expected that the decision will be unanimous to stand by their brothers of the Harriman lines. It is said that other members of the Federation will also hold meetings for the purpose of arriving at a decision in the matter.

It is declared here to-night that all of the car repairers, freight handlers, and possibly other departments of the forty-seven railroads, will vote on the question.

ATTACKS UNION SEMINARY.

Philadelphia Pastor Calls It a Unitarian Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The Rev. Edwin J. Reinke, pastor of the James Evans Memorial Presbyterian Church, has startled his denomination on the eve of the General Assembly by declaring Union Theological Seminary to be a Unitarian institution.

His attack on the seminary is contained in an open letter to the Assembly. He bases his charge of unitarianism upon a book written by Prof. William Adams Brown, entitled "Christian Theology in Outline."

"Dr. Brown's book is Simon-pure Unitarianism of the most offensive modern type," declares Mr. Reinke. "The seminary students applying for licensure at the hands of the Presbyterian Church have of late years been notoriously unsound. Its teacher of systematic theology declared publicly a year ago that he valued a system holding that justification and sanctification are experiences outside of Christianity."

Mr. Reinke proposes that the Assembly dissolve the Presbytery of New York.

For that tired feeling in the Spring try Angostura Bitters, a famous tonic.—Adv.

CLOSE SCRUTINY FOR ASTOR WILL

Surrogate Expected to Consider Carefully Clauses Affecting Widow and Unborn Child.

SHE WAS A MINOR WHEN WED

And Could Her Father as Her Guardian Waive Her Rights?

NEW DISTRIBUTION POSSIBLE

Surrogate Has Power to Reject the Will in Whole or in Part on His Own Initiative.

Col. John Jacob Astor's will may be construed by Surrogate Fowler a week from to-day, when the executors of the will, James Roosevelt Roosevelt, Douglas Robinson, and Nicholas Biddle, move it for probate. The Surrogate will have power to pass on the legality of all sections of the will, and may in his discretion reject it in whole or in part, or admit it in its entirety. This explanation of the Surrogate's powers was made yesterday by an official of the Surrogates' Court.

Those who have observed the work of Surrogate Fowler in the few months he has been on the bench declared yesterday that it was likely he would exercise his right to pass on the various provisions of the will. He has a fondness for investigating intricate legal questions, these observers said, and would be likely to spend much time on the Astor will in the settlement of questions involving nice points of law. The action of Surrogate Fowler in reopening the case of the estate of J. George Laffargue and taking new evidence himself on the question of whether Mr. Laffargue or his wife died first, after the matter had been decided by a referee, was taken as characteristic of the Surrogate's disposition.

Surrogate Has the Power.

The Surrogate has absolute power to make an investigation into the Astor will, even in the absence of any request from the lawyers of any of the parties at interest, said the Surrogate's officer who discussed the matter with a TIMES reporter yesterday. Absolute unanimity among the heirs in asking for the probate of the will does not deprive him of the right of making this inquiry, it was said.

In fact, this official declared, public policy and a long line of precedents would seem to require a rigid inquiry in the probate of Col. Astor's will. Mrs. Madeleine Talmage Force Astor's ante-nuptial agreement raises these questions the official pointed out:

How could she make such an agreement legally, being a minor? Would the stipulation of her father as her guardian bind her?

If the ante-nuptial agreement for release of dower was binding, why did the will declare its provisions for her to be in lieu of dower?

How does the fact that all the principal beneficiaries are minors, Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor, William Vincent Astor, and Ava Alice Muriel Astor, affect their standing under the will? Minors are the particular wards of Probate Courts, which are required to exercise particular diligence in safeguarding their rights.

The Surrogate's aid pointed out that the interests of the minors in this case conflict, as Vincent Astor gets a larger share than his sister, Miss Muriel. This fact alone would prevent the Surrogate from appointing Mrs. Ava Willing Astor guardian for both children. In case Mrs. Ava W. Astor should decide to qualify as Vincent's guardian, and allow some one else to qualify as guardian for Miss Muriel, who has been in her custody, the Surrogate would closely scrutinize the circumstances of this arrangement, and might appoint special guardians on his own initiative, rejecting the family nominees.

Guardians Must Be Watchful.

It is the duty of the Surrogate, according to the official quoted above, to see that the guardians of those who would profit by breaking the will actually do their utmost to further their wards' legal rights. The personal wishes of the minors, who as infants are not presumed to know their legal rights, and who for reasons of personal grief, owing to sudden death, might not be desirous of acting upon them, would not bind the Surrogate, it was declared. For instance, if the second Mrs. Astor should proclaim her satisfaction with the will and her natural guardian, her father, William H. Force, should also approve it, the Surrogate might, if he thought her situation demanded it, appoint another guardian for her to take steps to overthrew the will.

In the contest over the will of the late Gen. Eckert, head of the Western Union Telegraph Company, instituted by James Clendennin Eckert, Surrogate Cohalan from the bench in the trial of the action admonished the guardian for Miss Johanna Eckert, daughter of the contestant, that her interests were hostile to those of her father, and that he must not consult with the contestant's attorneys. Miss Eckert was anxious to testify adversely to her own interest and in behalf of her father, a circumstance which Surrogate Cohalan made the subject of a strict inquiry.

Another point involved in the probate of the will was said to be the great money inducement offered to the second Mrs. Astor not to remarry. In previous wills attacked in this State for provisions which penalized the remarriage of widows, the widows were women of mature years, it was said. The courts have uniformly held, it was said, that provisions penalizing the marriage of children are void as contrary to public policy. The same grounds would apply, it was thought, to a young widow. To upset this provision of the Astor will would give Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor the income from the $5,000,000 and the Fifth Avenue mansion willed to her, as a life interest without restriction, it was said.

Intricate questions are involved in the provision Col. Astor made to establish a fund for a posthumous child. While these questions may not be brought up at the hearing next Friday, they can be considered at the time the executors make their accounting in the

Fall. This accounting must follow the turning over to Vincent Astor of his estate on his coming of age on Nov. 15.

First Mrs. Astor Not Cited.

The probate department of the Surrogates' Court said yesterday that all of the persons for whom the executors named in the will asked citations to the hearing next Friday had been served with citations. It was considered remarkable that no citation was issued to Mrs. Ava W. Astor. The only mention of her in the petition for citations was that she was the person with whom Muriel Astor was living temporarily at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel. She was not even described as her daughter's guardian. The fact that no citation was sought for her, indicates, it was said, that the executors believe that Mrs. Ava W. Astor has no rights in the estate of her late husband.

The proceedings at the hearing Friday will be simple. The Surrogate will take proof of Col. Astor's death. This will not be difficult to establish, owing to the recovery of his body. The proof of death will be followed by the testimony of the three witnesses to his will, who will describe its execution. After this evidence, if no objection is interposed, the Surrogate may exercise his discretion as to construing the will. His possible actions were thus outlined by an official of the court.

He may admit the will to probate as it stands, construing the $3,000,000 trust as full provision for the posthumous child; admit the will, but declare Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor to have a straight life interest in the property willed to her; admit the will, but construe the provision for a $3,000,000 trust fund for a posthumous child void, decreeing such a child to have a one-third interest in the descendants' share of Col. Astor's estate. This action would cut a large slice from Vincent's share; admit the will, but give Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor a full widow's third on the ground that as a minor she could not forego her dower rights before marriage. This would also cut Vincent's share, but not affect the share of Miss Muriel and bequests to other beneficiaries.

Then it was said the Surrogate may reject the will, declaring that Col. Astor died intestate, and that the ante-nuptial agreement with Mrs. Madeleine T. Force Astor is void. This would give her a full widow's third, and make Miss Muriel, Vincent Astor, and the expected posthumous child equal sharers in the rest. Colonel Astor's Secretary, Steward Hade, and the Superintendent of his estate at Rhinecliff, would suffer by this construction, which would cancel their legacies, while those to administer the estate would get large fees, far exceeding the sums left in lieu of fees to the executors named in Col. Astor's will. This last contingency is unexpected, since there seems to be no adequate basis for attacking the will as a whole. It was also pointed out that no matter what action the Surrogate might take in regard to the probate of the will, his decision would be subject to the same review by the higher courts as that of any other Judge.

FOSS SCOLDS HIS SENATE.

Criticises Massachusetts' Upper House for Beating Senatorial Preference Bill

BOSTON, May 9.—Gov. Foss censured the Senate to-day in a special message for rejecting the bill permitting voters to express their preference for United States Senators.

The Governor said the people of the State would find it difficult to appreciate the action of the Senate in defeating the bill "in opposition to a popular demand and after it had passed the House."

The Governor pointed out that the people had already exercised their rights to express a preference for President, and said they would insist upon the lesser privilege regarding Senators.

SAY M'KINLEY ERROR MAY COST TAFT OHIO

President's Friends Attack the Campaign Manager's Schedule as Not Planned for Results.

TOO MANY SMALL PLACES

Same Plan, Used in Maryland, While Roosevelt Was Speaking in Cities, Lost the State, They Assert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—On President Taft's return to his home State (Ohio) next week it is reported that he will make a straight-out appeal for the business vote. He will point out that prosperity is in danger if Mr. Roosevelt's threats to the industries of the country are carried out, and he will appeal to the conservatives to support him in a movement to give business a rest.

The President returned to Washington to-day, well satisfied with his tour through Ohio, but his friends are not so optimistic. They have reckoned on the home State as a weak spot all along, and are not at all sure that Representative McKinley, the President's campaign manager, is wise in regarding State Chairman Walter Brown's defection as a matter of no consequence. Mr. Taft's friends have counted on the northeastern part of the State being swung away from him, but expected to have an easy time in the south until recently, when discouraging reports came from the counties lying along the Ohio River.

Consequently, these friends of his are none too well pleased with the sort of itinerary Mr. McKinley is making for Mr. Taft. They think that he ought to have known better than waste the President on Adams County, where he could not get any votes, principally because most of the voters have been disfranchised for ballot frauds. They say that McKinley is repeating the same blunders he made in Maryland, where he sent the President to towns with a voting population of 50 or 100 each, while Roosevelt was making daily appeals in big towns.

Some of these men went to the President before he visited Maryland and tried to persuade him to change McKinley's itinerary, but the President had confidence in his campaign manager, and the result was that he went down to defeat in Maryland.

"All that McKinley thinks of," said one of these disgusted Taft men to-day, "is to look at the railroad map and conclude that such and such a town is about two hours' ride from the town of so and so, and that Taft can stop off there and have half an hour for luncheon. It never occurs to him to consider whether any votes can be got."

Hence Taft wasted himself on Havre de Grace and Belleaire while Roosevelt was talking to Hagerstown, and Maryland went for Roosevelt. The same sort of blunder was made this week in Ohio, say the President's friends. Some of them intend to make one last appeal to him this week to drop McKinley's schedule and make his own, in view of the certainty that when Roosevelt goes to Ohio next week the Colonel will not waste any ammunition in desert places, but will make every shot tell.

SQUARE DEAL FOR COLONEL.

Taft Leaders in Maryland Say They Will Respect Primary Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—It is certain that President Taft's friends will control the State Convention which meets in this city next Tuesday. That control was made certain to-day by the official returns from Prince George County, which showed the election of four Taft delegates to the convention. The total votes of President Taft's friends in the convention, including the Baltimore Taft delegates will be 70, or 6 more than a majority.

While controlling the convention and having power to elect delegates pledged to vote for Roosevelt for the nomination on the first ballot only, and on succeeding ballots only as long as his nomination is possible, the intention of the President's friends so far as known is to give sincere support to the Colonel, who received a majority of nearly 4,000 in the preferential primary vote.

The men suggested to-day as delegates at large to Chicago were Gov. Phillips Lee Goldsborough, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, Congressman Thomas Parran, and Judge John C. Motter. The State Convention which will elect the four delegates at large will also elect delegates from each Congressional District—a total of twelve.

The Republican organization leaders will support all but Bonaparte. They will fight him because of his attacks upon the President and the Federal office holders. The Roosevelt people have been causing bitterness by insinuations that the Taft men will not play fair in the convention. Chairman Hanna and Gov. Goldsborough both declared to-day that the Roosevelt men would have a square deal, and that men would be chosen for delegates who would support Roosevelt so long as there is a chance for his nomination. The Roosevelt men, however, continue suspicious.

Gov. Goldsborough, in making plain his attitude, said:

Col. Roosevelt won the preferential vote in the primaries in this State last Monday and the will of the people should prevail. I was on the Taft side and we lost.

I advocate a delegation to the Republican National Convention in Chicago which will carry out to the utmost degree the wishes expressed by the majority of Republicans at the polls and who will vote for Col. Roosevelt for President as long as he has any possible chance of receiving the nomination. The personnel of these delegates to the National Convention should properly be determined by the delegates in the State Convention.

ROOSEVELT FOLLOWS TAFT.

One Day Apart in Jersey, Where Both Speak in High School.

The Board of Education of Jersey City, N. J., gave permission yesterday to the Taft and Roosevelt Campaign Committees of Hudson County to use the Jersey City High School auditorium on the evenings of May 22 and 23, when President Taft, and afterward Col. Roosevelt, are to make speeches. Common Pleas Judge John A. Blair represented the Taft forces, and George L. Record appeared for Mr. Roosevelt.

There was much discussion of the proposals and some opposition by Directors Brennan and Flannery, who felt that a public school should not be used for political purposes. They refrained from voting when the question was put to the test, and the result was unanimously in favor of granting the use of the auditorium.

CHAMP CLARK STAMP OUT.

Will Add 1,355,456 Votes to Speaker's Strength, Du Bois Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There is a Champ Clark stamp out. It is just like any other stamp and just as red. It bears a likeness of the Speaker and the legend, "For President, Champ Clark."

If you are a Champer you paste this stamp on the envelope of any letter you are writing to a friend, and it induces him to vote for Clark. Of course, you put a George Washington stamp on the envelope too. It is computed by ex-Senator Du Bois that this new device will add at least 1,355,456 votes to the Champ column.

HARMON ASKS PROOF OF DELEGATE BUYING

And Bryan Gives Out a Letter from Governor's 1908 Manager Offering Free Railroad Fare.

GOVERNOR UNAWARE OF DEAL

Says He Was Not Then Out for the Presidency—Devanney, Who Wrote the Letter, Denies Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9.—At Gov Harmon's request William J. Bryan made public to-day the letter in which Mr. Bryan charged that a friend of the Governor's had attempted to buy for Harmon members of the Ohio delegation instructed to vote for Mr. Bryan in the 1908 Democratic National Convention. Mr. Bryan offered to make the letter public if Gov. Harmon would say he did not believe any of his friends had written such a letter. Gov. Harmon refused to say so. Then Harvey Garber announced, with Mr. Bryan's authority, that Michael Devanney, Gov. Harmon's 1908 manager, was the author.

Thereupon Gov. Harmon telegraphed Mr. Bryan, demanding that the letter be made public on these terms:

"I repeat that nobody authorized by me, or with my knowledge or consent, ever tried to purchase delegates. I never heard of such a thing except from your statement yesterday. At the date you mention I had accepted the nomination for Governor, and was making no effort for the Presidential nomination. If you have a letter showing what you say, why don't you publish it? The people are entitled to the facts, and I wish them to be made known."

Mr. Garber, acting for Mr. Bryan, gave out the letter. At Mr. Bryan's request Mr. Garber kept secret the name of the person to whom the letter was addressed and the names of the delegates mentioned. Mr. Devanney's letter reads:

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1908.

Dear Sir—In a conference with our mutual friend, Mr. —— of ——, he advised me that you were in touch with the two delegates from the —— district. He suggested that you see Mr. —— of —— and have him see the delegate of that place, whose name he did not remember,) and have him, together with Mr. —— of ——, meet Mr. —— at Columbus on the evening of July 2, so that arrangements may be made for the trip to Denver.

Mr. —— of Cincinnati will meet them and take care of their transportation to Denver.

By this letter, my dear Mr. ——, you will see there is "something doing," and whilst indorsements have been given in your district, I hope that your two delegates can see their way clear to vote for Judge Harmon on the first ballot at Denver.

This, my dear Mr. ——, is asking you to put yourself to a great deal of inconvenience, but I sincerely hope that for the good of the cause you will be able to find time to accomplish what I ask of you. Thanking you very sincerely, I am, very truly yours,

MICHAEL DEVANNEY.

Mr. Devanney, at Cincinnati, afterward challenged Mr. Bryan to publish the letter in full. He makes an emphatic denial of the charges brought against him in the letter produced by Mr. Bryan, but does not deny writing it. He says he will have nothing to say until he sees the letter.

"When Mr. Bryan says that I attempted to purchase delegates in Ohio for Gov. Harmon," says Mr. Devanney, "he is telling a plain, unvarnished lie, for never, either directly or indirectly, was there any attempt made by me to purchase any delegates for anybody."

INDIANA VOTERS REGISTER.

Rural Lists Light—Heavier Vote in Cities—Foreigners Disfranchised.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—Registration of voters took place throughout the State to-day for the first time in the history of Indiana, the new law requiring registry in several districts as well as in the cities. Reports received to-night indicate that registration in the farming sections, where the farmers are busy getting in their crops and where the law is not popular, was very light, but in the cities was much heavier than expected. In this city, about one-third of the total vote was registered before 8 o'clock this evening, and in many precincts the voters petitioned for keeping registration booths open to-morrow.

The law provides for two more registration days, one in August and another in September. The law is very strict and will cut off a large part of the foreign vote, a foreigner not being able to register till he has his second naturalization papers. Heretofore he could do so after declaring his intention to become a citizen, and thousands never perfected their naturalization. It is believed that 5,000 foreigners will be disfranchised by the law in Lake County alone.

WILSON'S PLANS IN JERSEY.

Governor Confers with Candidates for Delegates There.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—New Jersey candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore met Gov. Wilson in the rooms of the Democratic League here to-day to discuss plans for the primary campaign. Besides the Governor and candidates, National Committeeman Robert S. Hudspeth and State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup were present.

Candidates from the vicinity of Newark and Jersey City were confident that the Wilson men would be victorious over the Smith-Nugent faction in that section.

According to a statement issued yesterday at the Woodrow Wilson headquarters here, New Jersey's Governor is assured of the votes of 214 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Here is how they are divided: Pennsylvania, 76; Oregon, 10; Texas, 40; Wisconsin, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Illinois, 2; Florida, 2; Delaware, 6; Porto Rico, 6. All these delegates, it is said, are instructed for Gov. Wilson. Eight delegates from Maine, 10 from North Dakota, and 20 from Kansas, not instructed for Gov. Wilson, are also put on his side.

There are 1,029 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. A two-thirds vote, or 728, is required to nominate.

ROOSEVELT GAINS IN TEXAS.

Shows Clear Lead Over Taft—Wilson's Convention Majority 43.

DALLAS, Tex., May 9.—Texas convention returns up to noon to-day left the results both Democratic and Republican exactly where they were yesterday. Woodrow Wilson swept the State and Theodore Roosevelt gained a clear lead over Taft.

With twenty counties yet to be heard from, returns received up to this afternoon from Tuesday's Democratic county conventions give Wilson 355, Harmon 148, Clark 47; contested, 1; uninstructed, 25. Wilson's majority in State convention 43.

Republican returns from all except 47 counties show in State convention: Roosevelt, 79; Taft, 49; uninstructed, 44; contested, 13. Nominally 127 votes control the Republican convention, but a smaller number may control on account of failure of some counties to hold conventions.

HOME RULE CARRIED BY MAJORITY OF 101

Continued from Page 1.

English-speaking republic in America, you have a means of doing it now by passing this bill into law."

Bonar Law Assails the Bill.

Mr. Bonar Law assailed the bill fiercely. The Government, he declared, was setting up Custom Houses not to create a union, but to destroy the union which already existed. He denounced the alleged safeguards in the bill as utterly futile, condemned the financial provisions, and drew a gloomy picture of Ireland's future under home rule.

Every new Parliament of inexperienced men, said Mr. Bonar Law, had tried to get the Millennium in a hurry. The new Irish Parliament would launch all sorts of schemes for improving the condition of the country, borrowing money for the purpose. As a result the Imperial Parliament would become liable for a huge capital sum it would not have sanctioned and for expenditures over which it had absolutely no control.

Referring to the example of South Africa, which had been cited to justify home rule in Ireland, Mr. Bonar Law said that in South Africa the two races wanted union, but one of the two races in Ireland, numbering a million persons, was bitterly opposed to home rule. He asked, in such circumstances, under what principle did the Prime Minister justify forcing the acceptance of the bill on Ulster.

In conclusion the Opposition leader declared that the Government never could carry the bill through unless it were first submitted to the judgment of the country.

Asquith Winds Up the Debate.

Premier Asquith wound up the debate for the Government in a brief and forceful speech, which aroused great enthusiasm on the part of his supporters. No serious attempt, he said, had been made by the Opposition to meet the argument with which he opened the discussion—the character and persistence of the Irish demand. Had this demand been made under similar conditions by any community of their own race throughout the empire there was not a man on either side who would not say that it was entitled to consideration.

A demand so persistent, continued the Prime Minister, was one which a democratic Parliament in these days was bound to assent to. If the Irish vote were eliminated in the House of Commons there still would be a majority of fifty or sixty for home rule.

Referring to the Ulster threats, Mr. Asquith said he believed the British people to be just and generous. They detested intolerance and persecution in any form, but they were not the people to be frightened out of what they believed to be just by language of intimidation. The Government had asked repeatedly what further safeguards were desired, but the only answer of the Opposition was that they would receive from Ulster nothing but unyielding and uncompromising resistance.

Dealing with the safeguards, the Premier said that, if the Irish Parliament passed acts transcending the bounds the Government had set, those acts became void. No one was bound to obey them; no one could be punished for disobeying them. The bill was final in the sense that it was the settlement of a long-standing warfare, but no one claimed for it that there might not be a necessity hereafter to modify some of its provisions, or that they were not going to proceed further in the path of devolution.

In conclusion the Premier said that the claim of Ireland was of paramount urgency, because there was no part of the United Kingdom to which the Imperial Parliament owed so long and so deep a debt.

RICH SEA TRAMPS TRIED.

Storm and a Captain's Quick Fist Figure in Youths' Trip to Honolulu.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—George D. Little, A. R. Dupont, and Sidney R. Francis, sons of wealthy Easterners, who thought to beat their way around the world, have reached Honolulu after a voyage that had its interesting incidents. Young Francis is a son of ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri.

The trio signed as able seamen on the four-masted ship Edward Sewall, from San Francisco for Honolulu in ballast, thence around the Horn to Philadelphia with sugar.

The first day aboard was a tragedy for the youths. They did not recognize any of the ropes, but being "tramps," they knuckled under in a surly way, and everything was lovely in the forecastle until the ship struck a blow 300 miles out.

"All hands on deck!" was the cry, and a struggle with the flapping canvas followed. The tramps were hardened and stood the hard work well, but Frank Sullivan, a sailor, was knocked to the deck by a fore topgallant sail.

Sail was shortened and Sullivan was carried to his bunk. Then George D. Little organized an indignation committee and interviewed Capt. Quick.

"You better turn around and go back to San Francisco," said Little.

"You better get forward and mind your own business," said Capt. Quick.

"I'm a lawyer," said Little.

"You're a sea lawyer," said Quick, and with that he knocked Little down.

Once in Honolulu Little demanded and obtained his discharge, and after Sullivan had been taken to the hospital he qualified as a legal practitioner in the Territory of Hawaii and brought suit for $30,000 damages for his client.

CHILDREN UNDER AUTO.

Two Little Girls Only Bruised When Caught Under Machine.

An automobile driven by Albert V. Stewart of 193 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, collided with an automobile in which were James A. Lynch of Bayonne, N. J., his son, James A. Lynch, Jr., the latter's wife, and two children of Mr. Lynch, Sr., Estelle, fourteen, and Irene, ten years old, at Eighth Avenue and Third Street, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock last night. The Lynch's car was overturned and the little girls pinned under it. The rest were thrown out.

Neither Mr. Lynch nor his son was injured and Mrs. Lynch was only bruised. A crowd gathered and men helped the autoists raise the car and free the little girls. The children were badly frightened and bruised a bit, but otherwise were unhurt. Mr. Lynch put his party into taxicabs and went home.

Mr. Lynch and his family were returning from a trip to Coney Island and were going along Eighth Avenue when their machine was struck. Stewart drove into Eighth Avenue from Third Street.

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$60-A-MINUTE LURE OF MINE PROMOTERS

Seven Officials of Potomac Refining Co. Indicted at Baltimore on Fraud Charges.

$1,500,000 STOCK FOR SALE

But Public Bought Only Part of It—District Attorney Wires for Arrest of A. B. Young, Their Broker Here.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—Seven men connected with the Potomac Refining Company, a corporation capitalized at $1,500,000, were indicted to-day by a special Federal Grand Jury. The accused are:

Michael P. Kehoe, President of the company, a member of the Baltimore Bar and former member of the Legislature.
Dr. Harry C. Hess, a physician of Govans, Treasurer.
Louis P. Black, Vice President.
Charles B. Sanger, Secretary.
Edward R. Cooper, Manager.
Robert W. Mowbray, general counsel, a member of the Baltimore Bar and a Justice of the Peace.
A. B. Young, stock salesman, said to be a broker in New York City.

All except Young were held under bail for trial. Young is said to be in Europe, but the United States District Attorney wired to New York to-day requesting that he be arrested if found there.

The Federal Grand Jury had before it the evidence collected by the United States District Attorney's office and United States postal inspectors. The inspectors say that the company has sold stock to the amount of $120,000. The charges are obtaining money under false pretenses, conspiracy to devise a scheme to defraud, and using the Government mails for fraudulent purposes.

The District Attorney names many purchasers of stock, including Joseph B. Black and Richard P. Tatum, Philadelphia; Asa P. Whitney, Bristol, Tenn., and M. C. Trenald of Oroma, Me.

The Potomac Mining Company, a $225,000 corporation which obtained its charter in 1908, was reorganized in 1910 by the men named in the indictment, the Government officials say. The capital stock was increased to $1,500,000 and the name of the company changed to the Potomac Refining Company. Five dollars was the par value of the preferred stock, of which 120,000 shares were issued and $1 was the par value of each of the 900,000 shares of common stock.

To aid the sale of stock, the company officials obtained indorsements from governors, mayors, bankers, judges, business men, clergymen, and others. The Government officials say that at the time the first representations were made the company had merely entered into an agreement to buy some property near Harpers Ferry. Since that time it is said to have acquired an old lime plant worth about $4,000.

Three handsome books describing the wealth that was to be obtained in Washington County, Maryland, were distributed. It was asserted in these books that the company owned deposits worth millions of dollars that could not be exhausted in centuries.

"Sixty dollars a minute," is the title of one of these books. Another explains how to do business in millions. Each book contains pictures of the mines of manganese, limestone and marble alleged to be on the company's land. Maps and plats are inserted. Many pages are devoted to statements of the company's financial condition. One report says the company had on hand on June 1, 1910 product of the mines worth $9,516,500; and another is to the effect that the company owned $108,155,000 worth of manganese ore, marble and limestone in property which the company asserted was located in Washington County.

In the same books are letters, testimonials and indorsements of the officers of the company. Former Mayor Mahool's letter testifying to the good character of President Kehoe occupies a full page. Michael J. Ryan, President of a trust company, also indorses Kehoe. Other indorsements of the character of the officials are given by Gov. William E. Glasscock of West Virginia, Judge Frank I. Duncan, Judge N. Charles Burke of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and former Congressman Kronmiller.

PANAMAN CONSUL OUSTED.

President Arosemena Dismisses A. E. Boyd at Hamburg.

PANAMA, May 9.—Archibaldo E. Boyd, the Panaman Consul General at Hamburg, has been dismissed from that office by President Arosemena. Mr. Boyd was appointed Consul General in 1908. No official reason for his dismissal is given, but the newspapers say that it has political significance.

The political situation throughout Panama is becoming more serious every day, according to dispatches received from the various sections of the isthmus.

MORGAN MAY RECALL MONEY FOR SUBWAYS

Continued from Page 1.

of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at its next meeting.

Yours very truly,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

This was followed by this letter from Mr. Shonts to Mayor Gaynor:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company,
165 Broadway, New York,
May 6, 1912.

My dear Mr. Mayor: I beg leave to inclose you herewith copy of letter mailed by me to President McAneny on May 4, which letter was written pursuant to formal written notice from our bankers, under date of May 3, confirming a verbal notice on the same date, which was communicated by telephone to you through your secretary, Mr. Adamson, immediately upon receipt.

In a conversation with Mr. Morgan today he told me that the situation downtown was so unsatisfactory that he might be compelled to withdraw in any event. However, if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should vote favorably on Thursday of this week, the 9th inst., on the Interborough's proposition, he would undertake to finance the deal, although he says he may have to ask for more liberal terms. I told him that it would be impossible for us to enter into the deal if the terms for money were any more onerous than those already agreed upon.

I want you, as Mayor of the city and ex-officio Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, to know the seriousness of the situation in case your board does not act favorably upon our proposition at next Thursday's meeting.

Yours very truly,
T. P. SHONTS, President.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor City of New York, City Hall, New York.

Made Known to Estimate Board.

Mayor Gaynor sent to the members of the Board of Estimate the communications he and Mr. McAneny had received from the Interborough, with this letter:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor,
May 7, 1912.

Sir: I am in receipt of the inclosed letter from the President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. It is of such a grave character that I desire at once to inform all members of the Board of Estimate of it. Nine weeks have elapsed since the offer of the Interborough Company was put before our board by the Public Service Commission. I know of no reason for delay, and I have inquired into the matter carefully of every source from which I could get information. If we had passed a resolution that we approved of the proposition generally and returned it to the Public Service Commission to have a contract of details run out, that contract would now be ready, or nearly ready, for our approval. And the same is true of the case of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. There are details which have to be worked out in the contract. Very truly yours, W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Hon. George McAneny, President Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Borough President McAneny issued last night this statement of his position:

"Upon receiving Mr. Shonts's letter I asked him to come to see me, and explained to him the present situation of the transit matter in the Board of Estimate. I stated that while a majority of the board has favored the pending Interborough proposition, and is prepared to vote for it, nothing could be done toward disposing of the matter definitely until some of the essential routes in the Brooklyn plan had been approved and until it was practicable to act upon what was substantially the two divisions of the dual plan at the same time. It will be recalled that on July 21 last, following the failure of the Board of Estimate to accept the then offer of the Interborough Company to operate its part in the system, the board voted to make the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company or a company to be organized in its interest the operator of an enlarged system of lines less comprehensive in the service it would give, but at least a good second best.

"The Public Service Commission was thereupon requested to prepare both construction and operation agreements embodying this decision. The acceptance of the present proposition of the Interborough Company has involved necessarily a new arrangement with the Brooklyn company. With that end in view the representatives of the company have for some time been conferring informally with the Public Service Commission and with the Board of Estimate's committee, and, while expressing a desire to proceed with the expanded plan approved in July, they have nevertheless shown a disposition to co-oprate with the city in carrying out the dual plan, provided certain assurances be given. First, that the routes allotted to the Brooklyn company, with their connections, should be such as to complete a workable system, satisfactory to the people of Brooklyn and Queens, and, second, that there should be no doubt about the availability of a sufficient amount of city money to proceed with the immediate construction of the more important lines allotted to either operator.

Has No Doubt of Settlement.

"I have no doubt that as a result of these conferences a satisfactory basis of settlement will be reached. None of the questions under consideration involves any departure from the essential principles laid down in the joint report of last June, but, although it ought not to be difficult to reach conclusions accordingly, it is imperative that such conclusions should be reached before the Board of Estimate has committed the city to the other division of the dual plan. The financial terms proposed by the Interborough Company are predicated upon the existence of the Brooklyn company in the field, and neither would nor could have been considered if the element of competition were lacking.

"The letter of the Public Service Commission, through which the proposition of the Interborough Company was communicated to the Board of Estimate several weeks ago, concluded as follows:

The commission has in preparation the necessary plans and resolutions for the legalization of routes incident to the dual system. They will be submitted to your honorable board and to the Mayor at the earliest moment. This preliminary step is important, for, in the opinion of the commission, the form of contract for equipment and operation to be legally submitted to prospective operators, as required by the Rapid Transit act, should include all routes and connections that would go to make up either the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system or the Interborough Rapid Transit system, under the dual plan, or the larger Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, or an independent system.

It will appear that the commission, in common with the board's committee, recognizes the importance of reaching conclusions at least upon the basic routes of the dual system before decisive action is taken. The following matters, however, still remain in abeyance:

INTERBOROUGH COMPANY.

(1) Determination of the tunnel route through which the Seventh Avenue line is to be carried under the East River to Brooklyn.

(2) Determination of the route through which the Steinway tunnel line will be carried to a point of connection with the northern Queens lines at Queensboro Bridge plaza.

BROOKLYN COMPANY.

(1) Determination of the tunnel route through which the Broadway line will proceed under the East River to Brooklyn.

(2) Determination of the method of connecting the Manhattan Bridge line and Canal Street with the main north and south line of the Brooklyn system at Broadway.

(3) The effecting of an arrangement with the Long Island Railroad Company for a cut-off under the Flatbush Avenue station connecting the Brighton Beach line with Manhattan Bridge.

(4) Determination of the route for the extension of the Eastern District line from Bushwick station to Ridgewood and East New York.

(5) Authorization of the routes of the elevated extensions in South Brooklyn—the Culver line and the West End or New Utrecht Avenue line.

(6) Authorization of the proposed new routes to Jamaica; one to proceed on the north side of the Long Island Railroad from the present terminus of the Kings County elevated and the other on the south side of the road to Lefferts Avenue.

(7) Determination of the route to be taken for the extension to the Greenpoint elevated line from Williamsburg plaza to a point of connection with the Brighton Beach line, and authorization of this route completed to Long Island City.

Important Details to be Worked Out

"The only routes received from the Public Service Commission since the transmittal of its letter of March are those comprising the Whitehall-Montague and the Beaver Street-Clark Street tunnel routes under the East River at the Battery. Neither the Interborough nor the Brooklyn Company is satisfied with the layout these routes propose. I have had them examined independently through my own engineering staff, and am strongly of the opinion that the objections raised are sound, both from the viewpoint of engineering and traffic. The matter of the correct determination of the East River tunnels is vital. In one sense, they furnish the key to the transit situation, and I doubt if there are any members of the Board of Estimate who believe that the city should commit itself to an indefinite routing plan until the situation here is properly worked out.

"The matter of the connection at Canal Street is of almost equal importance. The commission has sent to the Board of Estimate for approval a contract for the construction of the Canal Street section of the Broadway line, which does not permit a through connection by way of Manhattan Bridge—a connection that some of us are convinced is essential to the convenience of the Brooklyn traffic, and one that is bound to save much time in transit.

"As I have said, if the dual plan is to receive the approval of the Board of Estimate, it should, in my judgment, be put through in its entirety. I do not imagine for a moment that the city is prepared to break faith in the matter, either with its own people or with either of the companies with which it is dealing. I believe, however, that the necessary steps for the legalization of the routes required to give reality to the dual plan should be taken before final action is taken in the board, or that action should first be taken that assures the legalization of such lines. These steps, after the long consideration that has been given to them, should not require much time in consummation. I suggested yesterday to the Mayor that a special meeting of the board be held to consider these phases of the situation. He has proposed that the members of the board meet in conference at his office to-morrow afternoon; and we will, no doubt, talk it all over then."

The Trouble About the Tunnels.

One of the chief questions involved in the discussion about routes concerns the downtown East River tunnels. The Public Service Commission allotted to the Interborough the tunnel starting from Whitehall Street and ending at Montague Street, and to the B. R. T. the tunnel starting from Old Slip and coming out at Clark Street. The companies have agreed among themselves to a different routing. The B. R. T. wishes to obtain the Whitehall Street-Montague Street tunnel, and the Interborough would be willing to give that up for the Liberty Street-Pineapple Street tube.

The matter which Mr. McAneny refers to with regard to Canal Street is as to the course of the Canal Street subway from the Manhattan Bridge. The commission contemplates laying it out so that it shall come into Broadway on the level below the Broadway Subway. Mr. McAneny believes that it should be brought in on the same level, so as to make the transfer of Brooklyn passengers to the Broadway line easy.

Behind the entire subway situation is undoubtedly much uneasiness on the part of the B. R. T. interests that their desires and necessities are not receiving as full consideration as they might expect from the Public Service Commission, considering the resolution of the city last July to grant them the entire subway extension scheme. They are consequently anxious that the Interborough proposal should not be ratified till the details of routing which affect both companies have been worked out in full.

When the statement of Borough President McAneny was read over the telephone last night to Col. Timothy S. Williams of the B. R. T., he said:

"Mr. McAneny's statement is a very clear and complete setting forth of the case as it stands. It shows that the city's authorities, in so far as they agree with him, are determined to protect the interests of the inhabitants of Brooklyn and Queens in respect to those features of the plan of transit development which are essential to those boroughs."

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FOR SHIPPING ALLIANCE.

Railroad Men Declare Roads Need Steamship Lines.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—E. G. Buckland of Hartford, Conn., Vice President of the New Haven Railroad, and Joseph Howell of Philadelphia, representing the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, protested to-day before the Senate Committee on interoceanic Canals against any legislation to divorce railroads from steamship lines.

Mr. Buckland contended that it was necessary for his railroad to own steamship lines, even though they competed, in order to handle the great bulk of traffic that originated in the New England mills and was destined for markets in New York and Southern points. He said the steamship lines enable the railroads to perform a service they could not perform as quickly and cheaply if they were forced to divorce them.

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McANENY AND TOMKINS CLASH

Dock Commissioner Says Borough President Held Up His Plan.

Dock Commissioner Tomkins and Borough President McAneny clashed at the Board of Estimate meeting yesterday. Commissioner Tomkins wanted the Brooklyn dock front and terminal proposition taken from the Special Committee on Docks, of which President McAneny is Chairman, and transferred to another committee.

"Why do you ask for such action?" demanded President McAneny.

"Because one-half of my term of office is over and nothing has yet been done," replied the Dock Commissioner.

"Do you blame that upon the President of the Borough of Manhattan?"

"Very largely, yes."

"Do you mean that I influence the other members of the committee?"

"I believe that you are an influential member and that your influence has been exerted against the plan which I proposed," said the Commissioner.

When Controller Prendergast suggested that the delay was due to the fact that the Dock Commissioner had not agreed to the dock plan of the committee, Mr. Tomkins replied that if the report was adopted "The Dock Commissioner is a mistake and should be removed." The Controller then said that the delay was caused by the Dock Commissioner's failure to apply for the release of dock bonds under the amendment passed in 1909.

"That matter," said the Commissioner, "is up to the Board of Estimate, not me."

The Controller then wanted to know if the Commissioner did not wish to have action deferred until such time as it could be assured that the money would be used for dock improvement purposes.

"I was inclined in that direction, yes," said the Commissioner, "but when I was informed that no action would be taken upon my application for improvements until the releasing had been done, I decided that it would be well to have the release made as soon as possible."

"Do you mean to criticise the board in the matter of the failure to have the bonds released before now?" demanded President McAneny.

"Oh, no," retorted the Dock Commissioner, "You are the Lord's anointed and I am only a poor appointed official."

It was decided to refer the matter back to the committee, of which Mr. McAneny is chairman, and to make the President of the Borough of Brooklyn a member.

RAILROADS.

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You have often thought about going out to Colorado, but somehow always put it off. I'd like to have you go this year and see what a fine time you will have and how well you will feel for the outing. Colorado isn't just a place for sick folks either—it's a place for everybody who enjoys good air and the most beautiful scenery that all outdoors affords. I can take you to places in Colorado that Europe would give a million dollars to get, but the Old World can't have them—they're ours to enjoy here in this country.

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$2,500,000,000 BLOW AIMED AT GRAIN PIT

Lever Bill to Stop Trading in Futures Is Reported Favorably in House.

REAL COMMODITY DEMANDED

New York Cotton Exchange Upheld as Model Financial Institution In the Minority Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—It will be unlawful to send an inter-State message, offering to enter into a contract for the purchase or sale for future delivery of wheat, oats or corn without intending that such grain shall be actually delivered or received, if the Lever anti-option bill, which was favorably reported to the House to-day, is accepted by the Congress.

The bill vitally affects business in grain aggregating $2,512,908,142 in values, and is identical with the Beall cotton anti-option bill which the same House Committee on Agriculture reported favorably to the House last week. These bills are the result of an agitation conducted in Congress for a decade to prohibit dealing in futures. Thirty such bills were before the House Committee. Out of these the committee prepared the Beall and Lever bills. Both are identical except that one relates to cotton transactions and the other to grain.

Although these bills have been considerably toned down as compared with some of the pending proposals the action of the committee was far from unanimous. Representative Lamb of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee, and Representative Whitacre of Ohio, filed minority reports. They will oppose vigorously the passage of both bills. They challenge the constitutionality of the proposed legislation, and lambast the attempt to enact it. The report on the Grain anti-option bill says:

> The purpose of this measure is to prevent, as far as possible, what is popularly known as gambling in futures, so far as the transactions relate to wheat, corn, and oats. To that end it makes it unlawful to use telegraph or telephone lines, the cable, or the mails for the transmission of messages and communications purporting to contract for the purchase or sale of these grains for future delivery when the actual transfer of the commodity is not intended by either party.

The cotton anti-option bill proposes, in exactly the same way, to prohibit the purchase or sale of cotton for future delivery without actual transfer of the commodity.

The bill defines "messages" as any communication by telegraph, telephone, cable, wireless telegraph, or other means of communication. The penalty for violation is to be a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment from one to six months.

It would make it the duty of any person sending any message relating to a contract for future delivery of wheat, corn, oats, or cotton to furnish to the person transmitting the information an affidavit that the message does not relate to the character of contracts prohibited by the law, and provides penalties for any false statements made in such affidavits. The bill provides that proof of failure to make any affidavit required by the act shall be prima facie evidence that the messages related to a contract prohibited, and that proof of failure to deliver the commodity called for in any contract for future delivery shall be prima facie evidence that there was no intention to deliver or receive the commodity when the contract was made.

The bill prohibits the mailing of any book, newspaper, pamphlet, letter, or other publication containing matter tending to induce or promote the making of such contracts as are proposed to be prohibited.

"There is nothing in this bill," says the report, "that will prevent or hinder the legitimate buying or selling of grain, nothing that will prevent the buying and selling of grain for future delivery, and nothing that will prevent the farmer from contracting to sell his grain even before it is matured and harvested. This bill does not in any way seek to prohibit or interfere with legitimate transactions in the buying or selling of wheat, corn, or oats.

"It does seek to compel dealing in the actual commodity itself. This bill seeks to prohibit the sale by any person of a commodity which he does not possess, has not contracted to acquire, does not expect to possess, and therefore never intends to deliver, and it seeks to prevent the purchase by any person of a commodity which he never expects to receive.

"It is not believed that the passage of this bill will interfere with legitimate transactions on the Exchanges. The products named in this bill constitute a very large part of the commerce of the world. According to the 1909 census there were produced in the United States 683,379,259 bushels of wheat valued at $657,379,259, 2,552,189,630 bushels of corn valued at $1,438,553,919, 1,007,142,980 bushels of oats valued at $414,697,422 making a total of 4,242,711,869 bushels having a total value of $2,512,908,142.

"All this bill seeks to do is to confine buying and selling to the actual commodity bought and sold, to prevent illegitimate speculation, and the creation of fictitious values, to protect against the sharp practices of the trained speculator, and prevent the violent fluctuations in the prices of the necessities of life by eliminating the purely gambling transactions in them."

The same arguments are used in the report in favor of the Beall Cotton Anti-Option bill. In their minority report Representatives Lamb and Whitacre assert that the evidence before the Committee of Agriculture showed that the New York Cotton Exchange, through its members, is the distributing agent for 80 per cent. of the cotton produced in the United States.

"Its rules," says the minority report, "require a well-understood and clearly defined contract for its sales and purchases, enforcible in the courts by actual delivery of the cotton contracted for or by damages for breach of such contract, thus placing those contracts, sales, and purchases on the same legal footing as other contracts. The New York Cotton Exchange, operated strictly in accordance with the laws of New York and regulations of the association, does not appear to us to violate any moral law or to foster gambling in futures or gambling of any kind. We fail to find in the evidence or in regulations of the Cotton Exchanges or in their contracts any encouraging provisions or features toward this end.

"The New York Cotton Exchange is a corporation created by the State of New York. It seems to us that interference by the Federal Government is unwarranted and improper, unless the transactions of the Exchange are shown to violate some moral law or principle. Whatever the intent of this bill it must be recognized that its effect will be well nigh, if not totally, to abolish the Cotton Exchanges in this country. It is in evidence that the Cotton Exchange is a medium of distribution of 80 per cent. of the cotton grown in this country; that its manner of doing business enables the cotton raiser to dispose of his cotton at any time; that the manufacturers are investors, and through its agency, by hedging, obviate great financial losses and sudden fluctuations; that to abolish the Cotton Exchanges would discriminate disastrously against our own citizens and favor foreign cotton exchanges and seriously affect the balance of trade against this country.

"The contracts of the exchanges are not illegal, for the Supreme Court has upheld and enforced them. The bill is arbitrary and tyrannical in its requirements; it is a radical, unnecessary, profitless and injurious proposition which, if applied in this case might with equal propriety be employed in restraint of trade of all farm products to the serious detriment of the producer."

Bill to Abolish Mints Defeated.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—An attempt to abolish the mints in San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson, Nev., and the Assay offices in Boise, Idaho; Deadwood, S. D.; Helena, Mont.; Seattle, Wash., and Salt Lake City was defeated in the House to-day, 92 to 61.

TO END COMMERCE COURT.

House Votes to Wipe Out Body, Established Only Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—By a vote of 92 to 61, without a roll call, the House to-day decided to abolish the United States Court of Commerce, which was established last year at the urgent request of President Taft to take over the jurisdiction previously held by the Federal Circuit and District Courts in reviewing orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Representative Sims of Tennessee, a bitter opponent of the new court and author of a bill for its abolition, led the discussion in opposition to the continuance of the court. He condemned the court as antagonistic to the shipping interests of the country, pictured it as throttling the work of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and said the records would show that in all four of the Commerce Court cases thus far passed upon by the Supreme Court the Commerce Court judgments had been reversed.

Representatives Stevens of Minnesota came to the rescue of the court, defending its establishment and its record and denouncing the attempt of the Democrats and insurgent Republicans to restore the conditions existing prior to the creation of the Commerce tribunal. Mr. Stevens asserted that the destruction of this court would have a tendency to disturb the industrial peace of the country because its Chairman, under another law, is designated to act with the Commissioner of Labor in arbitration and mediation under the Erdman act.

The proposition to abolish the court is one feature of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which also provides for the creation of a bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, with all the powers of the present Tariff Board. Other committee proposals, such as abolition of several Western and Southern mints and assay offices, were defeated by a defection of interested Democrats, including Speaker Clark, Chairman Fitzgerald of New York denounced the Democrats, who voted against their committee, as "political guerrillas" but he mentioned no names and the storm passed over.

ARCHBALD CASE ON TO-DAY.

House Committee Will Take Up a Deal with the Lehigh Valley.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Inquiry into charges of misconduct against Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court will be resumed to-morrow by the House Judiciary Committee, which is to determine whether impeachment proceedings shall be brought against the jurist.

The committee will resume questioning Edward J. Williams of Scranton, Penn., who told yesterday of his relations with Judge Archbald in a culm bank option transaction with the Erie Railroad while the railroad's "lighterage case" was before the Commerce Court, and of another transaction in which the Judge was alleged to have given a note for $500 in payment for an interest in an option on Venezuelan timber lands.

The committee will also investigate a transaction in which Judge Archbald and a man named Dainty are alleged to have negotiated with the Lehigh Valley Railroad for culm banks to be sold at a large profit, as was the plan with the culm dumps sought from the Erie Railroad. The Lehigh Valley transaction, it is said, never was concluded, an investigation of the Erie deal having been begun by the Department of Justice about the time the Lehigh negotiations were getting under way.

"The committee will finish its examination of Williams," said Chairman Clayton to-day, "before any others are called. After the direct examination Judge Archbald's counsel, Mr. Worthington, will be permitted to ask Williams any questions which the committee may deem proper. I believe that the hearing can be finished in two or three days."

All those whose names have been mentioned thus far in connection with the alleged transactions will be summoned. Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Meyer, who first called President Taft's attention to charges against Judge Archbald, will be asked to testify, probably on Saturday.

RESENT ATTACK ON STIMSON.

Majority Report on Ainsworth Really Hay's, Says Committee Minority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The minority members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, resenting the unprecedented attack on Secretary Stimson made by a majority report of the committee in regard to the forced retirement of Major Gen. F. S. Ainsworth, Adjutant of the Army, has filed a report in reply. The minority members join in signing the report and call attention to the fact that what purported to be a majority report was in fact a paper by Mr. Hay, the Chairman of the committee, and that neither the minority members nor Mr. Hay's colleagues of the majority had an opportunity to know what had been said in the so-called majority report or were in any sense consulted about it.

The minority members state that the Hay report is a quasi judicial review of the Ainsworth case, which was never considered by the committee, nor were the facts brought out in the committee room discussed in a meeting of the committee. No member of either the majority or the minority had seen the report before it was printed.

READY FOR GERMAN FLEET.

Mayor's Committee of Welcome Makes Seth Low Chairman.

The Citizens' Committee appointed by the Mayor to arrange for the reception of the German squadron in New York waters met yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall to choose a Chairman. Mayor Gaynor suggested Herman Ridder for the office, but Mr. Ridder declined. Seth Low was then unanimously elected Chairman, and Dr. Edward Hageman Hall, Secretary.

"I would state to the committee," said the Mayor, "that the German Ambassador has been here in conference with me, and I told him I would put him in communication with the officers of the committee whenever appointed. It is very necessary, of course, that he be consulted with regard to the ceremonial of this occasion."

FINDS MISSING WIFE KILLED.

H. J. Allender Identifies Her as Victim of Auto Accident.

A woman who died early yesterday morning in the Holy Family Hospital, Brooklyn, of injuries she received by being knocked down by an automobile, at Flatbush Avenue and Prospect Place, was identified as Mrs. Josephine Allender, forty-five years old of 75 St. Marks Avenue. The identification was made by her husband, Harry J. Allender.

Mr. Allender returned home shortly after midnight from a lodge meeting. Not finding his wife there he became alarmed and went to the Bergen Street Station to inquire about her. His description tallied with that of the woman who was run down by the automobile driven by John S. Carrivan, Jr., son of an inspector in the Building Department of the Board of Education. Mr. Allender recognized his wife's umbrella, on the handle of which were the initials "J. F. P."

Odd Lots of Stock

We solicit small investment accounts. We don't regard them as mere odds-and-ends; we make them our primary specialty and have designed our machinery especially for handling them.

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INFLATED styles in haberdashery are worse than inflated prices. We find it as essential to squeeze out excessive colors as to squeeze out excessive profits sometimes assessed as a premium of fashion. Good taste is the golden rule of all our neckwear.

50 cents to $3 for fashionable Spring scarfs—with the loud pedal on the $1 assortment.

389 Broadway, 241 Broadway, 767 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Avenue; 27 New, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt

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Nine Stores

AGAINST DEPORTING CONSPIRING ALIENS

House Committee Fears World-wide Scope of Root's Change in Immigration Bill.

REALLY AIMED AT MEXICANS

Think Such Power in Secretary of Commerce and Labor's Hands Dangerous—Many Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Vigorous opposition developed in the House Immigration Committee to-day against the Root amendment to the Dillingham Immigration bill. This bill proposes a radical remodeling of the immigration laws, and the Root amendment provides that "any alien who shall take advantage of his residence in the United States to conspire with others for the violent overthrow of a foreign Government recognized by the United States" shall, upon warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported. The Root amendment was intended to meet the Mexican situation, but members of the House Committee to-day voiced the fear that it would be a dangerous thing to attempt to give one executive officer of the Government the power to apply this idea as against the entire world.

The House Immigration Committee met to-day to consider the report it is to make to the House on the Dillingham bill. The hearings closed yesterday and developed vigorous opposition against many features of the bill. The House Committee will meet daily, and hopes to be able to report the bill to the House within two weeks. It will make many important changes in its text. Some of these amendments will be adopted to meet some of the criticisms leveled against the measure in the hearings of the past two days. The committee met behind closed doors to-day and proceeded very deliberately in its work. Realizing the opposition to many parts of the bill the members of the committee appear anxious to give the measure very careful consideration before submitting its action to the House. Only three of the fifty-eight pages of the bill were completed to-day. The first section was not changed. It defines aliens. The second section, which proposes to increase the head tax from $4 to $5, was only slightly modified. No change was made in the tax which is to be a lien on the vessel bringing the alien to this country. The Senate bill provided that this tax should not be levied on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an interrupted residence of at least one year immediately preceding such entrance in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, the Bahamas, or Mexico. The House Committee struck out this exemption to-day.

The only important change made in the third section to-day was the elimination of the time limit on insane to be excluded from admission. The Dillingham bill provided that persons who "have been insane within five years" previous to their admission should be barred.

The committee will discuss to-morrow the proposed educational test. The committee has already reported the Burnett bill providing for an educational test. This will be substituted in the Dillingham bill for the educational test adopted by the Senate.

SOCIALISTS RESPECTED FLAG

Mayor Glad to Learn Not They, but a Miscreant Tore It Down.

Policemen who were on duty at Union Square on May 1 at a Socialist meeting, when the American flag was torn down and trampled upon, were absolved from blame by Police Commissioner Waldo yesterday. In a letter to Mayor Gaynor, who asked for a report on the occurrence, Commissioner Waldo said that the flag was torn down by some miscreant and immediately picked up. This is the letter:

May 8, 1912.

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
Mayor, City of New York,
City Hall, New York City.

Sir—With reference to the Socialistic meeting held at Union Square on May 1.

From the best reports that are obtainable it appears that an American flag was torn down by some miscreant, but was immediately picked up by persons in the immediate vicinity. Order was restored before police interference was possible or necessary. The American flag appears to be still safe in the hands of the people, and does not require police protection to cause it to be respected. No other disorder requiring police action occurred during this meeting. Very respectfully,

R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

The Mayor immediately sent the Commissioner this reply:

Office of the Mayor, May 9, 1912.

Sir—I am very glad to receive your account of the American flag incident at the meeting of the Socialists in Union Square on May 1. I felt very certain all along that the Socialists exhibited no disrespect for our flag. That done by a lunatic or disorderly person should not be attributed to them. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Rhinelander Waldo, Esq., Commissioner of Police, New York City.

Immediately after the occurrence, Commissioner Waldo made a thorough investigation of the incident, and all the policemen on duty at the meeting were questioned.

NO NEW ARBITRATORS YET.

Engineers' and Employers' Representatives Meet, but Make No Choice.

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and P. H. Morrissey, former President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, the arbitrators chosen on behalf of the railroads and the locomotive engineers, respectively, as members of the proposed board of seven which is to arbitrate the demands of the engineers on the Eastern railroads, met yesterday, but as far as could be learned did not select any of the five other arbitrators necessary to complete the board.

The two arbitrators have until May 21 to appoint the other five, failing in which the arbitrators needed to complete the board will be appointed, in accordance with the agreement to arbitrate the demands, by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Court, and Charles P. Neill, United States Labor Commissioner.

Mr. Morrissey said yesterday that it was possible that the three persons named might have to appoint all or some of the five arbitrators needed. It was difficult to select one arbitrator, when the necessary qualifications were taken into account, while there were five to be appointed, and though there was some time between now and May 21, the two arbitrators might not be able to complete the board before that time.

Mr. Morrissey will go to Harrisburg, Penn., to-day to pay his respects to the delegates to the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers now in session there. He will then go on to Washington, where he will meet Mr. Willard, and the two will continue their efforts to appoint the five arbitrators in the required time.

FEDERALS CHECK MEXICAN REBELS

Madero General Reports Defeating Orozco's Advance Column Near Torreon.

120 HOURS OF SKIRMISHING

Rebels Attempt Cordon Round Federals—Government Offers Amnesty to Zapatistas Who Surrender.

MEXICO CITY, May 9.—In an engagement to-day forty miles north of Torreon between theadvance columns of the rebels and the Federals under Gen. Rabago, a severe reverse was inflicted upon the rebels, according to a dispatch from Gen. Nuerta, at Bermejillo, to President Madero to-night. Twenty-two rebel dead are reported, with double that number of wounded. The rebels were seen carrying wounded from the field. These were believed to be officers. The Federal losses were not reported. The dispatch indicated that the rebels have been forced to stop their advance and to retire from their position.

The text of Gen. Nuerta's telegram was as follows:

> Camp at Bermejillo, May 9, at 5 P. M.—I have the honor to inform you that the troops of this command under Gen. Rabago which left camp last night have obtained a victory over the main body of the rebels who were attempting to entrench themselves in a ranch called Sabinosa del Tlahuillo. The advance guard of the enemy was first sighted there and the battle began at once. Twenty-two dead have been brought in from the battlefield and double that number of wounded, all rebels.

In reply to a telegram from President Madero asking for more details, Gen. Nuerta sent a further message which read:

> The field has not been gone over, since the battle only finished at 4 P. M. The rebels were seen carrying wounded from the field in two automobiles. These are supposed to be rebel leaders.

The Government has issued a proclamation offering amnesty to Zapatistas who lay down their arms and return to the farms. Those alleging grievances against the landowners are invited to report to the proper authorities, and as a further inducement the State guarantees immunity to the men who have taken up arms.

The Government is probably actuated in this matter not only by a desire to establish peace, but to prevent a threatened shortage of the corn crop. The military zone covered by the proclamation of amnesty comprises the State of Morelos and adjacent parts of Puebla, Oaxaca, Guerro, and Michoacan.

Reports from Vera Cruz state that the rebels have taken several small towns, including Las Vegas, on the Interoceanic Railway north of Jalapa, the capital of the State.

AT THE REBEL FRONT, NEAR BERMEJILLO, Mexico, May 9.—Skirmishing between the vanguard of Gen. Orozco's army and the Federals, under Gen. Muerta raged for hours to-day through a storm of wind and dust on the desert plains in front of Torreon, the objective point of the rebels.

Operating from Escalon as a base, where Gen. Orozco and his staff are stationed, the Liberal forces continued to tighten their cordon around the heavily garrisoned and fortified Federal outposts at Bermejillo and Mapimi, both less than twenty miles from Torreon.

Though there was much skirmishing no battle had been fought up to 5 o'clock to-night, the Federals refusing to be drawn from their strong positions. There was hardly an hour in the day, however, that the Liberals did not feint at some point to coax the Federals out into the open. In the meantime Gen. Orozco began to get his men into positions where his artillery could support them.

Notwithstanding the intense heat the men in the field are in good condition. A high wind has blown constantly for several days, raising clouds of dust and enabling the Liberals to move freely without fear of detection.

JUAREZ, May 9.—Rebel leaders here to-night admitted that the vanguard of their forces had attacked Bermejillo on the way to Torreon and had met stubborn resistance all day. Reports of 120 hours of skirmishing have reached here.

According to Col. Pascual Orozco, Sr., father of the Liberal military chief, 8,000 insurrectos are intrenched near Bermejillo and about 3,000 Federals. A despatch from Escalon said a courier from the front brought the news that Federals from behind strongly fortified positions were warding off the rebel attack with heavy artillery fire. Gen. Huerta, commander of the Government troops, is said to be well toward the front of his army directing operations.

The political situation here was unchanged to-night. Emilio Vasquez Gomez denies he is a prisoner. Such a report had been sent out from here. Some of the rebel leaders declare the hours of Gomez as Provisional President are numbered.

GARBAGE REMOVAL REFORMS.

Woman's Municipal League Asks City to Use Autos to Collect Refuse.

The Committee on Streets of the Woman's Municipal League sent to the Board of Estimate yesterday suggestions for improving the method of collecting ashes and garbage. The committee wants the city to plan a standard receptacle capable of being tightly sealed for all ashes and garbage, and require each owner to have duplicates of these receptacles. The city should have automobiles to collect the receptacles, empty and wash them, and return them to their owners, the committee thinks.

In support of the suggestions the committee says:

> The cost to the city would in fact be less. The men would not be called upon to empty cans into wagons and then wagons into scows. The sealed receptacles could be transported direct to incinerating or destructor plants, either by automobile trucks, Subway, surface cars, or, ultimately, perhaps, through subway tubes of size adapted to the receptacles. We have stopped surface drainage in our cities, is it not about time we stopped open collection of garbage and ashes?
>
> We are concerned, of course, with the side of the question involving the city's health. Sealed receptacles would mean less dirty streets, less dirty gowns, and less germs floating around. We are concerned also with the cleanliness of the city. Every time ashes or garbage is collected by emptying open receptables into open wagons, we duplicate the work of cleaning the streets.
>
> We think a little "scientific management" applied to the collection and distribution of ashes and garbage would result in a more efficient street cleaning system. Even if the entire plant here suggested may not be immediately workable, certainly substitution of automobile vehicles for our present toy carts is something to be thought of immediately. We think the needs of the Street Cleaning Department should be treated in the some progressive way as the city is treating the needs of the Fire Department.

Mrs. Ida S. Cohen is Chairman of the committee.

Mrs. Connolly Operated On.

Mrs. Maurice E. Connolly, wife of Borough President Connolly of Queens, was operated on yesterday at Dr. Mayo's sanitarium at Rochester, Minn. Friends of Mrs. Connolly received telegrams last evening, saying that the operation had been successful. She has been suffering with a serious affection of the throat, and her condition became so serious a week ago that President Connolly was compelled to accompany her to the West.

Two Dollar Summer Shirts

(Four for $7.50.)

¶ Our strength manifests itself most forcibly in the two-dollar shirts. The fabrics are serviceable yet exceptionally fine in weave. The tailoring is of that high order which identifies the costly "custom" shirt. The patterns are *woven, not printed.*

¶ Clermont is the new Lion summer collar which pays tribute to good taste and elegance and without penalty to comfort. Nor will your scarf find a burr in its slide. Quarter sizes, 2 for 25c.

William G. White

MEN'S STANDARD SHIRTS AND FURNISHINGS EXCLUSIVELY.

Cortlandt, near Church St. 42d St., west of 5th Ave. Wall St., cor. Broadway.
Broadway, cor. Leonard St. Broadway, cor. 26th St. Nassau, near Liberty St.
Factory—79 Orange St., Newark. 847 Broad St., Newark. (After May 15)

Once and For All!

A brief editorial on Saks 20.00 and 25.00 clothes for Men, making up in fact for what it may lack in presentation.

¶ Once and for all, make up your mind that 20.00 or 25.00 will ensure satisfaction in your clothes.

¶ Better still, call upon us and we will help you make up your mind, and put a thousand exhibits in testimony—at 20.00 and 25.00.

¶ The fact that you pay only 20.00 or 25.00 for a suit of clothes does not obligate you to make concessions—on the contrary, it entitles you to demand concessions.

¶ Because you spend less than another man undoubtedly implies some difference between what you get and what he gets. But it should not imply a disproportionate difference—and it does not, at Saks'.

¶ The five dollar gold piece is worth only half as much as the ten dollar gold piece, but this does not affect the plumage of the American Eagle on one side, nor the classic contour of Columbia on the other.

¶ And by the same process of reasoning, the fact that we carry 50.00 and 25.00 garments does not mean that the lower-priced garment is lacking in style, for whatever you pay for clothes at Saks', the indelible impress of our individuality is on all the clothes we make!

At Twenty Dollars. Norfolks, in blue serges and fancy mixtures. A new double-breasted model in blue serges. Single-breasted sacks, in cassimeres, worsteds, cheviots, pin stripes, self stripes, checks, and solid colors, including browns innumerable and grays galore.

At Twenty-five Dollars. Two, three and four button sacks, in plain blacks and blue serges, unfinished worsteds, pencil stripes, blue self stripes, brown cheviots, light and dark grays, fancy cassimeres, brown and gray worsteds, and countless others.

With genial, soft-rolling collars, modest fronts, narrow shoulders, and numerous novelties in the matter of lapels, cuffs and pockets.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

G. N. Vincent

(Established 1886)

Buy of the Maker

Get close to him, whether for clothes or cleavers. He can, if he will, give best value. The question is: How about you? Are you seeking a maker of clothes to buy from, or a dealer? If you desire the maker, come to me. I will save you $5 on a $15 suit; on the higher priced ones as much as $10. Take my assortment of $15 suits—not one of the grays, browns or blues of equal quality is offered elsewhere for less than $20.

Special for Friday and Saturday

An Array of Homespuns, Brown Mixtures, Herringbone Grays, Mixed Cheviots; regular $20 to $22; to introduce my own make.

Suits $15.00

6th Avenue, Near 31st Street

Arnold, Constable & Co

225

Oriental Rugs

Sizes 3 feet 9 inches x 7 feet and upwards

35% Reduction to 50%

Prices Ranging from 15.00 to 340.00

Broadway & 19th Street

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

A FURNITURE SUITE SOLD FOR $68,650

High Prices Obtained in London for Some Objects of the Wertheimer Collection.

LOUIS XVI. CLOCK, $12,600

Bronze "Neptune" Attributed to Cellini Brings Only $5,510—Pair of Chinese Jars Fetches $11,550.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—The executors of the late Charles J. Wertheimer have every reason to feel gratified over the result of the second day's sale of his art collection at Christie's to-day, which brought a total of $247,045, making for the two days' sale $460,965.

The sensation of the day was the bidding for a suite of furniture upholstered in old Bauvais tapestry, consisting of a settee, a sleeping chair, and six arm chairs, which was finally bought by Jacques Seligmann for $68,650.

For a Savonnerie carpet, for which Mr. Wertheimer is said to have paid $40,000, only $13,650 was obtained.

A Sèvres bust of Louis XV., formerly in the collection of the Hon. Mrs. John Ashley, which in 1907 brought $5,000, was knocked down for $4,460.

An écuelle, cover, and stand of circular shape, painted by Le Guay, which was purchased by Mr. Wertheimer in 1904 for $3,255, was sold to-day for $1,575.

A cabaret painted by Dodin, dated 1777, which was bought by Mr. Wertheimer for $4,725, went for $3,675.

A Louis XVI. clock, in the shape of a sphere with revolving dial in the centre, 14 inches in height, was sold for $4,200.

A Louis XIV. clock, 32 inches high, formerly the property of the Comtes de Rocheouart Montemarts, brought $14,175.

A Louis XVI. clock, 30 inches high, with Bertrand movement, in an architectural case of ormolu, fetched $4,200. Another clock of the same period, with a Lietaud movement, contained in a pedestal-shaped case of white marble, was sold for $4,360. For still another Louis XVI. clock, in a sculptured white marble case, $3,780 was paid.

Fifteen thousand, two hundred and twenty-five dollars was paid for a Louis XVI. clock 22 inches high, the movement in a case formed as a celestial sphere overlaid with plaques of lapis lazuli, and with revolving horizontal dials of ormolu, with enamel numerals.

Another Louis XVI. clock, with Lepine movement, encased in white marble, was sold for $2,100, and a clock of the same period, with a pair of candelabra, with movement by Manière, encased in a drum-shaped ormolu case surmounted by a bronze figure of Cupid, went for $8,135.

Three thousand, six hundred and seventy-five dollars was the price of another Louis XVI. clock, with Hubert movement, contained in an ormolu case.

The sum of $12,600 was paid for a Louis XVI. regulator, 89 inches high, with Berthoud movement, in a tall, veneered, tulip wood case, from the collection of Prince Paar of Austria.

For a Louis XVI. console table of mahogany with two drawers in the frieze and two open shelves below, $4,200 was paid.

For a Louis XVI. clock, 16 inches high, with Lepine movement, contained in an ormolu case, with a pair of candelabra of ormolu, $6,035.50 was paid by Stettiner.

A pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, formed of bronze figures of children dancing, with the pedestals of fluted white marble, went to Rosenbaum for $3,255.

A Louis XVI. clock, fifteen and one-half inches high, with Voisin movement, contained in a case of ormolu, from the collection of the late Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, was knocked down for $2,100 to Jacques Seligmann.

A pair of Louis XVI. vases and covers, thirteen inches high, of white marble, mounted with an ormolu frieze, was bought by Bensimon for $2,150. For a pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, formed of fluted columns of ormolu, on pedestals of rosso-antico marble, from the collection of E. W. Beckett, Willson paid $3,100.

Four thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars was paid by Jacques Seligmann for a pair of Louis XVI. candelabra, thirty-eight inches high, from the collection of the Earl of Onslow, while Braithwaite obtained a Louis XVI. regulator with Bourdier movement and enamel dial, from the collection of Comte Vigier, for $2,205.

A Louis XIV. six-leaf screen, seventy-three inches high, was purchased by Goldschmidt for $3,675. The piece is composed of six panels of leather painted in Polychrome, with the framework of carved and gilt wood.

A suite of furniture in the Louis XVI. style, consisting of a settee, six armchairs, and two straight chairs, was bought by C. Davis for $3,935.

A sixteenth century French renaissance cabinet of walnut went to Lippmann for $995, the same price for which it was purchased in 1909.

A large library table and cartonnière, made of tulip wood and kingwood and mounted with ormolu borders, was knocked down to Ellis for $5,250.

For an electric chandelier of ormolu, with placques and pendants of rock-crystals, Armor paid $2,045, and for another chandelier of Louis XVI. design the same purchaser gave $1,885.

A Louis XVI. Savannerie carpet went to Rosenau for $2,625.

Following the sale of the Werthemier collection, various other articles were offered, among them a superb bronze "Neptune," attributed to Cellini, but more probably the work of Sansovino, which went for the low sum of $5,510.

A small Louis XVI. table of ormolu, chased after the manner of Gouthière, was bought by Arthur Wertheimer for $3,150.

A pair of Chinese famille rose mandarin jars enameled with hoho birds and flowers, fifty-three inches high, was sold for $11,550 to Muggins.

A pair of oblong French tapestries, with panels of pastoral scenes after Boucher, and signed "Goubert," went to Hamburger for $4,200.

The widow of Mr. Wertheimer was an interested spectator at to-day's sale.

SHAKESPEARE SHOW OPENED

Mrs. West Inaugurates Exhibition at Earl's Court to Aid Memorial.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—Mrs. George Cornwallis West inaugurated a Shakespeare exhibition at Earl's Court to-night by a dinner in the Mermaid Tavern, which has taken the place of the old Welcome Club. The guests included Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lytton, Sir Carl Meyer, the Marquis de Soveral, the Countess of Minto, Leopold de Rothschild, and Mrs. Winston Churchill.

There was a little speech making, Lord Lytton, after the usual toasts, proposing the health of the hostess, who, he said, judging by the results already visible all around in the advanced stage of the exhibition, fully deserved the title of a great organizer. Lord Lytton also spoke of the object of the exhibition, which was to advance the cause of a national Shakespeare memorial.

Mrs. West, in reply, asked to be excused from making any set speech. She had not had time to prepare one. In fact, she had been so busy all day that scarcely had she had a moment to do her hair.

Judging from appearances, the exhibition promises to be highly interesting and well worth a visit this Summer.

ENGAGES SWEDISH ACTRESS.

Frohman Bringing Martha Hedman Here to Play in "The Attack."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—Charles Frohman has engaged Martha Hedman, a young Swedish actress, to make her first appearance in America in Bernstein's play, "The Attack."

John Mason is to star in the play at the opening in New York in September.

South German Rivers Flooded.

BERLIN, May 9.—The rivers of South Germany generally are flooded because of torrential rains. Large areas are inundated.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Reported.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., May 9.—The Kaiserin Auguste Victoria arrived off port during the night and reported by wireless.

SOCIALIST IN DIET EJECTED BY POLICE

Three Men Needed to Carry Kicking and Shouting Deputy from Prussian Chamber.

HE SUDDENLY REAPPEARS

Executes a Flank Movement to the Dismay of the President, and Is Thrown Out a Second Time.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 9.—Wild scenes occurred in the lower house of the Prussian Diet this afternoon, ending in the forcible ejection of a Socialist Deputy by policemen—an incident without parallel in German Parliamentary history.

The Socialists in the House had been keeping up incessant interruptions during the debate on Polish expropriation. One of them, Herr Borchardt, made himself particularly obnoxious by taking up his station on the steps leading to the Ministerial bench and launching sarcastic sallies from that vantage point.

Baron von Erffa, President of the Chamber, repeatedly commanded Herr Borchardt to return to his seat. Finally the President declared that the Deputy was dismissed from the House for the rest of the sitting.

Instead of going, Borchardt walked to his seat.

"I ask you to leave the Chamber," thundered the President.

"Ask me as many times as you please," answered the Socialist. "Anybody who prevents me from staying here can receive five years' hard labor."

Again the President commanded Borchardt to leave, and again the Socialist declined. The President then adjourned the sitting for half an hour, announcing that if Borchardt were still in the Chamber at the end of that time force would be employed to eject him.

When the sitting was resumed the Socialist was still holding his ground, and the President summoned a Lieutenant of Police, and ordered him to do his duty.

Walking to Borchardt's seat, the Lieutenant solemnly handed him a writ of expulsion, bearing the President's signature. The Deputy read the writ and handed it back to the Lieutenant, saying:

"May I call your attention to the section of the Criminal Code providing five year's hard labor to anybody who forcibly removes me from this house?"

The Lieutenant replied that he was familiar with the law, and ordered Borchardt to accompany him. Borchardt declined.

The Lieutenant signaled to two uniformed policemen to enter. In order to reach Borchardt it was necessary for them to pass the Socialist Leinert, who refused to make way, thereupon a policeman seized him by the collar and half dragged, half threw him behind the Government bench.

Meanwhile two other policemen were occupied in an unsuccessful attempt to remove Borchardt from his seat. The deputy fought so savagely that it was necessary to call a third policeman before they could remove him, gesticulating, shouting, and kicking to the outer precincts of the chamber.

The sitting had been resumed only a few minutes when, to the consternation of the President, Borchardt, who had executed a flanking movement from another side of the chamber, suddenly reappeared in his place. The President again called on him three successive times to quit the chamber. Finally he had to call back the police to carry Borchardt out a second time.

The policemen then established a blockade of all the entrances and succeeded in keeping out Borchardt for the rest of the day.

Borchardt's "red" colleagues indulged in ironical cries of "Hurrah!" and "Prussia to the front!" while the ejections were taking place.

BERLIN, Friday, May 10.—The morning newspapers comment regretfully on the violent scene in the Diet yesterday. All except the most reactionary incline to the opinion that the President, while within his rights, acted unwisely in having Deputy Borchardt ejected.

Especially do they deplore the fact that a Socialist Deputy, Herr Leinert, who was not offending in any way, was dragged violently from his seat by the police because he was in their path when they attempted to seize Borchardt. Even the Lokal Anzeiger holds this view.

Socialist protest meetings are called for to-night.

SEX DIFFERENCES IN BRAIN.

Crichton-Browne Tells Why Women Think Quickly, Men Are Originators.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—When Romanes many years ago showed by experiment that women can read much faster than men, whereas men have more decision of character, he supplied no explanation of his discovery.

Such an explanation was given to-day by Sir James Crichton-Browne, the celebrated physician, in his Presidential address to the Child Study Society at the University of London.

In woman, Sir James said, the posterior region of the brain receives a richer flow of arterial blood, in men the anterior region. The work of the two regions of the brain is different. The posterior region is mainly sensory and concerned with seeing and hearing. The anterior region includes the speech centre, the higher inhibitory centres, which are concerned with will, and the association centres, concerned with appetites and desires based upon internal sensations.

There is, Sir James thinks, a correspondence between the richer blood supply of the posterior region of the brain in women and their delicate powers of sensuous perception, rapidity of thought, and emotional sensibility, and between the richer blood supply of the anterior region in men and their greater originality on higher levels of intellectual work, their calmer judgment, and their stronger will.

A curious fact which Sir James brought out is that the differences between man and woman run through many details of their organisms. The crown of the female skull is less elevated than that of the male. The woman has a plantar arch flatter than that of the man, which accounts for her partiality for high-heeled shoes.

MUTINY ON RUSSIAN WARSHIP

Sixty of the Crew of the Battleship Tsarevitch Arrested.

HELSINGFORS, May 9.—A mutiny occurred yesterday aboard the battleship Tsarevitch, and sixty of the crew were placed under arrest.

The mutiny is supposed to have some connection with the unrest which has prevailed in the local Russian Government yard here since 200 men were dismissed for taking a holiday on May 1.

Directly after the suppression of the mutiny the squadron sailed for an unknown destination.

KING IN SUBMARINE; NOW WANTS TO FLY

Believes That He Would Be Quite Safe in the Wonderful New British Waterplane.

10 MINUTES UNDER SURFACE

Delighted with the Experience—More Remarkable Aeroplane Feats at the Weymouth Review.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—It is learned to-day, and the news has caused a sensation, that King George made a trip in a submarine yesterday in Weymouth Bay. He spent ten minutes under the surface, and the submarine, one of the big new "D" type, traveled about two miles.

Now that the King has experienced this sensation, which delighted him, he is credited with a desire to take the risk of a flight in the air with Commander Samson.

The Commander made several wonderful flights to-day, once with the daughter of the Commander in Chief of the fleet as a passenger. The King was so impressed with the apparent safety and easy control of the machine that it is stated that he is quite willing to trust himself as Commander Samson's passenger, either in a hydro-aeroplane or an ordinary aeroplane.

The King believes that he would be perfectly safe in Commander Samson's hands, but the question arises whether the Sovereign should be permitted to take the risks of such a trip.

WEYMOUTH, May 9.—A dense sea fog upset all arrangements for the manoeuvres to-day, the programme being practically abandoned, except brief target practice in the afternoon by the Neptune's 12-inch guns. Battle practice with the 13.5 guns will be carried out to-morrow if the weather clears.

The King's trip yesterday in a submarine, which traveled two miles submerged, was made in company with his second son, Prince Albert, who is a student at Dartmouth Naval College, and First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill.

Claude Grahame-White and naval aviators to-day carried out interesting evolutions, which included a flight from the deck of the battleship Hibernia by Commander Samson.

Commander Samson carried a bomb 300 pounds in weight, and Mr. Short expressed confidence in his ability to construct a hydro-aeroplane capable of carrying a bomb containing a ton of explosives. Such missiles, dropped upon the deck of a battleship, he remarked, would certainly put it out of action and probably sink the vessel.

METTERNICH HAS RETIRED.

Bieberstein's Appointment to London Officially Announced.

BERLIN, May 9.—The retirement of Count Paul Wolff Metternich from the post of German Ambassador at London is semi-officially announced to-day.

The name of Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, at present Ambassador at Constantinople, who is regarded as Germany's foremost diplomat, has been submitted to the British Government as the Count's successor.

SOUTH AFRICAN BLACK PERIL.

Premier Botha Promises to Appoint a Commission of Inquiry.

CAPE TOWN, May 9.—The color question has been brought prominently to the front by the promise of the Premier, Gen. Louis Botha, made in Parliament this afternoon, to appoint a commission to inquire into the "black peril" problem.

The question has been increasingly attracting attention in South Africa in consequence of the frequent assaults upon white women.

PAUL PFOTENBAUER DEAD.

Former Resident of New York Passes Away in His Berlin Home.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, May 9.—Paul Pfotenbauer, formerly a prominent member of the German-American community in New York, died suddenly of heart failure in his Berlin home last night, aged 60 years. He was a member of well-known German organizations in New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Pfotenbauer was a contractor, and among his last work in America were the new buildings at West Point.

He is survived by a widow, formerly Miss Cora Bogue. The body will be cremated in Hamburg, following the funeral services Saturday.

SIX MONTHS' JAIL FOR MANN.

English Labor Leader Convicted of Inciting Troops to Mutiny.

MANCHESTER, May 9.—Tom Mann, the well-known labor leader and President of the Syndicalist Education League, was to-day found guilty in the Court of Assizes of having endeavored to influence British soldiers from their duty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mann was arrested on March 21 after he had delivered a speech at Salford on behalf of the coal strikers.

Before being sentenced Mann addressed the court. He argued that when acting under the civil law the soldiers were only citizens, and commands given to them must therefore be lawful commands. He denied that he had endeavored to influence soldiers, as soldiers, against the performance of their duty.

"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere"

"The Big Store"

TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Today's Big Sales

MAIN BUILDING—Devoted to Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, Etc.

2,800 WOMEN'S DRESSES—more than 100 styles; popular silks, serges, linens, white and colored cotton voiles, batiste, and all-over embroideries. Values to $12.75, at.....$5
WOMEN'S $6 to $10.75 SKIRTS, at.....$3.95
WOMEN'S $3 to $4 LOW SHOES, at.....$1.95
WOMEN'S $3.50 and $4 WHITE CANVAS BUTTON SHOES.....$2.45
WOMEN'S HOSIERY—foreign and domestic makes; slightly imperfect; values to 75c; pair.....19c
MEN'S SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR—including a limited number of Medlicott-Morgan & Co. garments; values to $1.25, at.....39c
GREAT MAY SALE OF DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, WEDDING RINGS AND BRACELETS AT LOWERED PRICES.
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT THE CITIZEN," by Jacob A. Riis; book published to sell at $2.50; here, today, at.....39c
FINAL SALE OF WHITE ENAMELED BABY CARRIAGES AT REDUCED PRICES.
USED PLAYER-PIANOS AND GRAND PIANOS AT SENSATIONALLY LOW PRICES.
MAY FESTIVAL SALE OF GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS TO OUR "BARGAIN BASEMENT"

GREENHUT BUILDING—Devoted to "Everything for the Home."

THOUSANDS OF NEW AND PERFECT PIECES OF RICH CUT GLASS AT AMAZING PRICE-REDUCTIONS.
A CLEAN-UP SALE OF LACE CURTAINS.
MILL OVER LOT SALE OF AXMINSTER RUGS.
THOUSANDS OF SUPPLIES FOR KITCHEN AND GARDEN.
UNLIMITED SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN OUR FURNITURE STORE.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR "BARGAIN BASEMENT"—innumerable specials in lower-priced goods for house and garden.

$30,000 to Charity

WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money.
IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

CENTEMERI GLOVES

Gun Metal "Tranchant"

Distinctly Out-of-the-Ordinary 1.65

"FLORINE QUALITY"

Gun Metal Color; White Sewing, White Embroidery and White Welts.

296 FIFTH AVE ONE DOOR SOUTH OF 31ST STREET

B. Altman & Co.

AN IMPORTANT SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

WILL TAKE PLACE THIS DAY (FIRDAY) AND SATURDAY, AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
PLAITED OR PLAIN, STIFF CUFFS, AT $1.15
REGULAR PRICES $1.75 & 2.00

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
OF MERCERILED MATERIALS, SOFT CUFFS AT $1.35
REGULAR PRICES $2.00 & 2.50

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS OF IMPORTED HABUTAI SILK, PLAITED OR PLAIN, SOFT CUFFS, AT $3.25
REGULAR PRICES $5.00 & 6.00

ALSO A SALE OF
IMPORTED STEAMER RUGS AT $7.50
REGULAR PRICE $12.00

B. Altman & Co. ARE NOW OFFERING THE MOST FASHIONABLE MODELS IN AFTERNOON, RECEPTION AND EVENING DRESSES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED TAILOR-MADE SUITS, SKIRTS AND RIDING HABITS, CUT IN THE LATEST STYLES AND OF THE MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS, AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Sale Extraordinary

Spring Suits and Overcoats.

Nearly Four Thousand

Smith Gray & Co.

High Quality Garments at 4.00 to 12.50 Underprice

A sale so unusual that we believe we are justified in calling it *"The Fine Clothes Event of the Season."* Frankly, in the history of the ready-for-service trade in New York, no such sale at the very opening of the season has occured in many a year.

Unusual conditions produced these *unusual results.* Just after Easter there came a lull in trade. Yet our big tailoring plant was kept humming as usual. Consequently we have now a surplus of garments that must be disposed of quickly in order to keep up the high efficiency which we are so proud of in our shops.

To make things *still more interesting,* we have included all the over lots from our great wholesale department and also have reduced a goodly number of garments from our own stock for *quick clearance.*

There are four thousand Spring Suits and Overcoats in all—*exquisitely tailored, up to the minute in style and of easily the most exclusive fabrics* found in ready-for-service clothes.

This is the whole story except for the prices—you must see for yourself.

Remember—four thousand garments do not last very long when WE announce an event like this.

Here are the Remarkable Offerings:

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 22.50 & 25.00 18.50

Exclusive and really wonderful worsteds, velours and cassimeres. High grade fine French spun serges and many fancy serges. English, Fifth Avenue and college models.

Overcoats for business, dress and motoring. Snappy raglans; many coats full silk lined. Blacks, Oxfords, brand new browns, grays and those "different" English Effects.

Spring Suits & Overcoats Values 27.50 & 30.00 22.50

Suits in rarely seen and exclusively fine worsteds, velours and Saxony cassimeres. English weave blue serges. Staple grays, the new browns, blues, heather and silk mixtures. All advanced style models.

Spring Overcoats in both foreign and domestic fabrics—models and style for business and outing wear.

Unusual Spring Suits & Coats Values 32.50 to 40.00 27.50

The fabrics are indeed worthy of note. Each one a custom or special style, for which your tailor would charge you double. All the very newest shades. Heathers, blues, grays and silk mixtures. Distinctive and advanced styles. You cannot be better dressed if you wear these garments.

Imported English Coats at 27.50

Rainproofs, Chesterfields and raglans of rare and striking fabrics, many of which are hand-made; exclusive, of course. Made by the cleverest craftsmen of London and Leeds. Clever and comfortable coats for business, storm or your motor. Our former prices averaged from 35.00 to 50.00.

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Smith Gray & Co.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

Seven Million Pairs of

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

Were Sold Last Year and 95% Made Good.

Think of it; of 14,000,000 Sox and Stockings, 13,300,000 wore longer than the six months' period which they are guaranteed to wear. Don't you think you ought to wear Holeproofs too? Buy them at one of our stores to-day.

6 Pair, Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th ST. 279 BROADWAY, nr. Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH ST., at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Our Hand-Sewed Shoes are *built*, they are not a machine product.

Selected skins—long tanning processes—hand sewing—hand skiving—a HAND process all through the making This is why our fashionable shoes by Thomas Cort outwear two pairs of ordinary make.

Really a custom made shoe at a ready-to-put-on price. Comparisons prove it. $7 upwards.

Custom Department in connection.

1 East 35th St., N. Y.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

The World Renowned Collection of Rugs and Textiles.

John T. Keresey & Co.

5th Ave. and 28th St., New York

Previous to their REMOVAL, will hold an EXTENSIVE PUBLIC AUCTION SALE ON THEIR PREMISES commencing MONDAY, May 13th, and daily thereafter each day at 2:30 P. M.

This stock is recognized as one of the Finest and Best Selected in the world and includes

XVI. Century Ispahan

and

Imperial Chinese Rugs

Old Chinese Velvets, Old Brocades, Hangings, Cushions, etc. Included in this sale is

The Very Valuable Collection of Rugs

from the late residence of

Mr. Jas. Hazen Hyde

The Sale will be conducted By Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.

Sweet Peas
Vaughan's
Prize Mixture
1 lb. $1.00, ½ lb. 50c, ¼ lb. 30c, oz. 15c

Vaughan's Seeds 25 Barclay Street
Catalogue Free

Hammocks

Hammock Beds
(For Sleeping Outdoors)

Lawn Umbrellas and Tables
Garden Tools

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and 6th Ave.

Road Maps of all sections of this Country and the principal touring districts of Europe; also maps for every other purpose; U. S. Coast Survey Charts, Hydrographic Office Charts, and Geological Survey Sheets. Globes and Atlases of every size and description. The largest assortment of geographical publications and the most conveniently located map shop in the city. Phone, Rector 1511.
Call and examine our stock or send for catalogue.
C. S. Hammond & Co. Hudson Term. Bldg. 30 Church Street N.Y.

FLOOD PERIL WANES UNDER A BRIGHT SUN

Weather Conditions Continue to Favor Men in Fight to Save Louisiana Levees.

RESCUE WORK MADE EASIER

Chief Problem Now Is to House and Feed Refugees—Gov. Sanders's Replies to Mr. Villard.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—A warm southern sun came to the aid of the Louisiana flood fighters again to-day, proving of inestimable value to the tired men who have been hoping against hope in their effort to save the levees.

Not a break has been reported for twenty-four hours, save at Illyria, below New Orleans, and close to the mouth of the river. The crevasse was repaired this evening, though it would have caused but little damage had it been allowed to continue.

The most seriously threatened point in the State to-night seemed at Baton Rouge, where it was predicted that the main levee would go out before morning Citizens of the towns below there threatened to tear up the railroad tracks penetrating the protection levee around the town, and the guards along the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley right of way have been increased.

Army engineers to-night made preparations for the hurried removal of the 20,000 persons in the vicinity of New Roads, which probably will be flooded to-morrow. A fleet of steamboats was ordered to Cook's Landing, the nearest place available, as a concentration station.

The official gauge of the river at New Orleans is 21.4, exactly a foot higher than the highest previous mark. The most pessimistic think the additional rise cannot exceed half a foot. Though the water is standing on the floors of the splendid dock system in places, the city continues absolutely dry, save for a little seepage water, which causes no inconvenience.

The handling of refugees and policing of flooded districts to-day presented increasingly serious problems. The negroes rescued from the inundated sections constitute a particularly grave menace to the community. The Government rations, without which they would have starved, seem to have demoralized them completely, and even when forced to work upon the levees many of them perform their tasks in nearly useless fashion.

Gov. Sanders, from Baton Rouge, sent a telegram in reply to a message from Oswald G. Villard of New York, Chairman of the Executive Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who complained that negroes were being forced to work upon the dykes. The Governor explained the situation and ended his message with a curt reference to the fact that he himself has been laboring day and night in his shirtsleeves in the common cause.

"All able-bodied men in refugee camps, regardless of color, are given the option of working and eating or doing neither," said Gov. Sanders, after he had sent the telegram to Mr. Villard of New York City.

In his query Mr. Villard had said: "New York papers report that negro flood refugees are being compelled to work on the levees by your order without pay." To this Gov. Sanders replied:

Thousands of citizens, including myself, are working day and night on the levee, voluntarily and without pay, trying to hold the flood area down to a minimum. The resources of the State are being strained almost to their utmost to save lives and property and care for the refugees, nine-tenths of whom are negroes. New homes are being provided for all refugee families who care to take advantage of the opportunity.

The good weather to-day greatly facilitated rescue work in all the flooded districts. The refugee camps now are crowded with men and women seeking their children, husbands, and wives. It is believed that comparatively few of these missing people, particularly among the whites, have been drowned. More probably they are in other camps. In most instances where there were fatalities entire families have gone together.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON FLOOD.

Army Captain Wires Full Conditions to The Times.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—Complying with the request of the New Orleans Flood Relief Committee, I send you this statement of flood conditions south of Vicksburg.

No break of the main levee line on the Mississippi has occurred. The crevasse which occurred on Old River at Torras May 1 is now about 1,000 feet wide and eight feet deep, through which the water is flowing fourteen miles an hour. Point Coupee Parish is three-fourths flooded. Two crevasses on the Atchafalaya River, three and eight miles below Melville, occurred the last of April. One is on the east and one on the west side of the river. These flooded small portions of Point Coupee, St. Martin, Iberville, and St. Landry Parishes, which are largely low lands and swamps.

Crevasses in levees having no connection with the main levee lines occurred at Bayoussara on April 30 and flooded the low part of the town of 800 people, and at Angola on May 2 flooded the State prison farm of 8,300 acres. Crevasses occurred at Moreauville and Long Bridge, in the upper reach f the Bayou Des Glaises, on May 7. This was a private protection line only three to four feet high and there was only small inundation.

No authenticated reports have been received of lives lost. The damage is largely to growing crops, with a considerable loss of live stock. Concordia, Tensas and Madison Parishes are partly flooded by crevasses at Alsatia and above. No overflow due to crevasses has occurred south of Baton Rouge on either side of Mississippi. The nearest province to New Orleans is at Torras, on the opposite side of Mississippi from New Orleans, 200 miles distant by river.

(Signed) C. O. SHERRILL,
Captain Corps of Engineers in Charge of Fourth Mississippi River District.

BIXBY REPLIES TO SANDERS.

General Says Flood Protection Is Not a Government Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The opinion advanced by Gov. Sanders of Louisiana in his dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day did not pass unnoticed among army engineers, who have for many years studied the problems of control presented by the recurring floods on the lower Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, dissented from Gov. Sanders's assertion that the States up stream should assume responsibility for the waters that work so much desolation on the people down stream.

"It is not a new suggestion," said Gen. Bixby. "It would be possible for the States in which the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Scioto, Muskingum, and other rivers run to build reservoirs to hold back the water, but it would cost millions—possibly billions. And then, when the time should come that the people above would want water for their crops the people below would cry out against the idea of having any of the water taken away from them. They would want it for their own crops.

"The short of the matter is that flood protection is a local matter. The General Government cannot, constitutionally, undertake to build those levees to help the farmers who have bought their land at a very low figure to profit by it. Much of the land that is overflowed cost only about $2 an acre, and if safely protected it would be worth from $75 to $100 an acre. The truth is that the people who get the benefit should pay the cost, and their States and counties should help them if necessary. It may be that some plan can be devised by which the United States might loan the money to the States at a reasonable rate of interest. The only good reason for a loan by the Government would be the desire to do the work promptly.

"The work that has been done to maintain the levees has never been of a permanent character. They work a little here and there where they fear a crevasse and never raising the levees nearly as high as they should. The Mississippi River Commission has for years been urging the proper administration of the work. With a regular expenditure under a proper engineering plan it would be possible in a few years to make all that country as safe as Holland.

"There has been talk of the United States acting with reference to the levees as it does in the matter of the reclamation of the arid lands. But it has been declared to be unconstitutional. The arid lands are reclaimed to dispose of them. But unless we base the protection of the flooded areas on the one-twentieth of a reason that navigation requires the levees the general Government cannot do the work."

MAYOR GAYNOR OFFERS AID.

Informs Three Governors New York Will Supply Flood Funds.

Mayor Gaynor sent this day letter dispatch to three Southern Governors:

Many of us here are much concerned by newspaper dispatches giving the details of damage being done by the river overflow and the losses and distress caused thereby to many families. Is the distress as great as this, and will it be agreeable to you if we should make up a fund here to relieve those in distress? New York City has long been indebted to the Southern States for many of our most useful citizens, and we should be glad to make some recognition of this fact.

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

The Governors are Gov. Brewer of Mississippi, Gov. Donaghey of Arkansas, and Gov. Sanders of Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 9.—In replying to telegraphic inquiry from Mayor Gaynor of New York concerning conditions in the flooded districts of Louisiana, Gov. Sanders to-night informed the Mayor that there were 5,000 refugees here and as many more due to arrive. The telegram said:

One-fifth of our State agricultural regions will have to be exempted from State taxation this year by reason of crop failure. Refugees consist mainly of negro women and children and the poorer class of white people. The resources of the commonwealth and its population are being strained to the utmost. The Federal Government appropriations, covering only the barest basiac rations and the employment of boats for saving lives and livestock.

The additional expense of establishing and maintaining camps and their sanitation and a hundred and one incidental expenses fall upon the people of this commonwealth, aided by generous assistance, which has come from other quarters outside our commonwealth.

One of your own citizens, B. M. Baruchs, 111 Broadway, has telegraphed $1,000.

To Aid Flood Sufferers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "F. A. M.," and $1 from Ida T. for the Mississippi River flood sufferers.

JUDGE MASSIE, DYING, NAMED 'SID' ALLEN

First Man to Reach Bench After Court House Fusillade Testifies to Accusation.

DESCRIBES THE DEATH SCENE

Outlaws' Friend, Attending Murder Trial, Would Like to See This Court Shot Up Also.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., May 9.—"I'm dying, I'm dying; Sid Allen did it," were Judge Massie's first words as he fell mortally wounded during the pistol battle that killed four others in the Hillsville courthouse on March 14, according to Daniel Thomas, who testified to-day at the trial of Floyd Allen, one of the gang charged with the five murders.

Thomas, who was first to reach the dying Judge, detailed the scene and the fight. When he repeated Judge Massie's words his eyes filled with tears and he gave way to his emotions.

One other incident, though it occurred outside the courtroom, touched the day's proceedings with the dramatic. Campbell Crowder, a friend of the Allens, was talking with some witnesses on the courthouse green when he exclaimed:

"I hope the Allens will shoot up this court worse than the one at Hillsville."

Crowder was immediately taken before Judge Staples, who told him that any more such talk would mean a term in jail. The man had been drinking, but the incident served as a reminder that the Allen gang is not without friends.

The defense continued to-day its plan of building up evidence to disprove the prosecution's charge that the Allens conspired to assassinate the Hillsville court officers and came prepared to do the work. It has been alleged they even wore metal breast plates to protect them against the fire of the defenders.

"Jack" Allen, kinsman of all of the gang, denied on the stand to-day that he had taken a steel breast plate from his brother Floyd before detectives had arrested him. The witness resented the sharp cross-examination to which the prosecution forced him to submit.

Other testimony intended to favor Floyd Allen seemed to be shaken on cross-examination. Witnesses were introduced to testify that the first shooting came from the court officers. One of these, however, admitted that the first shots came from where he had seen Sidna and Claude Allen standing. Five men of Carroll County swore that prior to the shooting they had heard no ill of any of the Allens. Floyd Allen was on trial for a felony when the shooting took place. Sidna Allen has never been captured.

Employes of a restaurant testified that when the courthouse bell rang on the day of the shooting Wesley Edwards and Friel Allen left their breakfasts and hurried into the court, where the jury was ready to return a verdict against their kinsman. Some discrepancies were developed as to that.

Emmet Bolen, who was in court when the verdict against Floyd Allen was reached, said he left before sentence was pronounced and before the shooting began. He declared he had gone to a drug store nearby and there saw Friel Allen and Wesley Edwards.

Robert Wilkson, cashier of the Hillsville Bank, testified that Sidna Allen had deposited in the bank just before the shooting a considerable sum of money. This, he said, was still on deposit.

Ethical Culture Society to Celebrate.

The Society for Ethical Culture will celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of its organization at its meeting house, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, next Sunday morning. Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the society, will deliver the anniversary address, speaking on "The Reuniting of Life's Broken Threads." The public will be cordially welcome.

RESUME Y. W. H. A. CAMPAIGN

To Raise $250,000 for New Building by Jan. 1, 1913.

The whirlwind campaign of the Young Women's Hebrew Association to raise $250,000 for a new building, which was interrupted by the Titanic disaster, will be continued as a quiet effort to raise the money by Jan. 1, 1913. This course was decided on at a meeting of the campaign workers yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort. Permanent organization was effected.

The campaign manager, Louis Allen Abramson, announced that the fund already subscribed amounted to $185,200, only a small part of which is contingent upon the raising of the total amount. The next meeting of the Permanent Committee will be held next Wednesday at the home of Adolph Guggenheim. Among those who participated at yesterday's meeting were Daniel B. Hays, Samuel I. Hyman, and Louis Silverstein.

SPECIAL
ELABORATELY ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT
THE GREAT SUFFRAGE PARADE

HARPER'S WEEKLY

OUT TO-DAY
Nine Graphic Views of the March

"I'm Going to Buy a Suit Instead of Selling You Some."

That's what a very prominent clothing manufacturer said yesterday after we refused to buy his suits—and he did buy—he bought a Brill Twenty right from our stock, for $20—bought it to study and find out what made it so much smarter, snappier, more distinctive and better fitting than suits he makes to sell at very much higher prices. The Brill Twenty will impress you the same way—no better suits for men and young men can be had at $20.

Motorwearables for Owners and Drivers at Our 49th St. Store.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Harlem Store Open Evenings.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

WOMEN'S COATS, $29.74

Long Coats that Were $39.74

Copy of an imported model. Made of Chiffon Taffeta Silk.

Loose model. Slightly cutaway front. Corded seams. New draped collar. Long rolling revers. Side trimming of handsome loops and buttons of self material. Deep cuffs, button trimmed.

Coat lined throughout with very handsome white or old blue crepe de chine.

Appropriate for street or evening wear.

Women's Long Coats, $15.74

Semi-fitting model. In navy blue whipcord, black whipcord, gray mixtures and tan mixtures.

Notch collar. The shape of the revers is a distinct novelty. Regulation sleeves, button trimmed.

Coat fastens to the side with three large buttons. Garment silk lined throughout.

Such a well-tailored, high-class coat would be considered elsewhere as remarkable value at $20.00.

(Second Floor, Broadway.)

This Is the Last Day
On Which to Deposit Your Money with
GIMBEL BROTHERS, *Bankers*

In order to entitle it to be credited on July 1st with two months' interest at 4 per cent. per annum, from May 1st. Our Banking Offices will be open from 9 until 5 today. Main floor, Rear Balcony

Men—Come Today to GIMBELS For Your SUMMER CLOTHES

Much to see here that is interesting.
Take the Suits, for instance.

Styles that do not need a formal introduction to assure you of their good taste.

Models for the younger men who prefer the soft English tailoring, the short rolling lapels and the high-cut waistcoats. More staple styles for men of conservative taste. Plenty of appropriate Suits for large men; because specially designed for them.

Materials that embody every correct tendency of the season in pattern and color. Soft grays, blues of dulled brilliance, various tones of plum and amethyst; browns in many degrees of warmth; as well as the staple blues and black. Some are plain, some are mixtures, others are diversified with self or contrasting stripes. Truly, a fine gathering; including many fabrics that you naturally associate with expensive custom-made clothing.

While the price-range of Gimbel Suits is from $15 to $45.

We Lay Special Stress Upon The Suits at $19.50, $22 and $25

and an interesting group, recruited mainly from the size-range in our own stock, at $16.50.

Silk-lined Overcoats at $16.50

are an important feature in a fine showing of light-weight Overcoats that runs from $15 to $37.50 in price. In black or Oxford gray, all fully lined, and some silk-lined to the edge of the lapels.

A Fine Group of Men's Raincoats at $6.50 and $8.50

Part of a large purchase. In olive, tan and gray shades; taped, sewed and cemented seams; generously cut and well-made. $10 to $15 qualities.

The Young Men's Suits at $12

are one group in a very well-chosen collection at $10 to $25, for young men of 15 to 20 years, who are particular about their clothes.

Single, Norfolk and Double-breasted styles, in many fine fabrics. Fourth Floor

Crisp as New Bank Notes—
Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Nightshirts and Collars
In This MAY SALE at GIMBELS

And as well worth their full value as though they *were* bank notes.

For they are all NEWLY made, desirable in patterns and colorings, luxurious and fashionable in materials, comfortable in dimensions, and flawless in finish. UP TO GIMBEL STANDARDS; in short—no "job lots."

But, due to wise planning on our part, at savings of from 25 to 50 per cent.

Remarkable is the high character of the merchandise—the Silk Shirts at $5 and $3.25, for instance, and the Silk-mixed Pajamas, at $2.75—qualities that it is most unusual to find in a Sale.

It is unquestionably the time for men to lay in entire stocks of Summer furnishings, while these lots last:

$7.50 Pure Silk Shirts, $5
$5 Pure Silk Soft Shirts, $3.95
$3 and $3.50 Silk-mixed Soft Shirts, $1.75
$1.75 and $2 Summer Shirts, $1.35
$1.50 Soft Negligee Shirts, 95c
Main Aisle and Men's Store

$1 Soft Shirts, 75c
$1 Fancy Negligee Shirts, 75c
75c Soft Shirts, 50c
Stylish Collars, 6 for 55c
Subway Store, Balcony

$4 Silk-mixed Pajamas, $2.75
$2.50 and $3 Mercerized Pajamas, $1.65

$1.50 White Madras Pajamas, $1
$1 Cambric Nightshirts, 75c
Main Aisle and Men's Store

Cambric Nightshirts, 50c
Knitted and Crocheted Scarfs, 25c
Suspenders, 25c pair
Subway Store, Balcony

You Can Travel in Contentment With an INNOVATION Trunk

EASY TO PACK. Do it just as you hang clothes up in a wardrobe or put them away in a bureau drawer.

EASY TO UNPACK. You can take out any garment or pair of shoes you want, without disturbing the rest. And the clothes *are fit to put on* —not creased beyond a possibility of wearing them.

TRAVELS WELL. Although the 1912 models of INNOVATION Trunks are lighter than ever, they are even tougher. WE GUARANTEE THESE TRUNKS FOR FIVE YEARS, against all ordinary wear and tear.

Two grades, suitable alike for men and women, at $45 and $65. AT GIMBELS ONLY, outside of the Innovation Shop itself.

Some Other Good GIMBEL TRUNKS

A Special Dress Trunk at $15—Of selected basswood, canvas-covered and oil-painted. Slats top and bottom, heavy cold rolled steel corners thoroughly riveted. French lock and two straps. Deep top tray with large hat space and hat form, extra lower dress tray, 32 to 40 inches, at $15.

Gimbel Steamer Trunks at $15—Three-ply veneer, canvas-covered, fibre-bound, straps over body and spring lock with removable hat space or top tray with four compartments, 34 to 42 inches.

Hat Trunks at $17.50—With top tray for shirt waists, veilings, etc., arranged in cage or hat form styles. Light, but strong Trunks, and most conveniently arranged.

Skirt Trunks at $17.50—Specially constructed; 42 inches long, covered with heavy duck, two sole leather straps. Three compartments in top tray, for hats, neckwear, veilings, etc.

Motor Suit Case Trunks at $11.50—Covered with black duck, bound with heavy fibre, interior with two well-made suit cases to match. Other Automobile Luggage from $4.25 to $50.

Tire Trunks at $6—Covered with black enameled duck, hand-stitched, with brass clasps, locks and catches. Fitted with patent band, making trunk dust and waterproof. Fifth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

FALSE TITANIC NEWS STILL BAFFLES SMITH

Editor's Bulletin Chronology on the Fateful Monday Interests Committee, but Aids Little.

WHITE STAR ISSUED MANY

But These Were Explained the Following Day as Gathered from Various Sources and Not "Official."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator W. A. Smith, as Chairman of the Senate subcommittee investigating the wreck of the Titanic, held another open hearing today, and devoted the whole session to an inquiry aimed to show that the White Star Company suppressed the news for hours after it was received.

The only witness was Maurice L. Farrell of New York, news editor of the Dow-Jones Company's ticker service, and he was called upon to explain a series of optimistic bulletins circulated by his service in Wall Street and elsewhere all through the Monday following the disaster. Mr. Farrell insisted that his bulletins had not served to bolster up White Star stock on the Exchange, and he denied that there was any connection between his bulletin service and the White Star Company.

Most of his bulletins, he said, were received from the company's offices in New York, and that information, it was explained to him the next day, came to the ship company mostly from unofficial press dispatches picked up at Montreal and other points. The ship company merely passed along for publication all the reports it received. None of them was official.

Senator Smith was particularly interested in Mr. Farrell's statement that on the Tuesday following the wreck an assistant to Vice President Franklin of the White Star Company told him that official news of the disaster was received about 6 P. M., Monday.

The Chairman called attention to the fact that at 7:51 P. M. a message signed by the White Star Company was sent to Representative Hughes of West Virginia, assuring him that the Titanic was in tow for Halifax, with all the passengers safe.

In this connection one of the statements read into the record to-day was a telegram from Vice President Franklin. This stated that a poll of the staff of the passenger department failed to disclose any knowledge regarding the telegram to Representative Hughes.

"I cannot conceive," telegraphed Mr. Franklin, "how anybody in this office could have sent that telegram at that time, as they were well aware the worst had happened to the Titanic. We had at that time at least fifty clerks in the office doing their utmost to satisfy the public."

Just before Farrell's testimony was concluded at the afternoon session, Senator Smith asked:

"Was there any attempt to suppress any news item in possession of you or your company?"

"There was not," replied Farrell.

"Any pressure brought to bear?"

"No, Sir. If there had been, it would have been resented."

"Was any attempt made by the White Star Line to influence your publication?"

"I know there was not," answered Farrell.

At the beginning of the hearing Mr. Smith read from a dispatch which stated that "a dispatch, received from Halifax, reports that all of the passengers of the Titanic left the steamer after 3:30 o'clock this morning." Mr. Farrell identified a memorandum, accompanying this dispatch, dated 8:58 A. M., which he said was received from the Boston news bureau, the Boston correspondent of the company.

"Did you attempt to verify this at the White Star offices?" asked Senator Smith.

"We did. Prior to that we had received from the White Star offices a statement, somewhat similar to this. It was published in our ticker service at 8:35 A. M."

Sources of the Bulletins.

Mr. Farrell was asked to read into the record all his ticker news service and explain their source. The dispatch of 8:10 A. M. announcing the accident was from the morning papers. Items at 9:02 and 9:25 were based on statements obtained by his reporters from Vice President Franklin.

From the Laffan News Bureau, Mr. Farrell said, he obtained the basis for his item that an attempt was being made in London to have Lloyd's reinsure the Titanic's cargo. He admitted that he made no attempt to verify this statement.

The Montreal Star dispatch that stated the Titanic was still afloat and heading for the coast, Mr. Farrell was unable to find in his records. He was also unable to find a dispatch, timed 9:53 A. M., giving a statement of Franklin, that the Olympic had just been reported as being in wireless communication with the Titanic.

An item about 10:30 A. M., announcing that the Titanic was heading for Halifax, Mr. Farrell said, was obtained from Franklin.

An item at 10:55, reporting the Virginian alongside the Titanic, was said to have been received by the Laffan News Bureau.

An item published at 3:01 P. M., announcing that Franklin would send a special train to Halifax with twenty-three coaches to meet the Titanic's passengers, was obtained from Franklin, says Mr. Farrell. The item added that this would accommodate about 700 men.

"That would seem to indicate that Mr. Franklin then had information as to the actual loss of life, and knew then the survivors were only about 700," queried Senator Smith.

"Taken at its face value, it would seem so, but I will explain later how the White Star people explained it to me the next day."

At 3:15 P. M., Mr. Farrell said, he sent out an item received from the Laffan Bureau that news had been received at Halifax that the Titanic was being towed to Halifax.

"That would seem to conflict with your 3:01 dispatch?" suggested Senator Smith.

"Yes, it would."

White Star's Explanation.

Mr. Farrell told of going to the White Star office Tuesday to see what the financial loss would be, and learn "how it happened reports came all day Monday from the White Star offices that proved subsequently to be false."

He tried to see Mr. Franklin, but was met by an assistant.

"I asked him if he had received the news of the sinking yesterday," began Mr. Farrell. "He said not until about 6 o'clock Monday evening. I replied that our reporters had been getting news from the White Star Line offices all day Monday to the opposite effect. He replied: 'That wasn't official. We received that from press dispatches and one place and another, and just gave it out.'"

Mr. Farrell in a formal statement later pointed out that on the day after the sinking the duplication of messages flying back and forth led to their erroneous construction as confirmatory evidence, and that the chances of error increased as the reports went through different channels. He said that at 8 o'clock that morning a reporter received information from the White Star office, which was summarized on the news tickers as follows:

Officers of the White Star Line stated at 8 o'clock this morning that passengers on the Titanic were being taken off in boats, and that there was no danger of loss of life. The Baltic and the Virginian, they stated, were standing by to assist in the rescue.

Mr. Farrell added: "To the lay mind 'standing by' conveyed the meaning that the vessels were in the immediate vicinity, holding themselves in readiness to render aid. Its use, however, appears to have been in the technical nautical sense, indicating that the vessels had received the C. Q. D., responded to it, and had headed toward the Titanic.

The statement was cabled to London, and later in the day at least two dispatches of similar purport but different verbiage were received from different quarters, and may have represented merely a return of the same report from other parts of the world. In New York they were at the time taken as confirming the earlier statement."

James A. Hosey, a telegraph operator at Taunton, sent an affidavit to the subcommittee, saying that between 8 and 11 o'clock the morning after the accident he received "a flash message, stating 'Titanic sunk.'" A little later, probably five or ten minutes, he added, "I received a kill on this flash, which read 'Kill flash Titanic sunk. Montreal says the wireless operator at Cape Race made a mistake in reading wireless signals.'"

Senator Smith said to-night that there might be no further hearings, though there are some witnesses whom he would like to hear on a few points still not quite clear. The Chairman is already at work on his report, and expects to present it to the Senate not later than two weeks from Monday.

FORETOLD PRESENCE OF BERGS.

Prof. Barnes's Microthermometer Successfully Tested on Recent Trip.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 9.—Prof. H. T. Barnes of McGill University, who arrived in England on Wednesday, had an opportunity of testing his microthermometer for the detection of icebergs during the voyage aboard the steamer Royal George from Halifax to Bristol. The results confirmed his previous observations.

The vessel left Halifax May 1. The first berg was seen on the afternoon of may 2. During the following night and early morning a number passed at a distance of two or three miles. In addition to the "growlers" low in the water, which the ship had to clear, the proximity of an iceberg had a most perceptible effect on the microthermometer, and the results were electrically recorded on charts in the engineers' quarters.

ART TRIBUTE TO MILLET.

Labored for Uplift of Artistic Standards, Says Federation.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Francis D. Millet, the artist and author, who was lost in the Titanic disaster, was commemorated to-day as one who for years labored for the "uplift of standards of art," in a resolution adopted by the American Federation of Arts, now holding its annual convention here.

In further honor of Mr. Millet's memory the federation will hold a memorial meeting on Saturday morning, at which addresses will be delivered by Senators Elihu Root and Henry Cabot Lodge, Cass Gilbert, Charles Francis Adams, and Charles D. Walcott, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

MAYOR'S FUND $118,607.

Contributions Amounting to $315 Received at City Hall Yesterday.

The contributions to the Mayor's Titanic fund received yesterday at the City Hall amounted to $315, which brings the total to $118,607.41. These contributions were received yesterday:

Brooklyn section, Council of Jewish Women	$10.00
T. American	3.00
S. American	3.00
A. E. E.	10.00
M. C. C.	100.00
Church of the Advent, Boston	43.75
"A Mite"	2.00
A. J. R.	1.00
Alfred Bloch	1.00
"A Sympathizer"	2.00
Girls' High School, Brooklyn	25.75
A. Giachino, Cobalt, Ontario	77.50

The following sums have been received through the Mayor of Chicago: W. J. Barr, $25; St. Luke's Church of Evanston, Ill., $1; Eric E. Skogheus, $10.

No Seats Left for Straus Meeting.

It was announced yesterday on behalf of the Isidor Straus Memorial Committee that all seats for the memorial exercises at Carnegie Hall next Sunday afternoon had been engaged and that no additional tickets would be issued.

SAYS DUFF-GORDONS PREVENTED RESCUES

Witness at English Titanic Inquiry Declares They Objected to Boat Returning.

THE BULKHEADS REOPENED

And Doors Were Afterward Left Unclosed—Bruce Ismay's Conduct Described as Exemplary.

LONDON, May 9.—The escape of Sir Cosmo Edmund Duff-Gordon and Lady Duff-Gordon from the Titanic in Lifeboat No. 1, which was less than half filled, was inquired into searchingly this afternoon at the session of the Wreck Commission's inquiry under the Presidency of Lord Mersey.

Charles Hendrickson, a fireman of the Titanic and one of the crew in the boat in question, on being asked why he did not return to the scene of the disaster to try to rescue some of those in the water who were crying for help, said he suggested that the boat should return, but Sir Cosmo objected on the ground that it would be dangerous. Lady Duff-Gordon agreed with her husband, and the boat did not return.

Lord Mersey said to the witness: "You mean to tell me that, because two passengers objected, the rest of you kept your mouths shut and did not go to the rescue?"

Hendrickson replied: "That's right."

The witness said that Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon gave to each member of the crew of the boat £5, ($25,) but he insisted that no arrangement to that effect had been made, and the first he heard of a reward was after the lifeboat reached the Carpathia.

Hendrickson had previously testified that his boat, which could hold thirty-four persons, contained only twelve, made up of seven members of the crew, and two women, and three men passengers. One of the women, witness said, was Lady-Duff Gordon, but he did not know who the other was. He was asked if it were Mrs. Astor, but his reply was that he did not know.

The witness said the objection of Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon to going back to the scene of the Titanic's sinking was that it would be dangerous, as the boat might be swamped. Hendrickson agreed with Sir Cosmo that it would be dangerous, but said that they might have returned, as, with so many men in the boat they should have been able to keep those in the water from swamping her.

Witness added that with proper organization it would have been possible to load all the boats to their full capacity.

At the request of the attorney for the White Star Line Hendrickson will be called to the stand to-morrow for cross-examination.

Other seamen also testified to-day that their boats did not return to the immediate vicinity of the wreck because their passengers feared that the boats would be swamped.

The conduct after the disaster of J. Bruce Ismay, Managing Director of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, was mentioned for the first time in the British investigation, and was described by James Johnson, a steward, as having been exemplary.

Johnson, who left the ship in Emergency Boat 2, a small dinghy, was asked why there were not more women in the boat. He replied that they would not get into it. Mr. Ismay, the witness said, tried to induce the women to enter the dinghy, but they refused, whereupon he escorted them to larger boats. "He did everything an Englishman could do," Johnson added.

The witness said that stewards also tried to get the women to abandon the ship and take to the boats, but they were disinclined to do so. Stores for the lifeboats were brought up from below, but nobody took the trouble to put them into the boats.

Johnson was closely examined as to why his boat had not returned to the scene of the disaster when its occupants heard cries for help. He replied that the officer in charge had asked the women if they should return, but the women decided against this course, and the officer took their advice. Under the existing weather conditions their boat would have held five or six more persons, Johnson testified.

Thomas Dillon of the engineers' staff gave rather surprising evidence of the working of the watertight bulkheads. He said that after watertight compartments had been closed from the bridge the Chief Engineer ordered his men to go through four boiler rooms in order to reach the pumps in Boiler Room 5. To carry out this order the men were obliged to open the doors of four watertight bulkheads, and, having done so, they left the doors open.

Replying to a question from Lord Mersey, the witness said that the men did not go into Boiler Room No. 5 because there was too much water there. In fact, the water was leaking through into Boiler Room No. 4.

At this point the attorney for the White Star Line, Sir Robert Finlay, explained that the doors mentioned by the witness could not be opened without being released from the bridge.

Dillon went down with the ship. After the last boat had left he went to the poop deck, where there were many men, but no women. When the Titanic foundered, the witness said, he was sucked down about two fathoms and was later picked up in an unconscious condition. He remembered having swam about for some twenty minutes before being rescued, and saw, he said, at least 1,000 other men swimming or floating on the surface, buoyed up by life preservers. He saw no women in the water.

The attorney for the Seamens and Firemen's Union asked Dillon and other members of the Titanic's crew whether the opening of the bulkhead doors by the engineers' staff had not caused the after part of the ship to sink after the forward part had broken off. The witness could not say. The attorney suggested that the evidence of some witnesses that the afterpart of the ship righted itself momentarily after the forward part had sunk justified his theory that if the bulkhead doors had not been opened the afterpart of the ship would have remained afloat.

Further evidence to-day consisted chiefly of the reiterated experiences of stokers, one of whom said that, as there were no women left on the upper deck, his boat was lowered to the third deck and was loaded with women from the third class. The men, he said, stood by quietly.

Another witness testified that his boat was so undermanned that it was necessary to return to the steamer for more men to handle the oars.

The Attorney General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, explained that the only evidence obtainable in regard to the engine room was that of stokers, as all the engineers went down with the ship. Only seven of the eighty-three firemen on duty at the time of the accident were saved.

LIFEBOATS ALONE DEPENDABLE AT SEA

Axel Welin, the Swedish Inventor, Says Detachable Deckhouses Would Not Be Practical.

FOR DRILLING PASSENGERS

Public Should Be Taken Into Steamship Companies' Confidence—Museum of Safety's Work Described.

Precautions to insure safety at sea and life-saving appliances were discussed at a public meeting under the auspices of the American Museum of Safety at the United Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. Axel Welin, the Swedish inventor of the Welin quadrant davit and other maritime life-saving devices, was the chief speaker. Nearly 200 men interested in shipbuilding and maritime commerce and travel attended the lecture, which was illustrated with lantern-slide pictures of life-saving devices.

Gen. George Uhler of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is Chairman of the Board of Supervising Inspectors at Washington, D. C., was guest of honor and presided. He introduced Mr. Welin as an inventor who, after devoting the early part of his career to the invention of life-destroying engines for use in war, was now trying to offset that activity by turning his attention to life-saving inventions.

"I do not agree with those who advocate an arrangement of detachable deckhouses to act as rafts," said Mr. Welin. "One cannot, of course, make such houses watertight if they are to have doors and windows, and without that they would be of little use under ordinary circumstances. Nor does any kind of life raft, depending on self-releasing mechanism and arranged to float off should the ship go down, appear to be of much use. Where will you find a crowd of people facing death sufficiently calm simply to sit down and wait till the water lifts the raft from its position?

"What with suction at the last plunge and the unreliability of automatic releasing mechanism, no matter how ingeniously arranged, there seems to me to be very limited possibility of development along those lines. I have become convinced that a properly constructed lifeboat placed under efficient launching gear is, after all, the best appliance obtainable, and the men in charge will have to be more efficiently drilled than is now generally the case."

"On more than one occasion a request of mine to see the boats swung out into the lowering position has been met with a categorical refusal. I remember once in the Indian Ocean, aboard a liner from Bombay to Aden, I ventured to put a suggestion to that effect to the captain, who, on being pressed, got very angry, asking me whether I insinuated that they could not swing the boats out. After cajoling him a little, he at last agreed to arrange a demonstration with one of the boats.

"The deck was cleared of passengers and deck chairs and a small army of Lascars set to work. Since then I have never wondered why such demonstrations are so distasteful to ships' officers, for although the work was very smartly carried out, it upset the whole ship for the greater part of the afternoon. I cannot help comparing this with what once the master of a slow-going Australian freight steamer, with accommodations for a score of passengers, said to my Glasgow agent on his return to England.

Dr. William H. Tolman, Director of the American Museum of Safety, announced that the museum was engaged in collecting the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of life-saving apparatus and safety devices for use on the sea ever gathered together in this country.

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48c. yd., instead of 75c.—Extra fine quality mercerized table damask, full 2 yards wide. Main Floor.

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98c. yd., instead of $1.50 and $1.75—Irish and Scotch table linens, finest grades of satin damask, warranted pure linen, 2 yards wide.

$2.45, instead of $3.50—Pattern table cloths, extra heavy quality and pure linen, 2 1-2 yards long.

12 1-2c., instead of 18c.—Good quality hemmed huck towels.

9c., instead of 12 1-2c. yd.—Pure linen crash toweling, splendid for hand, roller and dish towels, very absorbent and will not lint.

12 1-2c. yd., instead of 18c.—Heavy Barnsley toweling, warranted pure linen, all white and with colored borders.

16c., instead of 23c.—Large size union hemstitched huck towels.

25c., instead of 35c.—All linen hemstitched huck towels; good sizes in various patterns.

$2.95, instead of $4.00 and $4.50—Pattern table cloths, 3 yards long, Irish all linen.

69c., instead of $1—500 dozen 1-2 dozen lots of pure linen napkins, splendid heavy quality, good sizes; 1-2 dozen at 69c.

12 1-2c., instead of 18c.—Hemmed huck towels, good large size.

$1.85, instead of $2.50 dozen—Irish pure linen napkins, strong and serviceable quality, size 21x21 inches.

$2.75 dozen, instead of $3.75—Pure linen napkins, very fine grades, grass bleached, 22 inches square.

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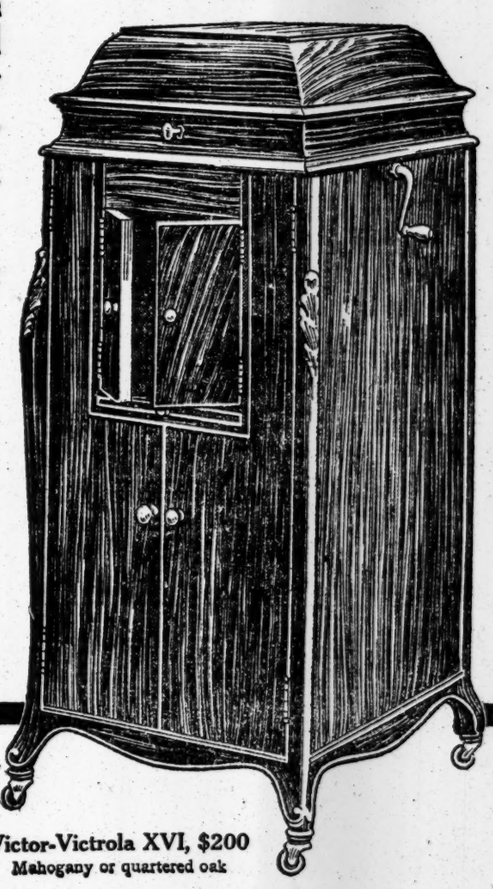

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FLIES A WARSHIP IN 'AERIAL TAXICAB'

Brookins Dashes with Robert J. Collier from Keyport, N. J., to 96th St. and North River.

CALLS ON REAR ADMIRAL

Thirty-five Miles in Thirty-two Minutes, but It Was a Stiff Wind That Helped Them Make Such Speed.

The aerial taxicab as a new and possibly permanent institution for the air lanes hereabouts was established yesterday by a flight in which Walter Brookins was chauffeur and Robert J. Collier his passenger.

The flight was from Keyport, N. J., to a point in the Hudson River off the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street, and very close to the starboard fore-quarter of the United States cruiser Washington.

The utilitarian purpose of the flight, since the kind of safe-and-sane aviation it was meant to illustrate is to be for purely utilitarian purposes, was to carry Mr. Collier, President of the Aero Club of America, to the cruiser, so that he might invite its commander, Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, to a luncheon to be given in his honor at the Aero Club.

The invitation was delivered to the Rear Admiral and accepted by him thirty-two minutes after Mr. Collier stepped into the hydro-aeroplane at Keyport. The distance is thirty-five miles. It was the fastest trip Mr. Collier ever made in his life, he said, and Walter Brookins added that it was his record also as far as fast flying was concerned.

It was not altogether on account of the aeroplane's power plant that the more-than-a-mile-a-minute speed rate was attained. Ordinarily the aeroplane would have taken ten minutes longer to make the flight. But a strong wind was blowing directly behind the flyers.

The journey began at 9:15 o'clock as a spur of the moment impulse upon the part of Mr. Collier. The route lay along the Jersey shore and the entire west shore of Staten Island, this being the first time that an aeroplane has been in that particular section of the country. The 'plane circled about the cruiser Washington at 9:42 o'clock and came to rest with a slight splash in the water at 9:45.

Mr. Collier stepped aboard after Brookins had steered the machine up to the gangway, and the first words of Rear Admiral Osterhaus as he came forward to greet his skyline caller were, "Well, how did you like your journey?"

Soaked with Rain on Trip.

"Rather a wet trip," said Mr. Collier, who was dripping from head to foot. "It started to rain just after we left and it rained all the way here."

Rear Admiral Osterhaus invited his visitors into his cabin, and there they conversed on aerial affairs for several minutes, a number of sailors busying themselves in the meantime in tying the hydro-aeroplane alongside a small power boat and then in steering it carefully to shore.

As the flight was undertaken wholly without preparation, and so was unannounced, even the officers of the Aero Club did not know what it was all about. The hydro-aeroplane was first observed off Staten Island flying rapidly north. River and harbor craft began to salute it vigorously with their whistles until the Hudson and the western portion of the bay became alive with noise.

In the heavy mist it was impossible to see the flyers for any great distance, but one ship after another took up the whistling as those nearest the hydro-aeroplane gave them the cue. At the Battery a crowd hastily gathered, and windows in the downtown skyscrapers were opened wide while occupants of offices tried to catch a glimpse of whatever was causing the commotion.

They saw the hydro-aeroplane with two men aboard, and at first supposed that Coffyn must be about again at his aerial capers. But those who had learned to recognize Coffyn's machine saw that this one differed from it.

Many persons called up the Aero Club's show at the Grand Central Palace and more called up the Aero Club itself in search of information. The officials of the club ventured a guess that it was some amateur flying in order to win a name for himself or to advertise some new kind of hydro-aeroplane.

Feat Excited Airmen's Admiration.

A wireless message received from the cruiser Washington at a station set up in an aeroplane in the show rooms provided the first definite information as to the mysterious wet weather fliers.

The news created much excitement among the airmen, Capt. Baldwin expressing his admiration of the feat as particularly remarkable in such a wind.

At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Brookins and Mr. Collier came ashore in the Captain's gig, accompanied by a number of officers. In the party were Rear Admiral Osterhaus, Capt. Hill, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Barker, and Ensigns Kennedy, and Dennett, all of the Rear Admiral's staff.

The party proceeded to the clubrooms at the Aero Club, where the naval officers were guests at a luncheon in their honor, and later they attended the formal opening of the club's first annual show.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus said he felt honored to receive the first formal call from shore by aeroplane and that in order to preserve a record of the event he had it duly recorded in the ship's log, together with the names of the visitors.

Capt. Hill spoke of the possibilities of aviation in the navy suggested by a journey such as had been made. He expressed his confidence in the prospect of rapid development of aeroplanes to meet the needs of naval warfare.

Mr. Collier was as happy over his adventure as a boy. He was smiling broadly as he came from the battleship, and insisted for a time that he be taken back to his New Jersey home in the aeroplane. From this plan he was dissuaded on account of the heavy weather and the rising wind. He asked Mr. Brookins to fly back to Keyport with him this morning.

"The thing that most pleases me," said Mr. Collier, "is that it means the passing of the day when the aeroplane's chief use was to make yokels gape at a county fair. We are going to have something more than that now—aeroplanes to carry the mails, to perform speedy messenger work, to take a permanent place among the efficient means of transportation."

Mr. Brookins, who was once known as the most daring of aviators, and who recently became an advocate of safe and sane flying, declared that he hoped to see scores of wealthy clubmen traveling up and down the Hudson in hydro-aeroplanes this Summer, leaving their machines at the Battery in the morning and flying to their country homes along the river after working hours. He said this was to be the evolution of aeroplaning in the near future.

He said he was ready to do regular passenger carrying himself on the river route.

$25,000 FOR ENGINEER'S LIFE.

Negligence in Laying Rail Caused Death of W. O. Prince.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 9.—The largest verdict ever given by an Ulster County jury for a human life was handed down before Justice Chester in the Supreme Court to-day against the New England Railroad Company for its negligence in causing the death of Engineer William O. Prince at Lloyd in September, 1900. The jury awarded Mrs. Prince $25,000.

In laying new rails workmen had used only four spikes to fasten down a switch point, two spikes being driven at each end of the fourteen-foot pointed rail. The first train to pass was in charge of Prince and was derailed, the engine and six cars leaving the track.

Prince's fireman and a brakeman, riding in the cab, jumped and were uninjured, but Prince shut off all means of escape by operating the reverse lever, which pinned him in the cab, and he was scalded to death.

Upon an action brought by his widow was tried in this city in December, 1910, before Justice Lebeouf, she was awarded $20,000. Because of Justice Lebeouf's refusal to charge certain principles of law, the Appellate Division of the Third Department granted a new trial.

SEARCHLIGHT FLIER FLEET.

Jersey Central Sandy Hook Steamers Soon to Light Up the Lower Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., May 9.—Giant searchlights are being installed on the fast twin screw steamers Asbury Park, Monmouth, and Sandy Hook, which within a fortnight will start the Summer travel between this place and New York.

Ever since the Cunarder Lusitania opened the Ambrose Channel to traffic these railroad boats have had the former ship channel to themselves, save when storm-driven strangers on careless yachts and fishermen blundered into the old deep water right of way.

So it happened that the Monmouth sank the smack Madelaine of Keyport, but brought her crew to land last Summer where they took their forward light down to the engine room to study the working of a new motor, while, a few nights later, a searchlight drill at the harbor forts revealed a large bark drifting without lights directly in the path of one of her larger sisters, just saving the bark. Smaller craft have had equally narrow escapes.

No recent sea happenings inspired the installation of the searchlights on these Jersey Central boats since even smaller harbor tugs have long carried them to help in picking up lost tows and other drifting objects, as well as to show where they were going in case of need.

The big twin screws held off for a time in the fear that the rays from their rapidly moving prows might blind the pilots of passing craft.

The new searchlights will be used when the boats are stopped to facilitate the landing and loading of passengers and also upon occasion for signalling about the harbor.

RICH CONTRACTOR SLAIN.

Mrs. Anna Dewey Shoots Herself After Killing Peter Walker.

LOS ANGELES, May 9.—Peter Walker, a wealthy contractor, who recently completed a large part of the Government work at the Yuma Irrigation Dam, was shot and killed by Mrs. Anna Dewey of Haskell, Ohio, said to be the daughter of an ex-Congressman. Mrs. Dewey committed suicide.

The tragedy took place in the apartments of the woman, probably Sunday, but the bodies were not found until today, when a police investigation showed that Walker was hoping for a reconciliation with his wife. The Coroner issued certificates of death by murder and suicide.

Mrs. Dewey left her husband six months ago.

Killed in Auto by Locomotive.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Frank J. Bergs, general manager of a local company, was killed, and Mrs. H. P. Johnson and her daughter, Miss Virginia Johnson, of Memphis, and Miss G. M. Bell of St. Louis were seriously injured when the automobile which Bergs was driving was struck by a Missouri Pacific engine at Barrett Station, St. Louis County, this afternoon.

STEREOTYPERS LOSE CHARTER IN CHICAGO

International President Cancels Their Standing in Union Labor for Participating in Strike.

BLOCKS PLAN OF OFFICIALS

Newspaper Situation Greatly Improved, All Publications Issuing Regularly—Printers Yet to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The pressmen's strike, shared in by the stereotypers as a matter of sympathy, whereby the circulation of the morning and afternoon newspapers has been crippled for almost a week and riots have been of constant occurrence, assumed a new phase to-day when President James J. Freel of the International Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Union revoked the charter of the local union.

This action, it is expected by the publishers, will tend to an early settlement of the strike, although much depends on the action of Typographical Union No. 16 at its meeting on Sunday afternoon. The publishers are confident that the compositors will not vote in favor of a sympathetic strike.

President Freel, with his associate members of the executive council, formally cancelled the charter of the recalcitrant local union and wiped it out of existence. In addition to this action, he took steps to thwart a clever scheme which the officials of the local union endeavored to "put over." Several days ago, in anticipation of this discipline, they made preparations to issue "traveling cards" to their members which would give these men union standing in any office in the country. President Freel's order in addition to cancelling the charter of the local union also cancelled any and all traveling cards issued by this union to any of it's members.

The effect of this drastic action by President Freel is to leave every stereotyper employed in Chicago outside the union ranks. It is understood to be the intention of President Freel to try to organize a new union to replace the one he has just wiped out.

Although there was some disorder today, the newspaper situation was greatly improved. Papers were sold under police guard in every part of the city. All the newspapers have full crews of pressmen and stereotypers at work, and more editions were published and distributed today than at any time since the beginning of the strike.

Hanan Shoes
for Men
are now on sale at
Our New Store
Nassau cor. Liberty St.,
as well as at six Broadway stores:

Broadway, corner 31st Street
Broadway, corner 38th Street
1095 Broadway, near 23d Street
Broadway, corner Canal Street
Broadway, corner Fulton Street
297 B'way, near Duane Street
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL · MILLINERY · FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES *and* JUNIORS

ARE NOW HOLDING

The Most Important Sale of Women's High-grade Gowns and Dresses
ever held in New York

Beautiful Gowns and Dresses made up of our surplus stocks of high-grade imported materials—from models by Paquin, Callot, Cheruit, Drecoll, Lanvin, Agnes, Doucet, Bechoff-David and other noted artists.

We say emphatically—values such as have never been offered heretofore by a house of our standing at practically the beginning of the Spring and Summer Season—

Dinner and Evening Gowns, $45, $55, $65, $85 to $150
Of silks, novelty laces and nets. Regularly $95, $125, $150 to $300.

Afternoon Dresses, $25, $32, $45, $55, $65 to $85
For informal and semi-dress occasions. Regularly $50, $65, $85, $100 to $150.

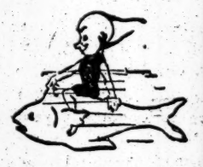
Three-piece Silk Costumes, $85, $95, $110 & $125
Late Paris models—of charmeuse, taffeta and moire. Regularly $150 to $300

Smart Morning Frocks, $18.50, $22.50, $28, $35 & $45
Of serge, voile, flannel and linen. Regularly $35, $45, $55 to $85

None will be sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

FISHERMEN
ATTENTION!
On Saturday the entire sample line of H. J. Frost & Co.'s Fishing Tackle will be sold at less than Manufacturers' Cost. *Come Early.*



THE NEW DEPARTMENT STORE
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE 22d & 23d STS

CHOICE of the House
SALE of Women's Suits. Values up to $56.00. None less than $25.00. All sizes, styles and materials. **14.75**

Men's Suits at Astounding Values
ENORMOUS PURCHASE—ENTIRE SURPLUS STOCK of the PENN CLOTHING CO., 621 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

MEN AND YOUNG MEN! Don't miss this sale. It is of deep concern to you. It means a chance to avail yourself of the most sensational price-cutting on good clothing ever announced.

WHO WOULDN'T HAVE A' NEW SUIT

or even two of them when prices are so **ridiculously low as these?** Why—in many cases these figures would not cover the cost of the fabrics. We don't suppose these suits have ever been sold at less than their regular price before, because it has never been necessary—**they are such good clothes.** Every value and every suit guaranteed.

SUITS For Men and Young Men
$8.50 and $10 values
Pure all-wool cheviots and worsteds, blue with white pin stripes, and fancy serges, for **$5.00**

SUITS For Men and Young Men
Values $12.50 & $13.50
Pure all-wool grays, browns, also plain and fancy blue serges, for **$7.50**

SUITS For Men and Young Men
$18.00 Values
Every new shade. Browns, grays, blues and herringbones. All-wool, imported worsteds and cheviots. Great value for **$9.50**

SUITS For Men and Young Men
$20.00 Value
Newest materials. Including American pure Oswego serges, fine worsteds. Latest colors **$12.50**

SUITS For Men and Young Men
$25.00 Value
Strictly hand-tailored. Hand-felled collars, shaped lapels. Newest materials. All pure wool worsted and cheviots in blues, grays and browns **$14.50**

TROUSERS WELL CUT and well made. Plenty of choice as to patterns. $1.50 and $2 values, for **95c**

TROUSERS SMART and shapely. Full range of sizes and patterns. $2.50 values for **1.50**

TROUSERS CLASSY, well-cut garments. Full range of new materials. Just right to wear with a Sunday coat. $3.00 and $3.50 values, for **2.00**

$16.50 Blue SERGE SUITS with Two Pairs of Trousers for Men and Young Men **9.95**

An entirely new feature. Pure, all-wool guaranteed blue serge suits, with two pairs of trousers, cuff or plain bottom.
All sizes and stouts. 16 to 40.
Third Floor.

BOYS' SUITS

Double-breasted Suits; all wool materials; strong and well made; $3.00 value; sizes 6 to 16. For **95c**

Double-breasted Suits; in the new shades; grays and browns; also Sailor and Russian Blouse styles; 2½ to 16 years; val. $4.50; for **$1.95**

Double-breasted and Norfolk Suits, finest materials; some with two pairs of pants; sizes 6 to 17; $6.00 values; for **$2.95**

Main Floor.

SPECIAL WEEK END SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

MEN'S SHIRTS

High-grade mercerized cloths, in the newest colorings. Pink, blue, gray, lavender, cream and white, with neat woven self and satin stripes; also white grounds, with neat small figures. Coat style, French cuffs and extra-well finished
Sizes 14 to 17 in every shirt.
Not a single shirt in the assortment worth less that $1; most of them are worth $1.50. Specially priced at **69c**

SPRING AND SUMMER UNDERWEAR

BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS; French neck; short sleeves. Drawers ankle length; double seat; strap back. Guaranteed perfect 39c value, for **25c**

ATHLETIC SHIRTS; coat style. Extra good quality nainsook. Drawers to match; khee length with double gusset. All sizes. Regular 50c shirts, at, **35c**

MEDIUM WEIGHT BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS; long sleeves; French neck; drawers to match, ankle length, double seat and suspender tapes. Full range of sizes. Sold 50c at all shops. Here for... **39c**

UNION SUITS; a cool, comfortable garment, built especially for the Summer's warmest days. And substantial, too. Fine lisle shirt and knee-length Nainsook drawers. $1.50 everywhere. Special tomorrow **98c**

1,000 SUITS OF PAJAMAS

Plain colors. Silk loops, military collars Extra well made. Usually these pajamas sell for $1.25, but for to-morrow we offer you your choice at **98c**

WASHABLE TIES

Fine imported mercerized materials in the new four-in-hand "de Joinville" shape. Handsome range of new patterns shown here for the first time. We bought them to retail at 50c, but will give you a chance to-morrow to get them for **39c**

J. L. KESNER CO., SIXTH AVE., 22nd AND 23rd STREETS

Fine weather may turn out a fairy story!

While fine Spring suits are always fine.

Ours must be or "your money back."

Of course fine quality isn't in it if the fit isn't fine.

Likewise a fine fit is out of it if the patterns are off.

But with everything fine and your money back if it isn't, you're pretty sure to buy satisfaction whatever the price of your Spring suit.

Price with us is only a question of fine, finer or finest fabrics.

Spring suits $18 to $48.

Are You Country Club-ing it to-morrow?

Golf clubs, caddy bags, tennis rackets, balls, blazers—everything for outdoor sport.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. | at 13th St. | at 34th St.

WARD LEONARD

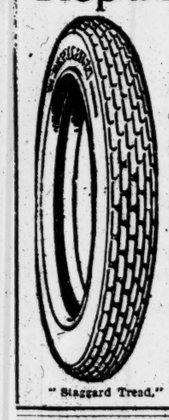
Dynamo Electric Lighting System for Motor Cars

This lighting system gives a clear, penetrating light—stronger than acetylene, less bothersome and never runs out. Lights go on or off with the touch of a switch on the dash. No stopping the car to turn light on or off—no fussing with matches or fumbling with turn-cocks.
Thousands of users testify to its absolute dependability. Or ask any electrical man. The Ward Leonard is the fool-proof, trouble-proof lighting system—once installed, you can forget it; your lighting troubles and expenses are ended for all time. Write for catalog. Installation shipped you or installed at our Bronxville Factory.

Standard Equipment on Cole Cars

Ward Leonard Electric Co.,
Bronxville, N. Y.

Republic Tires



Staggard Tread.

There are thirty imitations of the Republic Staggard Tread tackling now the problems we solved years ago.

Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.
229 W. 58th Street.

"Staggard Tread." Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.

Make Your Auto Jolt-and-Jar Proof

Now the hardest riding car can be made an easy, Comfortable Riding vehicle—on any road, at any speed, by equipping it with

Hartford Scientific Springs
in combination with the famous
Truffault-Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

No radical change made in the appearance of the car as the Hartford Scientific Springs resemble the regulation springs, except that they have thinner leaves and about twice the number found in the ordinary spring.

Cost nominal—an absolutely comfortable riding car guaranteed. Let us send you an estimate on your car; advise make, model and year.

HARTFORD SUSPENSION CO.,
150-156 Bay Street,
Jersey City, N. J.

SPEY-ROYAL
ALL SCOTCH WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL 10 years old.

Gilbey's

EASTERN HOTEL HAS ITS 90TH BIRTHDAY

Seamen and Politicians Meet to Talk Over the "Good Old Days."

CELEBRITIES STOPPED THERE

Jenny Lind, Daniel Webster, Commodore Vanderbilt, and Others Recalled Yesterday.

The Eastern Hotel, at Whitehall and South Streets was ninety years old yesterday. In the long room on the second floor of the hotel there gathered a band of those who remembered the hotel in the days that have gone. Long they sat about the tables, as the guests of John Bittner, the present proprietor, and recounted the glories of the days when the hotel was one of the most popular in the city. Many of the guests were old sea Captains, who sailed in and out of this port when steam vessels were still spoken of in scorn, by the masters of timber and canvas, as "tin pots."

About the board were Capt. John Kane, 82 years old; ex-Sheriff Thomas Foley, Capt. Van Schaick of the General Slocum; Congressman Daniel Riordan, Frank Drummond, Capt. James Osborn, Capt. Joseph Parker of the U. S. S. Canby; Capt. John Kirk, Albert H. Smith, John P. Gillis, ex-Congressman Nick Muller, Coroner Jackson, Commissioner of Taxes McCormack, Frank Farrell, and Alderman John J. O'Rourke.

While tales were being told of the old days up stairs, there was little in the big bar room and the dining room down stairs to tell that it was the hotel's birthday. Outside, the ever-smiling Thomas Horan, who has kept a newsstand there so long that he, too, could tell stories of the place, had a word of greeting for his customers.

"Sure," he would say, "it's a great day."

As a sign of the jubiliation, a big American flag was stretched along the Whitehall Street side of the building, at the second floor.

Proprietor Bittner made all his guests welcome and he told one interesting story, showing how men built in the days when they put up the old hotel. The hotel was opened on May 9, 1822. It was then a two-story building and had been originally owned by Capt. John Cole, skipper of a packet ship. The beams of that part of the building are of mahogany, a foot square, which he brought from South America as ballast. Seven or eight years ago, Mr. Bitter said, in making improvements it was necessary to run a large water pipe up through the building. The connection was made so that to run the pipe to the second story it was necessary to cut away part of a beam. So hard and well preserved was the wood that it took the workmen nearly three days to cut through it.

Jenny Lind Sang There.

The days when the hotel was a political headquarters were recounted by Mr. Muller. He told of the time when he was making a fight against John Fox and how his forces used to meet at the Eastern to celebrate their victories. The hotel was then neutral ground, though it was pretty hard to maintain the peace upon occasions when the warring factions met there. Mr. Muller said that he well remembered the night when Jenny Lind was carried in triumph from Castle Garden on the shoulders of her admirers to the hotel, then known as The Eagle, where she was stopping. He remembered how when she was asked to sing, she sang "Home, Sweet Home," in the very room where the guests met. Mr. Muller remembers often seeing old Commodore Vanderbilt in the hotel.

Capt. Kane said that he would always hold the old place in affection. He remembered the days when so many sailing vessels berthed along narrow South Street that their bowsprits formed an arch along the thoroughfare for many blocks, extending from the water front buildings to the bulkhead. Capt. Kane had a big three-sticker himself in those days and he with other skippers spent much of their time in the hotel when ashore.

As they told yesterday of the departed glories of the place at times the talk branched off to other happenings in the city which have been forgotten, except by the old timers. There was Capt. Parker who related how he met P. T. Barnum there when the latter was running the Museum at Ann Street and Broadway. Another celebrity he remembered coming to the hotel was Tom Thumb.

Opened in 1822.

The Eastern Hotel is said to be the oldest hotel open in this city. Frant Foot, who came from Washington, saw the advantages of opening a hotel, about 1820, near the Staten Island ferry, and when it was opened as The Eagle, it was on one of the finest hostelries in New York. Foot was a relative of Daniel Webster and when in New York that famous statesman made his home at the hotel. There is a tradition that it was there that Webster made his famous remark that there was never a law made that a man could not drive a camel through it.

Just after the Great Eastern took to the sea the name of the hotel was changed in her honor to The Eastern. John Betts, a ship's carpenter was the proprietor then and he made a fortune. Three more stories were added to the building.

During the civil war many army officers lived at the hotel and there was a period when it was not only a political headquarters, but it was the meeting place of yachtsmen and racing men. Many big bets were made there both on political and sporting events and sometimes the hotel safe held a fortune in stakes.

Even now, though nearly all of the glory has departed from the hotel, it does not want for guests.

FREED FROM INSANE WIFE.

A Precedent Established in Granting Annulment to Sane Partner.

For the first time in the records of a New York Supreme Court, a marriage annulment was granted yesterday to a man whose wife was insane at the time of their marriage. As a rule, the guardians of the insane person apply for the annulment. But in the case of Harry Liske, a machinist, of No. 125 Manhattan Street, whose wife is in the Islip Hospital for the Insane, Justice Greenbaum decided that, although there was no precedent, there was no provision of the law prohibiting the sane partner in a marriage from acting.

Mr. and Mrs. Liske were married in this city on Nov 18, 1907. Immediately after the marriage Liske discovered that his wife suffered from hallucinations, but they lived together until 1908.

Lederle Laboratories Sue City.

The Lederle Laboratories began suit yesterday in the Supreme Court to recover $750 from the city for its work in examining the vital organs of Mrs. Rhoda Lustig. It was its research, the complaint says, that disclosed that Mrs. Lustig's death had been due to arsenic, and led to the conviction of her husband, a Harlem detective, of murder in the first degree.

MORE SYMPATHY FOR MARTIN

Writers Score Street Boys in Pleading for Shopkeeper.

Chief Justice Russell of Special Sessions received more than 200 letters yesterday containing advice as to the best way of dealing with Joseph Martin, the candy-store owner of 553 West Twenty-ninth Street, who horsewhipped four-year-old Antonio Dunnig for, as Martin says, throwing refuse into his store.

Many of the letters received yesterday ask Justice Russell to be lenient in sentencing Martin. This is a change from the sentiment expressed by those who wrote on Wednesday. They wanted Martin punished with the extreme penalty of the law. Martin confessed that he had dragged the boy into his store, had tied him to a gaspipe running across the ceiling and had then horsewhipped him. He told Justice Russell that he was sorry for what he had done but he declared that the children had driven him almost insane by their actions.

A man who signs himself "A Father of Two Boys," sent a letter by special delivery to the court. He said his sympathies were with Martin, who was undoubtedly molested by the street urchins. The writer suggested that the children of the persons who suggested a severe sentence for Martin probably spent their time annoying shopkeepers. A "Committee of Ten" said that the writers believed Martin was justified and should go free, and a woman who said she was a storekeeper wrote:

I can truthfully say that after a number of youngsters, generally ranging in age from 4 to 5 and 12, make up their minds to annoy a storekeeper, it is enough to drive one to murder, not to a beating. I have known times when a crowd of youngsters would gather around the store, smear up the windows, throw stones through the door, and yell, and even go so far as to throw dead mice and tin cans in. This in a respectable neighborhood and in a nice, clear, bright millinery store. Don't you think a man or woman is justified in taking the law into his or her own hands after being annoyed beyond endurance? Martin has suffered enough.

A man, who signs himself D. K. says that the "fun" of little children of his neighborhood has taken out every pane of glass in his store. George McKinstry of 356 Eighty-ninth Street says that New York boys are "devils and abominable creatures" and adds that he sympathizes with Martin.

APPROVE NEW BUILDING CODE

Civic Organizations Find That in the Main It Deals Fairly.

At the second joint conference of the civic organizations of the city to consider the proposed new building code, held in the rooms of the Committee on Safety, 165 Broadway, yesterday, the code was indorsed in the main as an honest attempt to deal fairly with the various methods of construction. A special committee of nine, appointed at a previous conference, submitted a report criticising sections of the new code relating to fire hazards and the safety of factory workers.

The meeting was devoted to an amicable discussion of these criticisms. Robert D. Kohn, Oscar Lowinson, and William Emerson of the Joint Committee on City Departments, which drew up the code, replied to them. Rudolph P. Miller, Superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings, also upheld certain provisions of the code, which were attacked. The conference voted to send to the Joint Committee on City Departments a copy of the code containing the modifications and corrections outlined in the report submitted at the meeting.

These organizations took part in yesterday's discussion: The Committee on Safety, West Side Independent Club, Citizens' Union, Bureau of Municipal Research, Consumers' League of New York City, Woman's Trade Union League, New York Association for Labor Legislation, the Merchants' Association, Allied Real Estate Interests, Joint Board of Sanitary Control, Brooklyn League, the City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

POLICE PARADE ORDERS.

Procession on May 18 to be Reviewed by Mayor and Commissioner Waldo.

Police Commissioner Waldo issued orders for the police parade yesterday. The parade will be held on Saturday, May 18, starting at noon at Broadway and Chambers Stret and continuing north in Broadway to Twenty-third Street and thence north in Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, where it will disband.

It will be reviewed by Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Waldo at Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. There will be in the line the Honor Company, thirteen regiments of infantry, a mounted regiment and the bicycle and motor cycle squad, as well as a section of patrol wagons. There will be thirteen bands in the parade.

INVITE PLANTER TO A 'HOLD-UP' PARTY

Moore Says Hosts Planned to Have Him Robbed of Valuables Worth $2,000.

TWO WOMEN AID THEM

Masked Thieves Break In on Gathering While the Guests Are Smoking Opium.

Aaron Moore of Pitt County, North Carolina, and New York City, who says he owns a plantation in Pitt County, and that he makes extra money by gambling in New York, appeared at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station early yesterday morning and said that he had just been robbed of money and jewelry worth $2,040. The story that Moore told was a thrilling one and the policemen at the station house said they believed it was true.

It was the story of a "party" in which three young men, two young women, Moore, two masked men, and an opium outfit figured. The two young women and the three young men are under arrest, charged with being concerned in the robbery. The two masked men have not yet been captured. Moore mourns the loss of a $1,000 diamond ring, a $425 watch and chain, $83 in cash, and other jewelry, the value of which, he says, brings his loss to about $2,000.

The prisoners, who are locked up in default of bail pending a hearing this afternoon, are Francis McDonald of 211 West 109th Street, who, according to the police, admits he has not done any work for five years, but who looks prosperous just the same. Walter Gavin of 256 West Forty-fifth Street, who gave up work, the police say, a year and a half ago;; Horace Sperry of the same address, who stopped work about four months ago; Dorothy Lee, who says she is a chorus girl of Lee's Broadway, and Florence Doyle, who said she was an artist's model, of 130 West Forty-seventh Street.

According to Moore, he met McDonald several days ago while playing billiards. Around the billiard table he and McDonald became friends and Wednesday afternoon McDonald telephoned him that he would be glad to have him as his guest at a theatre that night. Moore accepted and he and McDonald took in a show.

"After the show," said Moore yesterday, "McDonald proposed that we should have a good time and said he would arrange a party for my entertainment. I, like a fool, agreed to the plan. The place selected for the party was a hall room on the first floor of the boarding house at 256 West Forty-fifth Street. The room in question is the home of Gavin and Sperry, two of the prisoners.

"Early yesterday morning we arrived at the room with the two women now under arrest and an opium pipe was fished out from somewhere. Some of the party began to take puffs at it. The door to the room was locked. Only a few minutes elapsed after our arrival when the door was unlocked from the outside. Before the door had opened everybody in the room, except me, held up their hands. Then two masked men came in. They told me to face the wall, but I did not take them seriously. My three unmasked men acquaintances and the two women cowered about the room with their hands held up as high as they could get them.

"Finally I realized that it was no joke that was being played on me, and I faced the wall. The masked men took all that I had away from me except a diamond scarf pin that they did not see, and 75 cents in cash. Then they left the room. As soon as they had gone, I tried to get away, but the door was bolted. McDonald, Gavin, Sperry and the women begged me not to tell the police. They said that it would make a lot of trouble for them. I had to fight my way out of the room and ran to the station house and told the police, who arrested Gavin, McDonald, Sperry and the women.

Detective Fitzsimmons of the West Forty-seventh Street station house, who has charge of the case, said yesterday that he was convinced that Moore's story was true in every respect and he believed that he was a victim of what the police call a "frame-up," the detective said. The men prisoners are the sort who abhor work and who are to be seen around saloons and billiard parlors. None of them had a lawyer when arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon, and all were committed to jail in default of $2,500 bail for further examination at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The two women had a lawyer, who pleaded that they were innocent of any criminal knowledge of the robbery, but Magistrate Appleton refused to discharge them and held them in $1,500 bail each.

"The girls," Magistrate Appleton said, "were evidently used as a part of the game and the police are entitled to twenty-four hours in which to complete their case."

The roll of bills taken from Moore consisted of one $50, one $20, one $10, and three $1 bills. On Gavin the police found a $50 bill. One of the women wore a diamond ring that was estimated to be worth about $500, while the other had a ring in which was a large pearl surrounded by about forty small diamonds and an equal number of sapphire chips. The ring and watch and other jewelry stolen from Moore have not been found.

Four Deaconesses Set Apart.

The commencement exercises of the New York School for Deaconesses on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John were held yesterday in the hall of the school. An impressive service in the Cathedral, at which four deaconesses were set apart for life service, followed. Those who were set apart were Miss E. W. Chappell, Miss C. Louise Schodts, Mrs. William H. Butts, and Miss Jannette Bliss Gillespie. The New York School for Deaconesses was founded by the late Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, and for a time it was a part of Grace Church.

Bids for Eighth Regiment Armory.

Bids for the construction of the proposed new Eighth Regiment Armory were opened by the Armory Board at the City Hall yesterday. The lowest bidder was Richard Carwell of 403 West Fifty-ninth Street, who agreed to do the work for $1,369,000. As the appropriation available is only $1,150,000, the Board of Estimate will have to grant an additional sum. The armory is to stand on part of the original Jerome Park Reservoir, fronting on Kingsbridge Road.

CAR WAS COLD, BONCI SUES.

Tenor Seeks $50,000 from N. Y. Central for Vocal Damages.

Alessandro Bonci, the tenor, began suit against the New York Central Railroad in the Supreme Court yesterday for $50,000 damages. The railroad, he said, turned off the steam in the car in which he was traveling from New York to Toronto on Jan. 17 last, as a result of which he contracted a cold, affecting his valuable larynx.

The answer of the railroad company has not yet been filed.

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All Fords are Model T's—all alike except the bodies. The two passenger runabout costs $590—the five passenger touring car $690—the delivery car $700—the town car $900—f. o. b. Detroit, completely equipped. Get latest catalogue from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway, New York City, or direct from Detroit factory.

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Considering the vast number of new styled suits this season, we doubt if any have enjoyed the popularity "accorded" these suits. Finely woven fabrics, enriched by many bright colorings, both exclusive and original, in two and three button models, ultra or extreme, just as you wish. An extraordinary value.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, showing "fashiondom's" latest adaptations in European and modest models. An "avalanche" of new patterned fabrics, consisting of grays, blues, browns, tans and visible lines of attractive colors. A remarkable showing that will appeal to "Best Drest" men.

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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
LAST 16 TIMES
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
STAR REVIVAL OF PATIENCE
Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50. Best Seats $2.
Last 3 Times WEBER & FIELDS' JUBILEE CO. OF 100 in "Hokey Pokey" and "Bunty" Bulls & Strings."
Beg. NEXT MON. ABORN ENGLISH GRAND OPERA CO. in "HANSEL and GRETEL." (Seats Now) | Daily Mats. 2:30, 25c-$1. Evs. 8:30, 25c-$1.50
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-morrow 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS
CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. JAS. T. POWERS in a New Musical Play, "TWO LITTLE BRIDES." Most Fascinating of All Musical Successes.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Stock Co. 10c, 20c, 30c. Mats. Daily. | FORTUNE HUNTER
Next Week.....PAID IN FULL

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15.
FOR THREE WEEKS ONLY.
Special Star Production of THE EXPLORER by W. Somerset Maugham. In cast: LEWIS WALLER CONSTANCE COLLIER CHARLES CHERRY GRACE LANE
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tele. 411 Columbus. MAT. TO-MORROW 50c, 75c & Best Seats $1.00.
New Spring Edition of WHIRL OF SOCIETY
SUNDAY NIGHT—BIG CONCERT.
Playhouse 48th, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Bought and Paid For Ph. 2628 Bryant. Mats. To-m'w, Wed. and Thurs. 2:10.
39TH ST. Thea., 39th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way and 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-morrow 2:30. Last 3 Times Mr. CHARLES HAWTREY in DEAR OLD CHARLIE.
Beg. MON., MAY 13. Cecil B. De Mille announces THE MARRIAGE-NOT New comedy by Joseph Noel. | Seats Now on Sale.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER in an Arabian Night KISMET
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. WHITESIDE IN THE TYPHOON
LYCEUM 45th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. 25c to To-m'w. Tues. & Thurs. 2:30 | $1.00. MARVELLOUS MOTION PICTURES PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings 8.30. LAST 2 NIGHTS Last Mat. To-m'w. 2:20. THE TALKER
PARK 39th St., B'way. Col. Circle. Evs. 8:10. Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:10. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD
New Amsterdam 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:10. THE DE KOVEN OPERA COMPANY in THE NATION'S LIGHT OPERA. Robin Hood
GREAT CAST OF GRAND OPERA STARS.
Ziegfeld Moulin Rouge Formerly New York Theatre. SMOKING. MAT. TO-MOR'W. 400 Seats $1.00 A WINSOME WIDOW
LIBERTY 42d St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. HENRY MILLER in THE RAINBOW by A. E. THOMAS.
GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris success, "FLEET AND FUNNY." OFFICER 666 With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:15. The Rose Maid "Has caught on like its sister, 'The Spring Maid.'"—World.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Big ANNIVERSARY 12 ALL STAR ACTS
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Sam Mann & Co., Mrs. Gene Hughes & Co., The Courtiers, Ed Hayes & Co.
HURTIG & SEAMON'S | West 125th. Matinees Daily. | BEN WELCH & His BURLESQUERS, including Lew Kelly.
Next Week.....THE SMART SET
Garden Durbar | THEATRE, 27 St., Mad. Av. 2:30 & 8.30. "Caught by Kinemacolor." SOCIETY FOLK AT PLAY | SUFFRAGETTE PARADE.
Columbia B'way & 47th. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. | Burlesque THE BIG GAIETY COMPANY | Smoking Matinee To-day 25c. & 50c.
5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25-50c. | NORA BAYES & JACK NORWORTH, John P. Wade & Co., etc.
HAMMERSTEIN'S. — VALESKA SURATT, RALPH HERZ, Tom Edwards, Cook & Lorens, Clark & Bergman, Bison City 4, and others.
MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Evs. 8:15. THE PASSING PARADE.

LAST NIGHTS.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
Century Thea., 62d St. & 8th Av. 'Phone 8980 Col. Evs. 8:10. Sat. 2:10. 50c to $2. Wed. Mat. 25c to $1.50
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. TO-NIGHT Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. 277th TIME ARLISS in DISRAELI
ASTOR B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c-$1.50. FOURTH BIG MONTH. THE GREYHOUND

AERO SHOW NEW GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Now Open-10 A.M. to 11 P.M.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, Broadway, 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-m'w 2:15. "A SWINGING, RINGING TRIUMPH." Blanche Ring in THE WALL STREET GIRL
A New Musical Comedy, with HARRY GILFOIL
GRAND 23d St., 8th Ave. | Geo. COHAN "45 Minutes From B'way." Next Mon.. BLACK PATTI Musical Comedy Co.
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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Karl Keller Broadway Chambers St. German Restaurant
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HOTEL ABERDEEN, 33d St., Bet. Broadway and 5th Av. Rooms, with private bath, $2.00.

DAY OF RIOTING IN ANTHRACITE FIELDS

Four Outbreaks in Wilkesbarre Section Follow Attempts to Do Repair Work at Collieries.

ANGRY MOBS HOLD ROADS

Attack Pumpmen and Engineers with Clubs and Stones and Throw One Man Into a Creek.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 9.—Rioting among the miners of this section started this morning, and a series of four outbreaks marred the peace of what has heretofore been one of the quiet spots of the anthracite field.

At the East Boston colliery of W. G. Paine, at Luzerne, a mob of 600 men, women, and boys took possession of the road leading to the shaft, drove men on their way to work back to their homes, and before dispersing violently beat John Hiddock, one of the laborers, for refusing to comply with the order.

At the Nottingham colliery of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Plymouth, another large mob of men and boys gathered at the entrance and turned back the engineers, firemen, and pumpmen who have the union's consent to do repair work. At the Delaware colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company, at Hudson, several hundred men, boys, and women collected and drove back all those who started for their regular places of employment.

At the Liggett's Creek colliery of the Delaware and Hudson in the Scranton district men and boys armed themselves with clubs and stones and took their position on the road leading to the colliery. They held up the men who appeared for work and informed them that they would not be permitted to labor today. John Zanzenburg raised an argument over the order, and the mob led him to the bank of Liggett's Creek and threw him in, pelting him with clubs and stones.

The washeries are operated by W. G. Paine, one at the Boston colliery and the other some distance away. The men assert that promises were made to close the washery at the East Boston plant and operate the other only to get the necessary amount of coal for fuel. The washery was not closed as promised, and this roused the miners and led them to gather this morning.

The mob promised to collect again in the morning, and the leaders declared that no men would be permitted to work if it was in their power to prevent it.

The feeling of bitterness engendered among the foreign-speaking miners of Minersville, when three of their countrymen were shot by the State police during a riot yesterday, was intensified late to-day when Michael Mullange, one of the trio, died.

That trouble is brewing is apparent from the amount of firearms being purchased by naturalized foreigners. Several dealers in Minersville have practically sold out, and there is also a big demand for firearms in Pottsville.

Capt. Wilhelm of the State police says there is no way to stop the sale unless martial law is declared, and the situation does not warrant such a step at present.

Officers of the State police fear that an attempt may be made to lead their men into an ambuscade along some of the mountain roads. They believe that the naturalized foreigners are distributing the firearms to their countrymen with this object in view.

Although Mullange was a stranger in Minersville, arrangements are being made by the foreign element to hold a big demonstration when his funeral takes place.

Several hundred company hands, other than engineers, pumpmen, fire bosses, and firemen, were sent home by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company officials at Shamokin to-day, with instructions to remain away from the mines until the coal suspension ends. They had been doing repair work.

Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron police dispersed miners' pickets near two collieries in the neighborhood of Mount Carmel and Centralia. They arrested a foreigner for throwing stones at company hands. He resisted, and after a sharp fight, in which he was badly cut and bruised, he was placed in jail at Pottsville.

An attempt was made at Locust Gap to wreck a Reading Railway freight train during the night. The engine, seven cars, and a caboose ran over an iron bolt fastened by unidentified persons on the main track between Locust Summit and Buck Mountain. The train was not derailed. Owing to unsettled labor conditions in the coal region special policemen and track walkers have been distributed along the Reading Railway.

WAITERS COMPLAIN OF FINES.

But Hotel Men Deny Their Tale of Stern Discipline.

The striking waiters of the Hotel Belmont brought out yesterday a list of fines which they announced were in vogue at that hotel. According to this account, the amount made by fining waiters at the Belmont in the course of a year amounts to $10,000. This, however, was vigorously denied by the manager of the hotel, who said that small fines were necessary for maintaining discipline, but that the amounts usually ran from 25 to 50 cents.

Here is the list given out by the waiters:

Giving cashier left-over cakes	$5.00
Twenty-five minutes late	3.00
Drinking left-over coffee	3.00
Each smile or laugh	1.00
Forgetting finger bowl	1.00
Poor tea service	1.00
Soiled linen	1.00
Soiled finger nails	.50
Dropping silver	.25
Talking too much	.25
Not standing at station	.25
Spots on clothes, each	.25
Soiled shoes	.25
Forgetting napkin	.25
Forgetting knife or fork	.25
Soiling guests' clothes	?

At the headquarters of the waiters' union it was said yesterday that fines of this character had been in vogue at many other hotels besides the Belmont until two months ago, when they had been removed. It was also said that the union holds in its possession the Belmont head waiter's fine book from April 12 to April 19, and this book holds fines aggregating $1.50.

At the Knickerbocker yesterday the manager said that the list was absurd.

"We have fines for waiters who spill things on the clothing of guests, but for the dropping of forks, the drinking of left-over coffee, &c.—that part is ridiculous," he said.

At the Waldorf-Astoria it was said that there was no fine system in vogue. The waiters were told what to do, and if they did not live up to expectations they were discharged, not fined.

CLEARS CADETS WHO QUIT.

Gen. Barry Says Van Horn and Fitzhugh Did No Dishonorable Act.

Gen. Barry, Superintendent of West Point Military Academy, has written through his adjutant a letter to Frederick Hurd Van Horn of Bridgeport, Conn., a member of the fourth class, exonerating the young man from any imputation of dishonorable conduct in connection with his resignation. It will be recalled that Van Horn and a classmate, Charles Carroll Fitzhugh of Pittsburgh, Penn., left the military academy a week ago, at which time it was reported in various newspapers that the two cadets had been expelled.

Both young men felt the humiliation keenly, and as a result General Barry was requested to contradict the report. In his letter the Superintendent states that both Van Horn and Fitzhugh resigned from the academy for "personal reasons," and that neither had been guilty of any dishonorable act.

LINER ARCADIAN AGROUND.

Ashore Near Cartagena—Two Ships Trying to Aid Her Also in Trouble.

LONDON, May 9.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company received a cablegram from Colon to-day saying that its steamer, the Arcadian, was ashore on the Salmadina Bank, near Cartagena.

The Captain of the Arcadian in his telegram said that the vessel was in no danger. The company has ordered that assistance be immediately dispatched from Jamaica.

The Arcadian left New York April 27 for Colon, &c., and Southampton.

COLON, May 9.—Two more steamers have gone aground in trying to assist the Arcadian.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Metapan, which left New York on April 24, and the Harrison liner Workman, which also went to the Arcadian's aid, are now aground on the same bank.

The canal tugboat Empire and the United Fruit Company's steamer Zacapa are now going to render assistance.

Everybody on board the Arcadian is reported to be safe.

The Arcadian, commanded by Capt. F. H. Custance, was in the New York-Bermuda service from Feb. 1 until April 27, when she left here for Southampton via the West Indies and Panama with seventy-five first-cabin passengers. A number of them left the ship at Antilla, Cuba; Kingston, Jamaica, and Colon. Among those who remained were the Earl of Seafield, his cousin, George Wilberforce Grant; Joseph Giddens, the English actor, and Mrs. Giddens.

Lloyd B. Sanderson of Sanderson & Sons, agents here for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, said yesterday that, including the first-class passengers picked up at Kingston and Colon, the Arcadian had a total of 150 on board, with a crew of 240. There are lifeboat accommodations for 680 persons.

The latest message from Capt. Custance to the agents here was that he expected to get off the bank in a few hours.

HALSTEAD & CO. INSOLVENT.

Liabilities $40,000, No Assets, According to Bankruptcy Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 9.—James W. Halstead, who with Ebenezer Hurd was in business in New York as Halstead & Co. prior to 1907, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court here today, asking that the company be adjudicated bankrupt. The petition says that Hurd, who lives at 263 West Ninety-third Street, New York, refused to join in the petition, but that he and Halstead and the company are all insolvent. The company, says Halstead, was dissolved, but there was no final settlement of the affairs.

Halstead's petition says that the company's liabilities are $40,000, unsecured. The First National Bank of Hoboken made the loans, and the last holder of the notes was Frederick Hilderbrandt of Tomkinsville, Staten Island. In addition to this $40,000, the company is liable in the suit of Donald Mitchell of 911 West End Avenue, New York, for $6,719, alleged to be due on a building contract. Fees are also due the referee, William Allen of 149 Broadway, New York, appointed in the above action by the Supreme Court, and L. & Z. Rosenfeld, 71 Broadway, also have a claim.

The assets of the company are not tangible, although there is a claim for $40,000 against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad now being brought by the company in the United States Court in New York. Halstead & Co. also held stock in a bankrupt New Jersey corporation.

BOY 'INDIAN' SHOT 'COWBOY.'

Bronx Lad Wounded in Face, Another Is Arrested.

While playing "cowboys and Indians" in St. Mary's Park in the Bronx yesterday afternoon eight-year-old Samuel Scher of 537 East 147th Street shot Joseph Flynn, 9 years old, of 533 East 147th Street, in the face. Flynn got a pistol in trade for some cigarette pictures. He organized five boys as cowboys. Scher organized the Indians, went home and got another pistol and some blank cartridges. He divided them with Flynn.

The cowboys were charging up a hill which the Indians were defending when Scher fired at close range and wounded the Flynn boy. Dr. Eddie of Lincoln Hospital treated the boy for powder burns. Scher was arrested and taken crying to the rooms of the Children's Society.

MOTHER TO HAVE HER DAY.

She'll Hear Suffragists Sing Praises of Her Next Sunday.

Mother's Day is going to have the biggest kind of a celebration at the State Woman Suffrage Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue, on Sunday from 4 to 6 P. M. The praises of all good suffrage mothers will be sung, and there will be speechmaking, with Mrs. Henry Villard presiding.

Cake—yes, the kind mother used to make—will be served at the close of the oratory, with tea like that that father used to drink, for the suffragists always remember the fathers on Mother's Day. All the mothers in New York—at least as many as are likely to come—have been invited.

A big suffrage campaign is about to be begun in Yates County by the Woman's Political Union, and there will be suffrage yachting parties on Cayuga Lake which are expected to bring in many converts to "Votes for Women."

Son Sees Him Drop Dead in Street.

While walking in West 116th Street with his son, Isidore Kaiser, 55 years old, suddenly collapsed yesterday afternoon, and fell to the pavement in front of a restaurant at 107 West 116th Street. He died before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon. Death was due to heart disease.

95 LOSSING LETTERS SOLD; 54 HELD OUT

Undisputed Documents Bring Total of $4,536 at First Session.

$400 FOR ARNOLD LETTER

A Record Price—Written to Gen. Gates and Describes Lake Champlain Manoeuvres.

Fifty-four of the 149 historical autograph letters and manuscripts listed for sale in the opening session of the Benson J. Lossing collection at Anderson's yesterday were withdrawn as a result of the claim to their ownership made by the Virginia officials. The items thus taken out of the sale consisted of no less than thirty-four war letters of the Marquis de Lafayette, addressed to Virginia's Governors. Thomas Jefferson and Thomas Nelson, and to Col. Davis of the Board of War, Richmond; a document signed by Lafayette; five documents signed by Queen Anne; a document relating to Benedict Arnold, when he had his headquarters in Virginia; two documents signed by the Duke of Bedford and Viscount Bolingbroke; three letters of Sir Guy Carleton; three documents signed respectively by Lord Thomas Fairfax, Gen. Horatio Gates, George I., and Joseph Addison; a warrant signed by George III.; a document and a letter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and two letters of Thomas Jefferson.

The Anderson Company announced, just before the sale began that these withdrawals were by an amicable arrangement between Dr. Lossing's heirs and the Virginia officials. The ownership is to be decided by a committee, which will report at the earliest date possible. Such of the autographs as Virginia can not prove to be hers will be sold later on.

The ninety-five items that were auctioned off brought a total of $4,536. Some of the prices paid were remarkably high. A three-page folio letter of Benedict Arnold, dated "Isle à la Motte, Sept. 18, 1776," to Gen. Gates, describing the preparations to oppose the British on Lake Champlain, went to George D. Smith for $400. This is said to be the record price for an Arnold autograph.

Another letter of Arnold's, dated "Skenesborough, Aug. 7, 1776," to Capt. Richard Varick, about the construction of vessels for Lake Champlain, brought $155 from J. O. Wright.

A fine letter of Joseph Brant, or Thayendanegea, the famous Mohawk chief, who was an ally of the British in the Revolution, was sold for $400 to Mr. Smith. This is another record price. The letter is dated "Niagara, Oct. 19, 1783," is addressed to Gen. Philip Schuyler, and refers to the Treaty of Peace. It is written in the Mohawk language, but ends in English: "I am your most humble servant, Jos. Brant, or Thayendanegea."

Among the other notable items were the following:

"Account of the first meeting to institute the Society of the Cincinnati," manuscript of 29 quarto pages in the handwriting of Capt. William North, aid to Gen. Steuben, $180, (Smith.)

A letter of Baron Steuben, "Camp of Hudson River, June, 1783," to Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, about the Society of the Cincinnati, $70, (Smith.)

Drawing in pen and ink and colors, by Major L'Enfant, of the design for the medal of the Society of the Cincinnati, $100, (Dr. W. S. Thomas.)

"A List of part of the officers of the Green Mountain Boys as Appointed," 1770, $90, (Smith.)

"Copy Depositions relative to Colo. Allen's Treatment," in handwriting of John Lansing, military secretary to Gen. Philip Schuyler, $154, (Smith.)

A letter of Gen. James Wilkinson, "La Chine, May 24, 1776," to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, describing the American retreat from Canada, $145, (Smith.)

A letter of Adonijah Strong, July 31, 1776, describing the retreat from Quebec and the siege of Ticonderoga, $112.50, (Smith.)

A letter of Caron Beaumarchais, the French dramatist and secret agent of France during the American Revolution, Paris, Oct. 29, 1796, to Alexander Hamilton, $117.50, (Dodd & Livingston.)

A letter of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Morristown, March 11, 1780, to Gen. Schuyler, $180, (Wright.)

A letter of Alexander Hamilton, New York, Dec. 9, 1783, to Stephen Van Rensselaer, $85, (Wright.)

A letter from Gen. Philip Schuyler, Albany, July 30, 1797, to his daughter, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, in regard to attacks upon her husband's character, $90, (Smith.)

A letter of Thomas Cooper, New York, July, 1804, to Stephen Van Rensselaer, describing the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton, $190, (Wright.)

A proclamation signed twice by William Henry Harrison, "Headquarters, Detroit, Sept. 29, 1813," $100, (Smith.)

A letter of John Holt, old New York patriot printer, who headed his paper, "The New York Journal," with the famous "snake" or "Unite or Die" design, $60, (Dodd & Livingston.) The letter is dated June 24, 1874, and addressed to Col. Robert Benson.

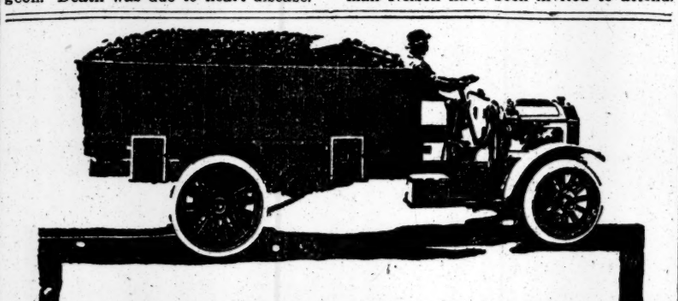
The sale of Part I. of the collection will be ended to-day. About forty-six more letters, including most of the Washingtoniana, letters of the Count de Rochambeau and Virginia State documents, will be withdrawn, but other valuable and interesting items will be sold.

TO RECEIVE STADIUM SITE.

City College Will Be Presented with Land at Exercises To-day.

The land for the new stadium of City College will be transferred to the college to-day after Charter Day exercises. Students dressed as engineers, laborers, athletes, and actors will take part in a pageant to symbolize the uses of the stadium. All the students, the Faculty and the boys of Townsend Harris High School will participate in the ceremonies.

Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, Park Commissioner Stover, Adolph Lewisohn, whose gift made the stadium possible; Senator Wagner, and Assemblyman Nelson have been invited to attend.



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Reduce the Number of Delivery Units

FIFTY gross tons of coal is the average daily delivery of this Peerless 4-ton Truck.

Fifty miles a day is the average total of its trips, including the heavy grades in the city of Albany, N. Y.

Six horses and four men were replaced; the truck does work that horses can't do: it climbs hills better, makes longer hauls, and puts the whole delivery problem into a single machine—compact, economical and dependable.

Peerless Motor Car Co. of New York

1760 Broadway at 57th, New York
1384 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
37 William St., Newark, N. J.

NEW GRAND LODGE OFFICERS.

Charles Smith of Oneonta Is Made Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York wound up its three days' session at Masonic Hall yesterday afternoon by electing these officers:

Grand Master—Charles Smith of Oneonta, N. Y.; Deputy Grand Master—George Freifeld of Brooklyn; Senior Grand Warden—Thomas Penney of Buffalo; Junior Grand Warden—William S. Farmer of Syracuse; Grand Treasurer—William H. Miller of New York; Grand Secretary—Edward M. L. Ehlers of New York; Trustees—George T. Montgomery of New York and Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn.

The only contest was for Deputy Grand Master. Three candidates were nominated—George Freifeld, Jacob C. Klinck of New York, and John Lloyd Thomas of New York. The two last named withdrew in favor of George Friefeld.

Wed April 12; Now Asks Divorce.

Mrs. Lotta G. Crawford, who was married on April 12 last, filed suit for divorce yesterday against her husband, Crew W. Crawford. Mrs. Crawford declared that she caught her husband making love to another woman on May 4, twenty-two days after their marriage.

SUES W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.

Grocer Seeks $642 for Provisioning Belmont Yachting Party.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is being sued in the City Court by Albert Klenk, a grocer of 352 Fourth Avenue, who asserts that Mr. Vanderbilt owes him $642 for groceries bought in 1907, to supply the galley of his steam yacht Tarantula. The boat had been lent to the late O. H. P. Belmont at the time. Henry Stein, the steward of the yacht, had always been allowed, it is asserted, to run the table as he pleased within specified limits. In this case Mr. Vanderbilt says he went beyond his authority and he refused to pay the bill when it was presented. Shortly afterward he discharged Stein.

The grocer then became very anxious about his account, and would have brought suit immediately but that he was reassured by Stein, who told him that in due time Mr. Vanderbilt would be sorry for his treatment of him and would reinstate him. Then he would see that the grocery bill was paid. The steward was not reinstated, however, and the grocer, believing that the bill might some day be outlawed, began suit.

JURORS READ TIMES ARTICLE

And Judge Wouldn't Order Mistrial at Request of Interborough Lawyer.

When the trial of the $100,000 suit against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, brought by Mary H. L. Morton, the dancer, who fell into the gap between a Subway train and the platform at the Fourteenth Street Station, was resumed yesterday morning before Justice Giegerich, counsel for the Interborough moved for a mistrial.

"There was an article in this morning's TIMES, your Honor," he said, "describing the importance of this case as a test to ascertain where the gaps in the subways constitute a permanent nuisance. This article must have influenced the members of this jury."

Justice Giegerich asked the twelve jurymen if they had read the article, and six of them raised their hands.

"Do you think that the newspaper prejudiced you in any way against the defendants?" he demanded.

The jurymen were positive that it had not, and the Justice ordered the case to proceed.

FIFTH AVE. REPORT TAKEN UP

Proposal to Limit Height of Buildings Sent to Board of Estimate.

Borough President McAneny transmitted to the Board of Estimate yesterday a copy of the report of the Committee for the Improvement and Better Development of Fifth Avenue, together with a resolution that the board request the Aldermen to consider the adoption of an ordinance limiting the height of buildings along Fifth Avenue, between Washington Square and 110th Street, to 125 feet, with not more than two mansard stories.

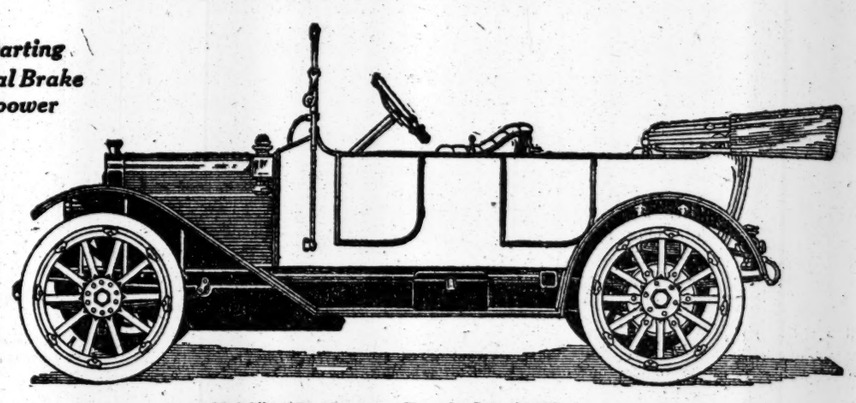
President Miller protested in a counter communication that the proposal conflicted with freedom which should be accorded property holders in the use of their property. The matter was referred to a committee.

District Attorney Whitman Well.

Although it was expected that District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, who has been ill for a week with a severe cold, would be at his office yesterday, he failed to appear. Inquiry at his home, at 37 Madison Avenue, however, showed that Mr. Whitman was well and out of bed, but had failed to appear at his office on account of the rain.

MOON

THE CHARACTER CAR



Self-Starting
46 Actual Brake Horsepower

Model "40" Four-Passenger Torpedo—Price $1,800

Don't Be Misled By Generalities

You hear a great deal of talk about "Car Values." *What* car values? The day is past when any motor car buyer is content with glittering generalities. On the great essentials of motor car construction the buyer is quite able to form an intelligent judgment.

So the manufacturer who has the *utmost* of car values, is eager to get down to brass tacks.

That is why we invite *every* buyer to consider the Moon T-head motor. Full 46 horsepower on the brake test—4½-inch bore, 5-inch stroke—the big four-bolt connecting rods—the extra large bearings—the genuine honeycomb radiator—the enormous brakes. Our transmission and steering gears, universal joints and back axles are all guaranteed for a 60-horsepower load, although the brake horsepower of our motor is 46. In other words, it is the Moon policy all the way through to give you more than you pay for.

Note the 120-inch wheel base—quick-detachable demountable rims—36x4-inch tires—the roomy, all-metal body with its 10-inch upholstering—the nickel and black finish—the most complete equipment ever put on a motor car.

Come in and see the big, handsome, powerful *new* Moon "40," or telephone for a demonstration—and then tell us where you have ever seen such car values.

(60)

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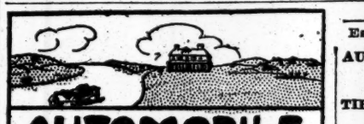
237 West 58th Street at Broadway Phone Columbus 6995

"For 30 years I have personally inspected every product of my factories. Not a Moon car goes on the market until it has my O. K.—and that means it has scored perfect in actual road tests under the worst conditions."

ExMoon

A postal to our office, or to the Moon Motor Car Company, St. Louis, Mo., will bring you the 1912 Moon Catalog and the famous Moon Book of Charts.



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Wayside Inns and Roadhouses famous for Cuisine and Service

This Directory Appears Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays

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Overlooking Sound, within thirty minutes from Columbus Circle, on Pelham Shore Road. Distinctive cuisine and service. An orchestra of character.
Your Party Will Enjoy It.
ARTHUR E. MacLEAN, Prop.
Telephone—800 Westchester.

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Larchmont, N. Y.
Henry O. Nuts, Manager
Telephone 487 Larchmont

'Phone 558 Yonkers. Orchestra.
FRANCFORT'S INN
First-class French Restaurant.
(Established 1885)
12 miles from New York.
Junction South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LIVINGSTON INN DOBBS FERRY. Tel. 163.
A quaint old road house overlooking the Hudson River. Excellent service at moderate prices.

FLORENCE INN
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Old-fashioned meals at an old-fashioned place. Fried chicken and waffles. George F. Parke, late of the Fifth Ave. Hotel, N. Y.

PUTNEY INN
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
An Inn that compares favorably with any Swiss chateau. Cuisine and service unexcelled anywhere. Route: B'way to Dobbs Ferry, West Ardsley via Platt Ave. to Central Ave. Geo. T. Putney, Prop., 125 J Scarsdale.

Hotel Gramatan
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
Franklin Motor Car Co.
High-grade used cars are a better "buy" than cheap new ones; see our line of second-hand cars.
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Established 12 years—THE RECOGNIZED "HOUSE OF BARGAINS."
AUTOMOBILES, 1910, 1911, & 1912 Models. Large Stock all Standard Makes and all guaranteed to be exactly as represented. See us before deciding.
TIRES at 50% of regular price. All sizes and types; new fresh goods. Send for our "Tire Price Wrecker."
AUTO TRUCK TIRES (SPECIAL) all sizes and types, Kelly Springfield Blocks, Goodyear, Swinehart, Firestone, etc., at JOBBERS' PRICES.
WINDSHIELDS, $15, regularly sold at $50.
TOPS, Brand new, $15 & $25.
BODIES, Touring & Toy Tonneau, $75 up.
MOTORS, 4 cylinders, at ⅓ of cost.
ELECTRIC HORNS, RUMBLE SEATS, BUMPERS, PUMPS, etc., all at Sacrifice.
TIMES SQUARE AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,710-18 B'way. 'Phone 7366 Col.

USED MOTOR TRUCKS
5-ton General Motor Reliance Truck. Continental Motor. All overhauled, first-class condition.
3-ton Garford Truck. 1911 Model. Several Garford Delivery Wagons. Capacity 1,000 to 3,000 pounds. All guaranteed throughout. Call and see them.
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Garford Distributors,
Broadway at 62d St., New York.

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No car better at any price.
All are overhauled and repainted, and carry the New Car Guarantee; all models on exhibition; ready for delivery at very attractive prices.
Peerless Motor Car Co. of N. Y.,
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NEW TIRE STORE
ALL THE BEST STANDARD MAKES.
1000 Shoes & Tubes 50% Off.
ALSO 500 ODDS & ENDS.
$5 TO $10 EACH
and some A1 snaps, if your size.
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Repainted, overhauled, and sold with written guarantee; have appearance of new cars; all types of bodies; prices from $350 up.
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Tel. 7181 Columbus. 1,930 Broadway.

1000 AUTO BODIES. "SNAPS"
All the classiest (lightest weight) aluminum bodies. Best Makes! Put on your car and turned out equal to any in N. Y.
At Half Others' Prices
New or used: Every Style and Make. Windshields, Tops, Seats, Parts at "Rock Bottom!"
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1,765 Broadway, (Upstairs.)

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On Exhibition Sacrifice Prices
Packards, Pierces, Chalmers, Simplex, Lancias, Cadillacs, Renaults, Fiats, National, Metallurgique, Mercedes, Nagant, Loziers, S. G. Vs., Peerless, Stearns, Moon, Stevens, Palmer & Singer, Locomobile. All our cars are in first-class condition.
SALESROOMS, BROADWAY & 57th ST.

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Largest Stock Genuine Bargains in Greater N. Y.
FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Price $150 to $3,500.
"Square Deals." Demonstrations cheerfully given. Pioneers in this line and acknowledged leaders.
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USED CARS FOR SALE.
$4200 Touring Car for $1450
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Runabouts $75 to $550.
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ALL MAKES Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway.
BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.
CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.
EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.
FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.
NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co. HERRESHOFF 1922 Broadway, (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.
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HESS BRIGHT BALL BEARINGS ALL SIZES IN STOCK. THE HESS BRIGHT CO., 1974 BROADWAY.

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Special for 30 days: Send in your old model carburetor and procure our new three-speed adjustment Model "L" for half price.

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Automobile Exchange
There is a wealth of opportunity in this column for buyers of used motor cars, auto tires and supplies.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.
Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

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TOURING CARS, $200 UP.
Several 5-passenger touring cars, fully equipped and in fine running order, at $200 up, in order to recover storage charges; Reo runabout, fine condition, $175; 50 other touring cars, and runabouts, $275 to $650; not being an expensive Broadway, our prices are one-third less than on costly Automobile Row; cash paid for desirable cars; come, examine, test, and get the advantage of low expenses. Automobile Outlet Co., 334-340 West 44th St. Phone 5733 Bryant.
COLE 1911 fore door touring car; COLE 1911 torpedo toy tonneau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; easy terms if desired. COLT-STRATTON COMPANY, Broadway at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.
Garages find it pays to send us tough jobs requiring special facilities; specialty of cylinder grinding and ring fitting; can save you 40 p. c. on New York prices. Elbridge Engine Co., Rochester, N. Y.
COLE 1910 touring car, in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted, COLT-STRATTON COMPANY, Broadway at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.
If you are looking for a good, reliable second-hand touring car, we have what you want; 1911 Delie touring car, 40 horse power; almost new. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.
For sale, 1911 Velie, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped; 40 H. P.; nearly new; owner needs money. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.
ALL MAKES—POUGHT—SOLD. CARS $150-$3,000. Bodies $25 up. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.
For Sale.—One 1911 Oldsmobile autocrack and 1910 Haines and 1910 Peerless; four door. Gilbert, 1,460 Audubon.
Studebaker-Garford, fine condition, $800. Seen at Healy's Garage, 729 Prospect Pl., B'klyn.
Spot cash paid for second-hand automobiles; bought and sold. Gilbert, Tel. 1460 Audubon.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.
Lady owning fine automobile with experienced chauffeur, will escort parties of ladies, children, city or country tours; reasonable. Telephone 9831 Riverside.
Packards, open, closed, elegant 7-passengers, regular customers, $2.00-$4.50 hour; monthly, $200-$500; theatre, $4.00-$10.00. Murray Hill 91.
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Packard touring, seven-passenger, day, week, month. Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th. Columbus—3422.

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1912.

BOND INVESTMENTS AND BANK INTEREST.

How is it that when the city is paying more for its borrowings savings bank depositors are receiving less for their deposits, that is, for their loans to the banks? When the city used to pay 3½ per cent. for its money, savings bank depositors received 4 per cent. for their deposits. Now the city is paying within a decimal of 4 per cent., and savings bank depositors must content themselves in increasing numbers with 3½ per cent. The difference is not so great as it seems. A dollar in a savings bank is still a dollar, but a dollar put into a city bond a few years ago is something less than a dollar now. In other words, savings bank depositors have been protected against the depreciation in investments which has been the experience of all buyers of the highest class securities throughout the world, including buyers of New York City bonds. The fact that New York is sure to pay principal and interest exactly according to the bond does not alter the fact that the owner of a bond, who is compelled to realize on it quickly, must take less than he gave only a few years ago. The fact that the city must pay more for its money now depreciates the value of all the bonds which it has sold at higher prices. The holder of all such bonds remarks that his principal has shrunk, and when he deducts the shrinkage he finds that he is not receiving all he calculated on, regardless of the fact that the city is paying all it agreed.

This is the situation of the savings banks themselves. In many cases they hold bonds which they could not sell within ten to twenty points of the price which they paid, and the shrinkage has reduced the surplus, which is the guarantee of the depositors, to the lowest practicable point. The banks argue that it is a mere matter of bookkeeping, since they are not compelled to sell, and they will realize principal and interest at maturity. But savings banks are banks after all, and have no margin except their surplus, since there is no capital except that belonging to the depositors. Speaking generally, the savings bank surplus of about 7 per cent. does not warrant payment of 4 per cent. interest. The savings banks would be delighted to buy 4½s and pay 4 per cent., but they have bonds bought on a 3½ per cent. basis, and cannot realize on them in order to buy the more attractive offering. The situation is the reverse of that in which the banks found themselves enriched by the appreciation of their investments. They are now embarrassed by the depreciation of the very best class of investments. To state the fact that the city is raising its interest to attract investors is only to say in another way that whoever holds bonds bought on the old basis has lost money.

It is begging the question to say that the city's bonds are worth less because money is worth more, and that there is no question of credit involved. Money is worth more because bonds are worth less, also, and neither fact explains the other. The question recurs why are bonds falling and money rising throughout the world, and most markedly in the highest class investments? The reason is similar everywhere. Not to widen the field of remark unduly, it is so in New York because legislators and administrators are playing too many tricks with the foundations of credit. To be specific, in the case of savings banks it is because of legislation directed against the surplus. It was so ample that there was no question of the earning power of the banks. But it was limited to 10 per cent., and a tax was levied upon it. The limitation of the surplus prevents the banks from availing themselves of investment opportunities like the present, and it has been directly depleted by the collection of some eight millions of tax.

Specifically regarding the shrinking value of New York City bonds the explanation is equally simple. The Legislature and the city itself have acted as though the city's resources were inexhaustible. The Legislature has not hesitated to command the expenditure for salaries of millions more than the city needed to command the services it received. And the city has not hesitated to expend scores of millions in utilities which it has failed to put to use for years. A $20,000,000 deduction from the expenditure of a billion-dollar debt is no great matter, but it has caused a depreciation of the city's taxable resources to an inestimable amount, and has prejudiced owners of realty. Ten years of taxable income has been wasted by the manner in which the rapid transit situation has been mismanaged. If the city possessed these and like resources it would be in command of the means of both selling its bonds on a better basis and of relieving its taxpayers. Investors in the city's bonds remark these things, and remarking them they want insurance for the receipt back of the dollar they pay to the city for its bond. They want their dollars to be as good as dollars in the savings banks. And the savings banks' depositors who want the old 4 per cent. for their money must take the banks' risks for themselves, since the banks can no longer take it. In its broader application this phenomenon marks the progress of the war on profit. The further it proceeds the less it will be liked and the more clearly will its significance be perceived.

BASEBALL GAMBLING.

The revelation that baseball has been transformed into a gambling game by the institution of pools, tickets for which are sold in cigar stores and liquor saloons, and by itinerant peddlers, destroys the cherished theory that our National game is free from the reproach formerly attached to horse-racing. The World prints a sample baseball pool ticket, sold for 25 cents, and giving the purchaser a chance to win $25, $15, $10, or $3 daily for a week. It is said that if all the tickets for one of these pools are sold the promoters receive $128, of which they pay out only $68, leaving a profit of $60. Pools are sold also at higher prices, promising greater returns.

This business, of course, is in defiance of the law, and the poolsellers are liable to fine and imprisonment. They should be hunted down without delay, and the obvious duty of the managers of the baseball leagues is to exert themselves to identify and suppress the gamblers. Baseball transformed into a means of tempting boys and young men to risk their own or their employers' money in gambling could not survive another season. Its boast has been that it has been a hugely popular National sport entirely free from gambling.

A CLEAR ISSUE.

The Reform Club is quite right in its effort to have the Democratic Party make the reduction of the tariff the main issue in the coming campaign. It is an issue already before the country, and it is truly of National importance. It is one on which the professions and the practice of the Democratic Party are closest to the general sentiment of the people and in closest accord with the people's true interests.

The air is full of din as to a lot of questions which in nowise concern the United States as a Nation. The initiative, referendum, and recall are in themselves matters that the States must decide. No one of them nor all together can possibly yield the benefits their ardent advocates claim for them, and what benefit there may be in any of them must be developed by a series of relatively local experiments. There is no sane reason why they should be considered in connection with a National election. They would not be, if it were not that they have been urged, largely by demagogues, as a test of "progressive" fidelity, though there is every reason to think that their operation would be reactionary. Nor as to the question of the treatment of trusts is there any truly National issue. The great body of the people believe in the regulation of combinations having the power and disposition to secure a quasi monopoly, and whichever party wins that problem will gradually be worked out.

But as to the tariff there is a different situation. All the extreme protectionists are bound to sustain the Republican Party. The mind of the country is decisively made up that the tariff should be reduced. Even the Republican Party has recognized that fact and pledged itself to respect it. The record of the Democrats so far is good, and it may easily be made better before the campaign opens. It is the highest political expediency as it is also the best service to the country to keep this issue clearly before the people. At the dinner of the Reform Club on Saturday evening various phases of this subject will be discussed by Gov. WOODROW WILSON and others.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The basis of the striking contrast which the Civil Service Reform Association draws between the record of Gov. DIX and that of Mayor GAYNOR is to be found in the Constitution of the State of New York. It is in the ninth section of the fifth article, which says:

> Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, shall be made according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained, so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive.

It is the function of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association carefully and candidly to study the conduct of officers in authority having to do with appointments and promotions and to report how far they have observed and how far they have disobeyed this plain provision of the Constitution. In the case of Gov. DIX it finds that the provision has been stubbornly and defiantly disobeyed in letter and in spirit. The Governor has approved in the past year 224 exemptions from competitive examinations, in most cases entirely practicable, and has not extended the competitive examinations in a single instance. In this sweeping attack on the merit system he has been aided by the majority of his Civil Service Commission, appointed by himself, in a manner that directly violated his own personal pledges voluntarily given while he was seeking election.

Of the Mayor the Committee, on the other hand, reports that he is entitled to credit "for upholding the strict enforcement of the law to the point of dismissing Police Commissioner CROPSEY" because "both the civil service rules and the Mayor's declared policy had been violated in the appointment of persons in the Police Department." And of the Civil Service Commission of the city the Committee says:

> In sharp contrast to the administration of the Civil Service Commission appointed by Gov. DIX, Mayor GAYNOR'S Commission in New York City, under the Presidency of the Hon. JAMES CREELMAN, has steadily advanced and strengthened the merit system, and has received the support of the Mayor in so doing. A Commission of which all the members—Commissioners WELLING and KEOGH, as well as President CREELMAN—are thoroughly in sympathy with the law has placed its administration upon a higher plane than it has ever before reached.

This testimony is valuable, not only in giving the truth as to matters of importance in the city, but as evidence of the impartiality and candor of the Committee which has undertaken the thankless task of investigation.

MOTOR CAR FATALITIES.

The toll of deaths from speeding motor cars in this city is rapidly rising. But 73 were slaughtered during 1910; in 1911 the number rose to 125—an increase of 71 per cent.; during the first four months of 1912, 58 persons have been killed, a rate 27 per cent. higher than the record of 1911. The maimed were 392 during 1910, 617 during 1911, and 244 up to May of this year.

The Aldermen realize that something must be done to check this accelerating ratio of deaths and injuries, and their committee is preparing a local law. A speed of twenty miles an hour within the city is dangerous, the speed of thirty miles an hour permitted by the Callan law is reckless and should be made criminal. Only chauffeurs are licensed. Private owners and persons to whom the locomotives are lent are permitted to drive about the street without any inquiry into their competency. If there is power within the city to subject them to examination, it should be wielded. License plates should be better illuminated, and the maximum speed at dangerous crossings and corners, when approaching surface cars, and in the congested districts should be sharply defined. We hope the Aldermen's Committee will frame an ordinance that will have its effect in checking the slaughter of pedestrians.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Nothing New Revealed.

Just why the Britishers should have become so excited over the fact that one of their army aviators did in Weymouth Bay what Mr. COFFYN has done dozens of times in New York Harbor it is not easy to understand. Excited they are, however, and this may indicate either that they are ludicrously ill-informed as to the later developments in mechanical flight, which is possible, though not very probable, or that their man really did have a machine that is different from and better than the many hydro-aeroplanes that have already been operated in France as well as in this country, often with considerable and sometimes with brilliant success.

The idea of making an aeroplane that can alight on and ascend from water is an old one, as ideas in aviation go, for from the very beginning it was recognized that the moments of quitting the ground and of getting back to it were especially perilous for the aviator and his machine, and that water alone supplied a surface of a kind to reduce these dangers to a minimum. There is hardly a hope, however, that the wings of an aeroplane can ever be so arranged as to make it better than a very poor boat, and the chance that such a clumsy craft will ever be able to "live" in water rough enough to make sailors call it "a sea" does not seem to be large.

If the English military men have done this, or if somebody has done it for them, they have reason to exult, but there is nothing in the information now at hand to indicate the attainment of this end. That one of them went up in a dense fog and found the King's yacht miles away from the starting point was no small achievement. Whether it means something new in the construction of aeroplanes remains to be seen. That the aviator was able to see from aloft the periscope of a submerged submarine will give the navigators of those untrustworthy vessels new cause for nervousness. With all the opportunities for drowning they already had, they may well resent the addition of another to the list superfluous.

Melancholia in a Hermitage.

Hermits have become so rare in these latter days that it was a cause for real regret that a fairly good representative of the picturesque type who has been living for many years on the beach near Arverne should have been evicted and so forced back into a conventional existence. Of course, no old-time hermit would have allowed himself to be called "CHARLIE," nor would he have been undignified enough to clutter up the ground around his hut with tin cans and other unsightly reminders of human needs and their satisfaction by means of "canned goods." The hermits of the past, if their historians and the romancers can be believed, were impressive figures, and in ways not mentioned they carried on their housekeeping or cavekeeping in a way not to offend the delicate sensibilities of chance visitors, whether wounded knights or distressed damsels.

CHARLIE had relaxed the hermit standards—he even worked a little, at times, to the extent of digging clams for himself, and, instead of rescuing others, he would have frozen two or three times every Winter had not a watchful eye been kept on him by the inhabitants of the world he had found intolerable. His grievance against that world, according to legend, was that his own brother had robbed him of both money and sweetheart. That was enough to annoy anybody, but it hardly justified, or even explained, a protest at once so long and so passive as was that of the Arverne hermit.

A pathologist would say, perhaps, that CHARLIE was a man of unstable mentality to start with, and that the treachery of which he was the victim simply brought to a climax his latest weakness. Something was sure to do it, sooner or later, for he was predestined, presumably by an "unfit" heredity, to the mild melancholia into which his unfortunate experience precipitated him. Melancholia is a queer malady, and not infrequently its manifestations are such as to make it indistinguishable by any except expert alienists from pure laziness. It takes more than laziness, however, to make a good workman, as CHARLIE is said to have been in his youth, throw away his tools and for thirty years to endure the cruel hardships that seclusion such as his involves.

This Suit Interests Everybody.

Should the dancer who claims to have been permanently incapacitated for the practice of her art by stepping into the hole between a subway car and the station platform get any considerable part of the big damages for which she is suing, the old question why the subway engineers put any of the stations on curves will assume a new and large importance for the corporation that trusted to their wisdom.

The wonder is, not that there have been occasional accidents at these stations, but that they have not been of constant occurrence. With hurrying crowds getting into and out of the cars, there are innumerable opportunities for such mishaps as this plaintiff suffered. The guards do cry "Mind your step!" faithfully enough, but this is not a very definite warning, especially for our many visitors from the American hinterland and abroad, and we all have something like a right to assume that in places provided for the public to walk one does not have to be always looking out for holes.

Devices for closing the solutions of continuity which exist at all the curve stations could be, and indeed have been, invented. The elevated road used them years and years ago at South Ferry. They could hardly be more needed than in these stations, for in them it is not only easy to get hurt, but it is quite possible to be killed in a particularly unpleasant and mussy way.

Clemency Is Not Deserved.

Everybody whose sense of justice is at all well developed will share the inability of Gov. Foss to see any reason for submitting the case of RICHESON to the board which in Massachusetts determines whether or not the Governor shall use his power to spare the lives of convicted murderers.

Gov. Foss has made no secret of the fact that he is "opposed" to capital punishment. So are a good many other people, who on a good many grounds doubt its deterring efficacy and are shocked by its savage brutality as a punishment. In Massachusetts, however, as in most of our States and in most countries, civilized as well as uncivilized, death is still the legal penalty for murder, and it is frequently inflicted upon criminals for murders which, in comparison with the one committed by RICHESON, rank as misdemeanor to felony.

His was a deed of deliberate, cold-blooded atrocity, with no excuse of sudden fury to palliate it, and no plea of wrong suffered to offer in extenuation. He killed where he owed—and because he owed—a special protection and tenderness. The one argument made for him is that he held a highly respectable position and office, and that he had been a professional teacher of the difference between right and wrong, between sin and virtue.

While any man are going to the gallows and the electric chair, a commutation of sentence for this man would make a farce of justice and the law. He has already lived too long, and the world will be a cleaner place when he is dead and buried.

DEAD CHESTNUTS IN PARKS.

Killed by Blight, Ringed, Dangerous, but Not Removed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every lover of trees has been saddened by the havoc wrought among the chestnuts in our parks, but still more, perhaps, by the sentence of death and destruction blazed upon them in the form of a white ring to mark them for the city woodman's axe. This was done early last Fall, and every one doubtless supposed that the victims of the destructive disease would long before this have been removed from our parks and reduced to firewood. But so far as the writer has observed, not an axe has been laid on any one of them. They are still standing, at once a menace to the wayfarer and an eyesore to the lover of beauty. In many instances they are rotting at the base to such a degree that any stiff breeze might send them crashing down, with the possibility of severe injury or death to some unsuspecting passerby, while many have lost their bark from base to crown. Of these, whole groups are found sometimes in a comparatively small space, which gives one the impression of walking through a graveyard filled, not with tombs and covered graves, but with ghastly, horrific skeletons standing about.

Why have these dead and decaying trees not been cut down long ago and the proceeds of them, in cash, turned into the city coffers?

A LOVER OF TREES.

New York, May 8, 1912.

Higher Price for Standard Oil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not understand the following and would appreciate it if you would kindly explain it to me:

The Government dissolved the Standard Oil Company for the reason that it was a monopoly and oppressed the public. While the trust was in existence the utmost I paid for gasoline by the tank was twelve cents per gallon. Now that the Standard Oil Company has been dissolved I am compelled to pay for gasoline by the tank fifteen cents per gallon.

Did the Government dissolve the Standard Oil Trust for the benefit of the public? If these are the benefits the public will derive from the dissolution of the different trusts it would be best to let them remain as trusts. Then we will get things cheaper.

New York, May 7, 1912. JOHN COOKE.

Riverside Stages Tear Pavement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Riverside Drive is again being repaired. Its condition in part, notably from Seventy-second Street to the Nineties, has been deplorably bad. Is it not a seasonable time for the authorities to take proper action as to stopping the further use of the Drive by the heavy, lumbering 'buses? Have those privileged to license them ever watched, as so many thoughtful onlookers have, the tearing, ripping effect of the wheels on the road, particularly on the upgrades? A TIMES SUBSCRIBER.

New York, May 6, 1912.

PSYCHOLOGY OF SPELLING.

Art Learned by Typewriting and Recalling Printed Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. W. E." in Tuesday's TIMES in commenting upon a casual statement of mine in Sunday's TIMES in reference to spelling by sight, says: "The ability to spell correctly is no more a matter of sight reading than is the ability to write passable verse." J. W. E. writes passable verse—not for publication—and also spells correctly, but he does not use the typewriter. If he did he would discover that spelling by sight may be acquired by those whose ears are not as good as their eyes. I know a man who, though a reader seeing all the ordinary words in print many times every day, could not spell the simplest words correctly two times in succession, and when I suggested to him to try spelling by sight, scoffed at me. Then I got him to try writing his letters—he was a business man—on the machine.

Right away he began to see subconsciously the words he had been reading in print so long, and by and by the only words that he would spell incorrectly were those which he did not know by sight, so to speak. So well understood is this sight spelling that it is taught in many schools by examples on the blackboard left there day after day until pupils become familiar with the appearance of words, regardless of phonetics.

Any poor speller who reads much can by a little effort of memory improve his spelling by thinking how the word looks in print If he writes with a pen the improvement comes more slowly, but if he uses the machine he takes to it quickly—that is, unless he is stubbornly stupid. W. J. L.

New York, May 7, 1912.

JUMBLED WIRELESS WORDS.

Carpathia's Operator May Have Misread Chester's Message.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reason that the President could not obtain information from the Carpathia through the cruiser Chester may be explained as follows: One question reported as asked was "Is Major Butt aboard?" The navy operators use a code devised by the navy. The Carpathia and other transatlantic merchantmen use the Continental code, coastwise vessels use the Morse code. The above question given in navy code would read as follows in Continental code: "Ek Pmjnd Xutt mxnmdo?" and as follows in Morse code: "Ek imxnd 9utt mgnmd5"

The navy operator may have been trying to use the Continental code, to which he was not accustomed, hence the assertion by the operator of the Carpathia that the navy operator was an inexperienced operator.

The ability of naval vessels to give prompt assistance to a merchantman in distress is measured by the ability of the navy operators to use the Continental or Morse codes.

This does not appear to have been brought out either by the Senatorial inquiry or by the newspapers. OPERATOR.

New York, May 8, 1912.

Cry for Help from Natchez.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received the following telegram:

Natchez, Miss., May 6, 1912.

Capt. Henry Metcalfe, 147 Fourth Avenue, New York.

All of Concordia Parish, all alluvial land in Catahoula Parish and on our side of river now under water, and river still rising. People are being forced to leave their homes, coming to Natchez for safety. Over 2,000 here now. Mostly negroes. Every boat brings more. All railroads out of commission. Government rations and rescue work directed by Lieut. Holliday, U. S. A., here equal to the emergency. We have ample shelter, compress, and tents. Unable to provide sufficient bedding for want of cash. Won't you please solicit quick cash contributions to help us? Several hundred will aid materially. C. R. BYRNES.

Chairman Flood Relief Committee.

I can vouch for the writer of the above and will forward all contributions sent to me.

HENRY METCALFE,
Captain U. S. Army.

No. 147 Fourth Avenue, New York, May 6, 1912.

When Visual Memory Fails.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How could a member of the Presbyterian Church write she belonged to the "Presbiterrian Church"? Very easily, it seems to me. That unfortunate person, like many others, was not born with a mind that records visual images. Since a conscious effort to observe this word for future recall had not been made, there could be but this fatal result. Phonetic sense is, of course, almost valueless in English spelling. For instance, Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, has computed that the six elementary sounds in the word "scissors" can be so differently represented as to make possible 58,365,440 combinations of letters for this one word. That this dependence upon sound is actually put into practice, when the visual sense fails, can be seen in the following inventions recently received from a class averaging about sixteen years of age. The word fossil took the following forms: Fasal, foscel, faucel, faussel, fossel, faucil, foscile, foscle, fossile, facal, fascle, forsel, fostle, fosil. OLIVE THOMPSON.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., May 6, 1912.

Street Dangerous for Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me through the columns of THE TIMES to direct the attention of the anti-vivisection contingent to an excellent exhibition of cruelty to animals which may be witnessed almost any day on Seventy-ninth Street on the block between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The sights they will witness should afford them an excellent outlet for their present misdirected energies.

The block lies on a steep hill and the roadway is paved with a smooth block pavement which, as soon as it becomes moist, is more slippery than ice. A dozen or more times almost every day horses fall and are crushed by the weight of the wagons behind them. Often the animals get up limping, and sometimes they have to be led away, unable to draw their loads further. The Street Cleaning Department is the worst offender, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon five of its horses were prostrate with the weight of the wagons on them. FRANK G. HAUGHWOUT.

New York, May 6, 1912.

Appreciates The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your delightful paper stands without a rival in my poor regard, for it combines what is most to be desired in a great journal—high ideals, frankness, brilliance and depth of thought, and is less affected by personal feelings and animosities than any other newspaper I know. It is human, but has fewer animi—should I say animuses or animi? When THE TIMES agrees with my likes and dislikes, approvals and disapprovals, I consider it the right, broad-minded view to take. When you dislike the people I like it is, of course, prejudice. While, when you approve the people I dislike and disapprove, then equally, of course, it is an unfortunate lack of insight on your part much to be deplored.

All during the suspense of the Titanic disaster THE TIMES has been so reasonable, so sane, that it is a great comfort to have it to depend upon for the truth. The truth is so dreadful that to have it exaggerated would be unbearable. ONLY A WOMAN.

San Antonio, Texas, May 2, 1912.

"Coaching" Aliens for Citizenship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In their desire to become citizens of the United States hundreds of foreigners on the east and west side are paying "shyster" lawyers $25 fees to be "coached." The practice is not only harmful to the foreigners, but it starts them on the road to citizenship with the false belief that it is something money can buy.

The American Immigration and Distribution League is arranging, through the Board of Education, to have a class in citizenship established in one of the public schools where they may be coached free.

Any information regarding same may be secured by applying to Henry Green, general director, Room 620, 30 Church Street.

WILLIAM S. BENNET,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

New York, May 6, 1912.

FIGHT FOR MOSS ESTATE.

Six Children Resist Suit of Grandson, Who Seeks an Equal Share.

The six children of Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, who died in 1901, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan yesterday as defendants in a suit brought by Beverly Keator, a grandson of Theodore Moss, who alleges that he is entitled to a seventh share in Moss's $300,000 estate.

The complaint sets forth that Thomas Keator, a son-in-law of Theodore Moss, entered into an agreement twenty years ago whereby Mr. and Mrs. Moss were to become the actual guardians of his two sons, Beverly and Randall, and were to have absolute control over them, with the provision that the two grandchildren would receive portions of the Moss estate equal to those of each of Theodore Moss's own children.

In accordance with this alleged oral contract, Beverly and Randall Keator lived with Mr. and Mrs. Moss. So effectually did they control their grandchildren that their father brought suit in 1896 to regain his two sons. The Supreme Court at that time ruled that the agreement should hold, and returned the two boys to the custody of their grandparents. Confident in the other term of the agreement, that his sons were to inherit equally with the son and five daughters of Theodore Moss, Keator made no further attempt to obtain control of his children.

In 1901 Theodore Moss died, leaving all his estate to his wife, Octavia Moss. And on June 15, 1910, Mrs. Moss died intestate. Letters of administration were granted to Royal Moss, the only son, and the estate was divided in equal portions among him and his sisters—Florence Cecil Gilbert, Octavia Earle, Mignon G. Brand, Mildred Hays Tuttle, and Ethel Hays.

Thomas Keator immediately began suit, claiming $50,000 from the direct heirs for each of his sons. Randall refused to remain in the suit, however, so that it was tried yesterday in behalf only of Beverly Keator.

Justice Cohalan reserved his decision.

TOO YOUNG FOR LAW DEGREE.

Girl Twins at Albany Law School Must Wait Till They're of Age.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 9.—Well toward the top in the graduating class of the Albany Law School, which is part of Union University, are Clara and Clarissa B. Pritchard, twins, of Tivoli, Dutchess County. But they cannot be graduated on June 5 because to get their diplomas they must be 21 years old, but will be allowed to participate in the graduating exercises.

Miss Daisy L. Snook of Amsterdam, also a member of the class, will be allowed her diploma, she having passed the birthday required. The address to the graduates will be delivered by Josiah H. Benton of Boston.

ROOSEVELT AS A JUROR.

Carmody Won't Pass on Whether He Is Exempt from Duty.

ALBANY, May 9.—Attorney General Carmody has declined to pass upon the question of whether Col. Theodore Roosevelt is exempt from the performance of jury duty. Recently the Attorney General received a letter from Representative Gardner, inquiring on the subject. The question turned on the military service which Col. Roosevelt has performed.

The Attorney General declines to pass upon the question, first, because it is academic, and is therefore a matter which does not properly come within his province, and secondly, because, he says, there might be some political significance attached to the question.

"CLEAN-UP WEEK" URGED.

Citizens Are Asked to Get Rid of Winter Rubbish Supply.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Dr. Eugene H. Porter, State Commissioner of Health, in a statement to-day, urges all municipalities to begin a Spring campaign for "clean-up week."

"If all citizens clean their cellars and yards of the accumulation of rubbish and refuse that has gathered during the Winter," says Dr. Porter, "it will lessen the breeding places not only of the fly, which carries typhoid fever and other diseases, but also many of the hidden nests which harbor the eggs of the mosquito, which transmits malaria."

Named as Deputy Attorney General.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—Attorney General Carmody announced to-day the appointment of William Karl of Ridgewood, Queens Borough, as a Deputy Attorney General, at $3,000 a year, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Klein of New York City. Mr. Karl will be connected with the New York City office.

1,700 DIE NEEDLESSLY.

Each Day the Sacrifice Is Repeated and Is Preventable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every day of the year in the United States over 1,700 people are needlessly sacrificed, just as were the lives on the Titanic. There are 1,500,000 annual deaths, 42 per cent. of which are from preventable causes. This fact was strongly brought out in the report on "National Vitality" of the Conservation Commission.

Senator Owen has introduced a bill in the United States Senate establishing a Government health service. This bill provides for the co-ordination of the public health and marine hospital service, the food and drugs act, and the Division of Vital Statistics, so that they may serve the Nation more economically and efficiently than they can at present, scattered in three different departments.

The Owen bill has been reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine of the Senate, and is now No. 561 on the calendar. All who are supporting the movement for the conservation of human life should urge prompt action by the Senate in passing this bill. G. F. ROBBINS,

Executive Secretary, Committee of One Hundred on National Health.

New York, May 8, 1912.

A Shipwrecked Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent letter of a contributor, (which voiced the writer's own views,) entitled, "Families First," as a better "rule of the sea" than that by which so many persons were separated from their kindred in the loss of the Titanic, receives sharp and terrible accentuation by the story in to-day's issue of the "Aged Waif of the Titanic." To what purpose was the poor old woman separated from her son, who had the means for her support and protection, and now left adrift in a strange land, with the horrible nightmare of the shipwreck constantly before her? She seems to have been found just long enough to throw a lurid light on some incidents of the wreck. J. T. POWERS.

New York, May 8, 1912.

Park Fences No Obstacle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You recently printed pictures of the sadly neglected state of many of our city's small parks. What seems to me the principal cause of their unkempt condition is simply the lack of proper fencing around them. The popular fashion with the Park Commissioners appears to be an iron railing some two feet high, with a second rail about one foot above the ground. What protection does this apology for a fence afford? Boys of ordinary size jump over it, little bits of boys crawl nimbly through it, dogs of all varieties regard it as no obstacle at all.

A NATIVE BRONXITE.

Bronx, May 8, 1912.

ARS POETICA.

We sing not of the oyster,
That bivalve of renown
Which elevates our senses
By always going down,
Except—ah, sad exception
Beyond the powers of pen—
From May until September,
When it comes back again.
We sing not of the oyster
In months that have no r,
Because, by heck, they're minus
The Rs Poetica.

What? W. J. LAMPTON.

NEW NAVY DRYDOCK CRADLES FIRST SHIP

Despair of Engineers in Brooklyn Yard at Last Completed for $2,800,000.

ROOM FOR ANY DREADNOUGHT

The Utah Made Secure in Less Than Two Hours with a Large Space Left Unoccupied.

The navy's great drydock at the New York Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, which is roomy enough to dock the biggest American battleship, afloat or building, and which has been seven years in building, ceased to be the "hoodoo" dock yesterday afternoon, when at 2 o'clock the giant Dreadnought Utah gracefully entered the great concrete cradle. The water was quickly pumped out and within less than two hours the great battleship was secured and there was still more than 200 feet of space available. This means that the greater Dreadnoughts New York, Texas, Wyoming, and Arkansas, now in process of construction, all by many thousands of tons bigger than the Utah, can be easily docked when they go into commission, the last two within the next few months.

In the building of the dock several men have been killed and more than 300 injured, some of the latter seriously. Throughout the navy the dock, which is officially registered as "Drydock No. 4," has been known for a decade as the "hoodoo" dock. Time and time again it has appeared that the task was impossible. Two contractors gave up the job, half a dozen engineers shook their heads and said it could not be done, and the Government has had to contend with several lawsuits.

It was in 1900 that Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for the construction of a drydock in the New York Navy Yard that was to be constructed of granite and concrete and that when completed was to be 554 feet long. Five years passed before the contract was let and G. B. Spearin & Co. were the successful bidders. The contractors began work and everything went well for a time. They soon found, however, shifting sand underlying the entire site of the drydock, which wrecked the bracing, caused the collapse of a sewer, and did other damage. In November, 1907, the contractors quit the job in disgust, and six months later the contract was relet to the Williams Engineering Company.

The second contractor realized that he was contending with a "hoodoo," but he gritted his teeth and went forth to battle. The "hoodoo" was ready to defend its reputation, and, like the first, the second contractors soon found themselves face to face with the quicksand problem. About 100 feet of wall had been built when the "hoodoo" played its trump card. The sand oozed up through the bottom of the excavation, the walls tumbled down, and a machine shop in the vicinity almost collapsed. Exit second contractor and enter the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, who took the contract and in 1909 began the third and last battle. They were aided by Civil Engineer F. R. Harris, U. S. N., who was sent from Washington to take charge of the construction. In the meantime the size of the dock was increased until it was 728 feet long and 120 feet wide, which made it possible to dock a vessel 690 feet long with a 110 foot beam.

The end of the trouble was in sight. Harris ordered the piles driven far below the quicksand level. The caissons were sunk ninety feet below tidewater level. Obstacle after obstacle was overcome, and yesterday afternoon the Government found itself in possession of a drydock that ended for years to come the Dreadnought drydocking problem that has caused so many sleepless nights in the navy for the past six years. Completed, the dock has cost about $2,800,000, which is nearly three times as much as the amount of the original appropriation made by Congress. Naval officers who watched the docking of the Utah yesterday said the great cradle was worth every cent of the amount to the American people.

ETCHINGS IN ROLLINS SALE.

Whister Prints Also In Evidence—Curtis Canvases Offered.

Modern prints by American etchers are now getting into the auction rooms in considerable numbers, and it will be interesting to compare the prices brought at public sale with those of the regular galleries. Much of the work has a local and historical interest, recording places that in the quick change of the city's physiognomy are promptly blotted out and relegated to antiquity. In the collection of the late Jordan J. Rollins, now on view at Anderson's, are ten New York views etched and printed in color by C. F. W. Mielatz.

They probably will go for small sums at the forthcoming auction sale of the collection, but it is perfectly safe to predict that fifty years from now the beautiful little version of spacious Washington Square will be ardently desired by collectors, and the lovely door of St. Bartholomew's Church, showing the bronze sculpture by Saint-Gaudens, will be a possession no less prized.

The value of Mr. Mielatz's work is not, however, confined to its subject interest; no one etches with greater refinement of line or prints with greater discretion in the use of color. Other interesting items in the collection are a number of Whistler prints, two fine examples of Tissot's work of this kind, three engravings by Robert Nanteuil, an original drawing by Storm van Gravesande, Bracquemond's "Sea Gulls," and Felix Buhot's inimitable "Country Neighbors."

The paintings to be sold at the same time, May 15 and 16, contain a large group by George Vaughan Curtis, a contemporary American painter, who has lived many years at Barbizon and has come under the influence of Monet, combining in his pictures reminiscences of two very different schools. In the upper galleries is a group of Chinese rugs brought from Pekin by A. W. Bash of New York.

PLAN CONSTITUTION PAGEANT

Taft and Governors to Attend 125th Anniversary in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—At a meeting here to-day of a committee arranging for a historical pageant, to be held in Fairmount Park next October, it became known that President Taft and the Governors of the thirteen original States have expressed their intention of coming here on Oct. 9 to attend the observance of the 125th anniversary of the drafting of the Constitution of the United States.

The observance of the anniversary will take place at Independence Hall, and Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court will be the orator. Hampton L. Carson, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the constitutional centennial celebration twenty-five years ago, will also speak.

AIRSHIPS TO CARRY MAILS.

Post Office Department May Start New Service in Arizona.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 9.—Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General, last night told the Southwest Postal Association convention that within a short time aeroplanes will be employed by the Post Office Department for distribution of mail.

He said he had asked for an appropriation of $50,000 to start with, and that it was the intention to start the service in Arizona and New Mexico, and later in parts of Alaska, and this is to be followed in other sections of the United States.

ROSE BOWER ALTAR FOR MISS WETMORE

Mrs. Markoe's Daughter Weds Charles S. Sargent, Jr., in Grace Church Chantry.

CHOIR MEETS BRIDAL PARTY

Bishop Lawrence and Dr. Birckhead Officiate — Wedding Small and Quiet Because of Mourning.

The wedding of Miss Dagmar Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe, to Charles Sprague Sargent, Jr., son of Prof. and Mrs. Charles S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., was solemnized yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Grace Church Chantry. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, and the Rev. Hugh Birckhead of St. George's Church this city, officiated.

The chancel of the Chantry was transformed into a bower of rambler roses. The choral service was used, the boy choir meeting the bridal party at the door of the Chantry.

The bride, who walked down the nave with Dr. Markoe, wore a robe of white satin with a court train trimmed with point d'Alencon lace. Her veil, which was of tulle, was caught up by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her only ornament was a necklace of diamonds, with a locket encrusted with diamonds. She carried a shower bouquet of white orchids.

Miss Annette Markoe was the bride's only attendant. She appeared in a frock of pale blue taffeta, trimmed with white lace, and a Leghorn hat of natural straw, topped with lace, blue ribbons and pink rosebuds. She carried pink roses.

Andrew Robeson Sargent acted as best man for his brother. The ushers were Louis C. Clark, Jr., Guy Fairfax Cary, Philip A. Carroll of this city, and Arthur L. Devens, Jr., of Boston.

A small reception was held after the ceremony, at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Markoe, 19 West Fifty-fifth Street. The wedding was a small and quiet one, owing to the bride's mother being in mourning. Besides the bridegroom's family there were some of his relatives and friends from Boston present.

Mr. and Mrs. Sargent left later on their bridal trip, and upon their return they will reside in this city.

Among those who attended the wedding were ex-Ambassador to France and Mrs. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr., Miss Janet Fish, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. Harry Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. John Seavor-Webb, Miss Webb, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Merrill, Mrs. A. L. Devens, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lethgow Devens, Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Benedict, Mrs. Thayer, Dr. and Mrs. N. B. Potter, Miss Nathalie Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lowell, Dr. Asa B. Davis, Miss Annette Davis, and Miss Lisa Cutting.

MISS SPEAR'S MARRIAGE.

Invitations Out for Her Wedding to H. J. Slocum, Jr., on May 28.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Marguerite Spear, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Hudson Spear of 30 West Fifty-ninth Street, to H. Jermain Slocum, Jr., son of Col. Herbert J. Slocum, U. S. A., which will take place at 4 o'clock on Tuesday, May 28, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The Rev. Dr. Joseph G. Barry, rector of the church, will officiate.

Miss Spear will be attended by her two sisters, the Misses Elizabeth and Edwina Spear, as maids of honor. Mr. Slocum's brother, Miles Standish Slocum, will act as best man. The ushers chosen are F. Montague A. Stafford, John L. Feeny, Barrett Littell, Orlando Potter, Arthur Waller of Morristown, N. J., and John Simonds of Boston.

Following the church ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother for relatives and a few friends. Mr. Slocum and his bride will spend the Summer abroad, returning here the first of October.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Two Incoming Transatlantic Liners and Some of Their Passengers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA (Southampton)—Mrs. M. Duffy, Miss M. A. Duffy, Mrs. H. F. James, Miss B. R. James, Miss E. A. James, J. R. Lewis, the Rev. J. T. Murphy, Mrs. G. T. Murray, Miss B. T. Murray, Miss K. T. Murray, Miss Elsa Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Palmer, Charles Pollak, E. A. Raymond, J. Sharpe, E. H. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, G. Turner, H. T. Wilson, Mrs. S. H. Mollien, H. F. Mollien, and W. Lee Smith.

IVERNIA (Naples)—Major John Anderson, Mrs. Ella D. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Eccleston Barnett, Miss Grace E. Bell, Miss Jean D. Bulmer, W. B. Cabel, Mrs. H. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. W. Clark, Thomas K. Lee, Mrs. H. E. Crosby, Miss F. L. Crosby, Stanley C. Dunn, Mrs. H. H. Epley, Hugh Neil Fasu, Miss E. E. Hall, Mrs. W. B. Hill, the Rev. R. M. Laboree, Mrs. J. S. Loomis, F. H. Marvin, Mrs. Mary L. Packer, and Mrs. C. M. Shriver.

Manhattan College Seniors to Act.

Manhattan College will have a 'Varsity play night in the Holy Name Auditorium, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-night. The students of the class of '12 will appear in a one-act sketch, "Christmas Day," with Ralph A. Woodend and Frederick Seufert leading the cast. This will be followed by a three-act comedy, "A Family Affair," by Charles Townsend. This was first presented by the class of '09, and has been revived by the present senior class. The affair is for the benefit of the college athletic association.

Mrs. Madeline Stone a Bride.

Edgar Lee Masters announces the wedding of his sister, Mrs. Madeline Stone, to Niels Grön, which took place on Tuesday in Marlborough House Chapel, London, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was followed by a reception at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge.

Mohammed All Holds a Reception.

Prince Mohammed Ali, brother of the Khédive of Egypt, who is at the Belmont Hotel, held a reception there yesterday afternoon, receiving ten members of the local Egyptian colony. A special audience was held for Peter C. Zaidari, a banker, of Alexandria, Egypt, who is now in this city.

LOST SUIT THROUGH DEATH.

And Not Through Lawyer's Delay, the Court Decides.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday ruling that an attorney is not liable for damages to his client if the defendant of a suit in which he represents the plaintiff dies after the suit has begun and before it has been brought to trial.

Harry Harlib, a real estate dealer of 811 East 152d Street, sued Alexander Pfeiffer, a lawyer, charging that he negligently and carelessly handled a damage suit for $10,000 against Frederick Bozenhardt, for which Pfeiffer was retained in 1905. In October, 1905, Harlib brought Pfeiffer the facts in the case. Not until Aug. 13, 1906, did Pfeiffer file his complaint, and issue was finally joined on Oct. 22 the same year. Then two years elapsed before Pfeiffer placed the case on the calendar, and before it could be reached the defendant died, in August, 1909.

The death of the defendant precluded any possibility of Harlib's obtaining damages. He accused his attorney of being responsible for the long delay.

Justice Cohalan did not go into the merits of this charge in dismissing Harlib's complaint. He declared the reason of Harlib's loss was not the delay at all, but the death of the defendant.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Robert A. Sands and Miss Katherine S. Sands are sailing for Europe on Tuesday on the Kronprinsessin Cecilie, to be abroad until the Fall.

Miss Kerstin Taube, daughter of Count Henning G. Taube, and Miss Helen Adams, daughter of Charles T. Adams, departed yesterday for Lake George for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. Charles Daniel Orth of 328 West Seventy-eighth Street is giving a luncheon at her home on Tuesday for Mrs. Robert A. Fairbairn and Mrs. F. Allan Worth

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton are at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days, also Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Hilton of Scarborough, N. Y., will sail on May 29 for a trip through England.

The reception which Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton are to give at Garden City, L. I., on May 18, is in the nature of a housewarming for their new country home, Matoa. Many young society girls will assist Mrs. Lorton in receiving.

Mrs. Alexander H. Rutherford arrived on Wednesday from San Francisco, and is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Lanier Smyth, for a visit of several weeks. She will on May 15 be the matron of honor and only attendant of her sister, Miss Marion Smyth, when she marries E. Coe Kerr.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke, who are in London, will return in June to the Hotel Crillon, Paris.

Dr. Armitage Whitman and Mrs. Whitman (Miss Mary Lyman Sturgis) have been spending part of their honeymoon at the Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner have returned from a ten days' motor trip, and are at the Plaza.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have closed their town house and yesterday opened Glenclyffe, their old homestead at Garrison's.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sutro and the Misses Sutro have left their city residence for their country home in Greenwich, Conn.

$2,360,244 IN MISSIONS.

This Sum Invested In Methodist Homes and Hospitals.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9.—Addresses and reports concerning the Woman's Home Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions this afternoon and evening occupied the attention of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Woman's Home Missionary Society, in the thirty-one years of its existence has acquired property amounting to $2,360,244, which is used for homes, missions, and hospitals.

Contributions received in the last four years by the General Committee for Foreign Missions aggregated $5,177,259, according to the committee report presented to-night.

The question of separate contributions for foreign and home mission fields was also presented to the conference in the report. Attention was directed to the progress in foreign missions in the last 24 years, showing an increase of 492 missionaries and 4,391 native preachers.

The question of whether negro churches of the South shall have a Bishop of their own race is to be settled to-morrow. The committee appointed to consider the question to-day recommended that the constitution of the Church be so amended by the Conference. If the amendment is carried it is probably Dr. R. E. Johns of New Orleans will be elected to the position.

The conference to-day approved upon the world wide peace movement and commended President Taft for the part he has taken in it. Former Vice President Fairbanks who is prominent in the church arrived here to-day. He will deliver an address to the general council to-morrow night.

WOMAN'S THE BOSS HERE.

So Italian Tells Judge, and His Wife Nods Vigorously.

"Man is not the boss in America," Giuseppe Perro of 214 East Nineteenth Street, confided to Justice Mayo in the Children's Court yesterday. The Italian is a big man. His wife, whose head just reaches his shoulders, accompanied him to court and she nodded her head at her husband's remark as if to say "quite so."

They asked for the release of their twelve-year-old son, Giuseppe, Jr., who, at his father's request was committed to the Catholic Protectory on April 19. Justice Mayo told the man that he could see no reason for the release as the lad was sent away at the father's request.

"My wife doesn't like it," explained the Italian.

"Are you not boss in your own house?" asked Justice Mayo.

"In Italy, I'm boss. Here, she is boss," said Perro.

Again the wife nodded and the man asked the Justice whether he had noted the recent parade of women. His wife had noted it, it seems, and is in sympathy with women having all rights. Besides, she told the Justice, she thought she could manage the boy.

Justice Mayo took the case under advisement until Saturday.

"Women are cranks," the man confided to the Bench in a loud aside, as he stepped from the rail.

APPLES WORTH $83,231,000.

New York Crop of 1909 Brought the Farmers $13,343,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the thirteenth census relative to the number of farms reporting apple trees of bearing age, and those not yet of bearing age, together with the number of trees in each class as of April 15, 1910, and giving the number of bushels of apples produced in 1909 and the value of the crop, was issued to-day by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. Comparable data are given for 1900 wherever possible. The report was prepared under the direction of Le Grand Powers, chief statistician, and John Lee Coulter, expert special agent, for agriculture.

At the census of 1900, taken as of June 1, there were reported 201,794,000 apple trees of bearing age, as against 151,323,000 trees in 1910, a decrease of 50,471,000 trees, or 33.4 per cent.

Of the nine main geographical divisions into which the census divides the country, the East North Central Division in 1910 and 1900 reported the largest number of trees of bearing age, 34,135,000 and 48,493,000 respectively. In 1909 a total of 25,081,000 bushels of apples were gathered against 47,650,000 bushels in 1899. The value of the crop in 1909 was $14,669,000.

The divison ranking next in the number of trees of bearing age is the West North Central. In 1910 this division had 31,745,000 trees of bearing age, against 43,678,000 trees in 1900. At the present census 22,633,000 bushels of apples were producerd by this division, valued at $11,792,000. Ten years ago the production amounted to 14,321,000 bushels.

The South Atlantic division, with 20,674,000 trees of bearing age, is third in rank. In 1900 the corresponding number of trees was 25,526,000, a slight falling off thus being shown. The trees of bearing age in 1909 produced 18,375,000 bushels, valued at $9,461,000; but in 1899 there were gathered 26,774,000 bushels, the decrease during the ten years being 8,399,000 bushels.

The Middle Atlantic division reports almost as many trees of bearing age as the South Atlantic, and shows more apples prouced than any of the other divisions. In 1910 there were 20,302,000 producing trees, as compared with 28,0..,000 in 1900, the decrease amounting to 8,338,000 trees. The number of bushels gathered in 1909 was 37,865,000, valued at $19,857,000. In 1899 the trees in this divison produced 52,813,000 bushels.

These four divisions reported over 67 per cent. of the total product for 1909.

Among the several States, Missouri, New York, and Illinois together contained in 1910 almost 25 per cent. of all apple trees of bearing age in the United States.

New York reported 11,248,000 trees of bearing age in 1910, against 15,055,000 trees in 1900. This State alone produced more apples in 1909 than the entire East North Central division, 25,400,000 bushels, valued at $13,343,000. In 1899 a crop of 24,111,000 bushels was gathered.

PROCEDURE REFORM URGED BY LAWYERS

County Association Welcomes Plan to Make Appeals Accessible to the Poor.

FOR NEW U. S. COURT HOUSE

Plan to Change Equity Calendar Practice—Joseph H. Choate Elected President of the Association.

The New York County Lawyers' Association held its annual meeting last night at the Hotel Astor. The association went on record in favor of a new Federal Court House here, and accepted reports and recommendations of its committees for a number of important legal reforms. Alton B. Parker presided.

Joseph H. Choate was elected President of the association. Charles F. Brown, Thomas H. Hubbard, and Benjamin N. Cardozo were elected Vice Presidents. Charles Strauss was re-elected Secretary, and Edward M. Grout was elected Treasurer. The following Directors were elected for three years: W. Bourke Cockran, John F. Dillon, Abram I. Elkus, Abraham Goldsmith, William D. Guthrie, Job E. Hedges, William B. Hornblower, and Alton B. Parker.

After some discussion the association adopted an amendment to its by-laws creating a Committee of Twenty-one on Patents and Trademarks. The committee will deal with all legislation, Federal and State, and court procedure with reference to questions affecting patents, trademarks, and unfair trade. An amendment to give the committee power to add copyright to the field of its investigation was put over because of lack of notice. The need of having certain aspects of the law involving patents and trademarks made more definite was urged as the reason for the creation of the committee.

The Committee on Criminal Practice and Procedure, of which Thomas J. McManus is Secretary, recommended the passage of an amendment to the Criminal Code permitting appeals to be taken on the stenographer's minutes and on typewritten briefs instead of on printed statements of facts and printed briefs. The stenographer's minutes in such cases, the committee recommended, should be furnished as a county charge.

The statement that this procedure would make appeals more accessible to the poor was applauded. Frequently poor persons unjustly convicted could not afford the $500 or $1,000 needed for an appeal under the present rules, the committee declared. The Committee on Supreme Court Practice, of which H. Snowden Marshall is Chairman, also urged that appeals on stenographers' minutes and typewritten briefs be also allowed in civil cases. The report of the committee was accepted.

Equity Calendar Reform.

Abram I. Elkus offered through the Committee on Calendar Practice the suggestion, which was heartily applauded, that the Court of Appeals be asked to make certain reforms in the equity calendar practice. Mr. Elkus stated that in the last four days, when the reforms in the trial calendar practice have been in force, 1,500 dead cases have been removed from the calendars of the Supreme Court in this county and 40 more cases have been brought to trial and disposed of than in the first four days of the April term of the court. He said that when lawyers get more familiar with the new trial calendar system better results may be expected.

The Equity Calendar reform, which, amid much applause, Mr. Elkus said the committee would ask the Court of Appeals to adopt, is that each equity case as it arises be apportioned to one of the twenty-one Supreme Court Justices in the county. This Justice would then pass on such motion, demurrer, etc., in the case as it was brought up for consideration and would try it when it reached that stage. This reform, he said, was founded on the English chancellory system. He said it would do away with the present necessity of acquainting the several Justices before successive motions, demurrers, etc., are argued under the faulty system now in existence, with information, imparted at great delay and trouble, of the aspect of each case, often in a faulty manner, and would result in each Justice who heard an equity case being familiar with it as he considered it and being equipped to handle it when it finally came to trial.

The association adopted a resolution for the creation of a special committee to pass on constitutional amendments dealing with employers' liability. This committee will be appointed by the President and will report to the whole association in writing. The necessity of a thorough inspection of the whole question of State policy in this important branch of the law is to be thoroughly considered by the special committee, whose report will be discussed either at the regular association meeting in October or at a special meeting.

Benno Lewinson, Chairman of the Membership Committee, recommended the passage of a State law, which would require each member of the bar, filing annually with the Court of Appeals on the payment of a nominal fee a certificate of the date of his admission to the bar and a list of the offices he maintained in the State in the past year and expected to maintain in the coming year. Mr. Lewinson said that otherwise it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent impostors from practicing law without authority.

In Virginia, he declared, lawyers had to file a certificate annually, and get a State license each year for $25. He said, amid laughter, that $25 would be considered an oppressive fee here. In the last year, he said, the Committee on Membership found 12,182 persons practicing law in this county, and that 669 names had been stricken from the list. Eight cases of persons supposed to be practicing without authority, he said, were now under investigation. Without annual State registry it would be impossible to keep track of the shifting and changing thousands of lawyers. No reputable member of the bar, he declared, should object to annual registry.

The report of the Committee on Legislation, of which Samuel Untermyer is Chairman, showed that 2,859 bills were presented to the last Legislature. Of these, 220 were made the subject of special investigation by the committee. Of the forty-three bills disapproved by the committee, thirty-seven failed to pass the Legislature, five were vetoed, anud one became law.

For New Federal Courts Building.

In presenting the resolution for a new Federal Courts Building, Mr. Elkus declared that the present courtrooms in the Post Office Building were badly located, insufficient in size, and unsuited to the dignity of the court and to the convenience of lawyers, litigants, and witnesses.

Just before the meeting closed there was a lively discussion between Edward M. Grout and W. Bourke Cockran over the recall of the judiciary. Mr. Grout said there should be no discussion among lawyers on the subject. Mr. Cockran declared that the judiciary did not now declare the former position of unqualified public confidence and that the whole subject had best be discussed by lawyers.

He declared that the American courts were unique in having the power to nullify laws by judicial construction and that this power caused discussion and discontent. This power, he said, should be discussed by lawyers. Mr. Grout said that the power was unique to American courts because America had a written Constitution to construe. The recall, he said, meant an upsetting of the orderly process of removing judicial officers by impeachment.

To Dine Premier Morris To-night.

A few friends of the committee on the celebration of the 100th anniversary of peace among English-speaking people will give a dinner this evening at the Hotel Martinique to Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, and Lady Morris, his wife. Among those invited are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Senator and Mrs. Root, Congressman William Sulzer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, and Mrs. Sulzer; Judge and Mrs. Alton B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Gutzon Borglum, Dr. and Mrs. John H. Finley, and Mayor and Mrs. Gaynor.

WAR ON BASEBALL GAMBLING.

Police Expect to Stamp Out the Pool System.

The attention of Police Commissioner Waldo has been called to gambling on baseball games in the major leagues. The same action will be taken by the police in regard to this as in other forms of gambling, he said. Commissioner Waldo is a baseball enthusiast and attends many games here in both leagues.

The system of the baseball pools is simple. Tickets are sold on each club for a certain price. The holder of the ticket representing the club making the greatest number of runs in the week wins. Another system is a combination of the three leagues, the National, American and International. The greatest total of runs of a combination of teams of the three leagues wins the pool. The price of the single tickets range from 25 cents to $5.

This system has been going on in a small way for years, but now it has been taken up by professional gamblers. There is no central point for attack on these baseball pools, although the practice is widespread. It is against the men who are making the sale of baseball pools a public traffic that the police have directed their attention.

Since the abolition of horseracing, gamblers have been trying to make baseball their stock in trade. A year ago a gambling concern in Kentucky made a public book on the pennant race in the two major leagues and the Eastern, now the International League. Throughout the country there was a general warfare against the scheme, carried on by newspapers with the co-operation of the officials of the National and American Leagues. The scheme was killed before it was started.

Realizing that public sentiment is strong against public bookmaking in baseball, gamblers have turned their attention to the sale of tickets for baseball pools. Now that the police have come in touch with the practice, it is believed by league officials that this form of gambling will also be killed.

At all the baseball parks signs are prominently displayed which read, "Gambling is positively prohibited." Club owners are exercising all their influence to kill the practice in the parks.

EXILED DUKE SEEKS DEATH.

Seminara Had to Leave Italian Army After a Duel.

Longing to return to the front with his regiment in the Italian Army, which he was compelled to leave thirteen months ago, following a duel, and despondent because of illness, a young Italian, known in this country as Alexander Seminara, but said to be Alessandro Stellato, Duke of Seminara, attempted suicide by shooting himself below the heart shortly before noon yesterday in his room at 34 Grove Street.

Provided with funds by his father, the young Italian soldier came to this country, where he opened a fencing school. Failing in this, his funds gave out, and he finally got a position as clerk in the bank of Pasquale Avallene, 71 Mulberry Street, and went to live with Joseph Siano, in Grove Street. To his employer the young man disclosed his identity, and further confided to him his plans to marry a young woman in Brooklyn, whose name, he said, was Lucy De Nicola, 586 Hicks Street.

Seminara was operated on recently in Columbia Hospital, and on Wednesday suffered such intense pain that he was forced to return to his room. When Siano and his wife heard the report of a revolver from his room yesterday morning, they rushed in and found him unconscious on the bed.

At St. Vincent's Hospital slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

RICHESON NOT IN DEATH CELL

Need Not Spend Ten Days There Before Execution, Says Sheriff.

BOSTON, May 9.—Clarence V. T. Richeson, who is sentenced to die in the electric chair in the week beginning May 19, was not removed to the death cell in the State Prison to-day. Sheriff Quinn of Suffolk County, who has charge of the Charles Street Jail, where Richeson is confined, is the authority for this statement.

"Under the law," said Sheriff Quinn, "I am supposed to remove the prisoner any time within ten days before the date of the execution. The public has generally believed that it was necessary for a condemned man to spend at least ten days in the death cell at Charlestown. Such is not the case. I can take Richeson to the State Prison any time up to midnight on the very evening before his execution, and the execution can take place within ten minutes after his arrival. I have made no preparations for his transfer, and cannot say when he will be removed. It is left entirely to my discretion."

Dr. Jacob M. Lipschutz.

Dr. Jacob M. Lipschutz, a young physician of the Bronx, was found dead in his room at 924 Prospect Avenue yesterday morning by his sister, Mrs. Isaac Samuelson, with whom he lived. He had returned with his sister and other members of the family at 3 o'clock yesterday morning after having attended a dance. Indications were that Dr. Lipschutz died soon after bidding the party good night. Dr. Goldman of 1,789 Fulton Avenue, who was called in by Mrs. Samuelson, said that death was due to a weak heart.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT A. McKNIGHT, formerly President of the National Curling Association and of the Jersey City Curling Club, and the oldest member of the Lafayette Reformed Church of Jersey City, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Russell A. Coykendall, 140 Jewett Avenue, Jersey City, on Tuesday. He was 74 years old. He was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia. He moved to Jersey City nearly fifty years ago and lived for many years in the Lafayette section. He was for a long time a carpenter and builder, and a member of the McKnight, Chidester Company. Of late years he had been an Inspector of the Jersey City Water Department.

ROBERT PALETHORP, one of the best-known Republicans of Philadelphia, died at his home, 1,931 Arch Street, in that city, on Wednesday.

FRANCIS DANNBACHER, for many years a restaurant keeper of Brooklyn, and the oldest member of the Odd Fellows fraternity in New Jersey, died at the age of 84 years on Wednesday at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J. For more than fifty years he had been a member of the Olive Branch Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was a member of William Pierson Post, G. A. R.

Capt. HENRY F. WADE, a retired flour merchant and for four years commissary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, died at the age of 78 years at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday. He was a native of Ipswich, Mass.

ANNA ELIZABETH GILDERSLEEVE DOBBS, wife of Peter J. Dobbs, died on Monday at her home, 74 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 60 years old.

JOANNA BUTLER, a graduate of Dublin University and for many years a teacher in parochial and public schools, died on Tuesday at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, at the age of 86 years.

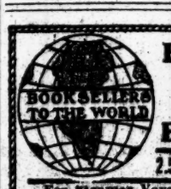
ALLETA RYDER WILLIAMSON, wife of William N. Williamson, died of pneumonia on Wednesday at her home, 2,095 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 77 years old.

JAMES MOREN, a capitalist of Pittsburgh, died yesterday in a San Francisco hospital after a protracted illness. Moren was one of the pioneers of Ohio River shipping.

MARY E. LARK died yesterday at her home, 29 North Fifth Avenue, Whitestone, in her seventy-fourth year. She was born at West Point, N. Y., and in 1861 married Joseph Lark, who, soon after their marriage, enlisted in the army. Since then he has been in the regular army. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on Jan. 10 last year.

ALBERT J. TITMAN, Principal of the Southside School, is dead at his home, 189 Pequannock Street, Dover, N. J., of paralysis. He was past 65 years old, and had served as the head of the Southside School since it was opened in 1890.

FREDERICK A. REID, treasurer of the Waterways League of Greater New York and Long Island, died early yesterday morning at his home, 581 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 54 years. He was graduated from Columbia University and later was admitted to the bar..



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BRENTANO'S

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MRS. FARRELL DEAD AT 104 IN ORANGE

Never Needed Glasses and Didn't Know a Day's Illness Until Her 103d Year.

OF UNUSUALLY BIG PHYSIQUE

Physician Who Attended Her Said She Possessed a Most Remarkable Vitality.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., May 9.—Mrs. Winifred Farrell died here this afternoon at the age of 104 years. She had been battling against death for the last three weeks, and Dr. A. W. Bingham, who attended her, said she possessed the most remarkable vitality he has ever known.

Her death occurred at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Patrick F. Haggerty, 16 North Burnett Street. Mrs. Farrell, who was born in Ireland, made America her home nearly fifty years ago, before Mrs. Haggerty was born. She helped take care of Mrs. Haggerty when the latter was an infant, and Mrs. Haggerty's home became hers.

Mrs. Farrell crossed the ocean seven times. She was a native of County Roscommon, where she reared a sturdy family of her own. She became a widow early, and her children were all grown when she made her final visit to American shores.

Endowed with a physical frame of unusual size, Mrs. Farrell had health to match. Until she was more than 102 years old she had not known a day of illness nor a moment of dependence on others. At that age she was as clever with the needle and as well able to read as if she were but 60. Never in her long life did she feel the need of glasses. In spite of her great age she had not wasted much time, even in her last illness.

About the time of her 104th birthday last December Mrs. Farrell began to show signs of failing. Then it was feared she would not reach the fourth milestone beyond the century. She rallied, however, and in the late Winter her vigor seemed almost restored. Then her eyesight failed her and she became quite deaf. Mrs. Haggerty was compelled to be on the watch with her night and day.

Mrs. Haggerty, her sisters, Miss Margaret and Miss Louise Burns of Orange, and Mrs. Haggerty's two sons, Michael F. and John F. Haggerty, are the only known direct descendants of Mrs. Farrell living.

S. S. STEBBINS DEAD.

Ex-Member of New York Stock Exchange Was a Crack Shot.

S. Schieffelin Stebbins, an ex-Captain of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, following an operation. He was at one time a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Capt. Stebbins served during the Spanish-American war at the mobilizing station at Chickamauga. He held numerous medals for marksmanship, and won the Governor's Cup one year.

He was born in New York City forty years ago. He was graduated from Columbia University in 1894. Joining the National Guard as a private in 1890, he was elected Lieutenant in Company B in 1893, and Captain in Company D in 1898. In the same year he was appointed inspector of small arms practice.

He belonged to the Union Club, Whist Club, Army and Navy Club, and Badminton Club. He lived with his mother, Mrs. Russell Stebbins, at 1 West Eighty-third Street.

EMIL L. BOAS'S WILL.

All the Property Goes to the Widow and Son.

The will of Emil L. Boas was presented for probate yesterday. It gives all of his property to his wife, Harriet Betty Boas, and his son, Herbert Allan Boas. This includes Mr. Boas's residence, 128 West Seventy-fourth Street, as well as his country residence, Bonnie Crest, Greenwich, Conn., where the family will make their permanent home.

The extensive library accumulated by the late head of the Hamburg-American Line in America, which included works on shipping, shipbuilding, and commerce of the world, as well as geography, history, and political economy, will be preserved by his son.

ACTORS FOR LAMBS GAMBOL.

Many Noted Players to Participate—Seat Auction Next Week.

Among the principal actors who will take part in the Lambs Gambol that is to start at the Manhattan Opera House on May 27 will be James O'Neill, Robert Mantell, David Warfield, George M. Cohan, David Bispham, Eddie Foy, David Belasco, Wilton Lackaye, George Hamlin, Jefferson De Angelis, Charles Hepner, Fred Niblo, Nat Wills, William Muldoon, Clayton White, and Raymond Hitchcock.

Some of these are not known as actors, but they will become Thespians for the occasion. The auction sale of seats and boxes for the New York performance will be held at the Hudson Theatre on Thursday afternoon, and prominent stars will alternate as auctioneers.

Combines in a unique manner all the essentials required for air, light and privacy.

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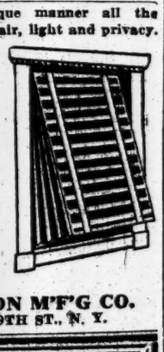
for windows and piazzas. Easily operated. Very durable and artistic. Pulls up out of sight when desired. Send for Venetian Catalogue, A1. Models on view at salesroom.



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$500,000 Needed to Help Cancer Patients

We have reached a crisis in our work. With money we can purchase an addition to our present well-equipped plant that would give us double our present capacity.

This Hospital is supported by voluntary contributions, and all of its 100 beds are occupied. Will you not help us to receive the scores of sufferers who come to us for treatment, and for whom we have no room?

The recent purchase and installation of the most advanced apparatus for the treatment and relief of cancer have brought a flood of cases to us demanding care.

NEW YORK SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL,
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New York City.

J. CLEVELAND CADY, President.
J. EDWARDS WYCKOFF, V.-Pres.
W. R. SHEFFIELD, Secretary.
ALFRED R. KIMBALL, Treasurer.

OPPOSE FOLK PICTURE PLAN.

Municipal League Says Ordinance Would Give Makers Control of Films.

In the hope that they will be able to assemble enough opposition to the plan of the Mayor's Committee on Motion Pictures to defeat the plan for regulation of exhibits, the officers of the Woman's Municipal League sent out 15,000 post cards yesterday to clergymen, social workers, and members of philanthropic and civic organizations.

Shortly after the postal cards were mailed Gilbert H. Montague, a lawyer, with an office at 40 Wall Street, gave out a statement attacking the members of the Mayor's committee and denouncing their proposal, as represented in the ordinance on motion pictures introduced by Alderman Folk, as a plan "to pass the control of motion picture regulation into the actual hands of the manufacturers themselves."

The Society for the Prevention of Crime also sent out a special bulletin upon the Folk experience calling upon all public-spirited citizens to join in a crusade against the measure.

The opposition of the two organizations and of Mr. Montague, who has been retained by the Woman's Municipal League is based upon the alleged fact that while the backers of the proposed plan of regulation set forth in a statement that it permits censorship by the Mayor, another proposed method of carrying out this censorship is infinitely complicated and wholly impracticable, since it would require the constant services of several hundred detectives.

The post card notice which The Woman's Municipal League sent broadcast, says:

The sponsors of this ordinance admit that it is intended to prevent the official supervision of motion pictures before they are publicly exhibited—the only effective supervision possible. The only sponsors of the ordinance are the members, friends, and salaried Secretary of a voluntary, unofficial, self-constituted "censor board" with no enforceable powers, which has been largely financed by the subsidies of a particular motion picture interest.

About twenty large cities have found this so-called censor board so inadequate that they have installed some form of municipal inspection of motion-picture films. In Chicago, San Francisco, and many other cities, motion pictures are being inspected before public exhibition by responsible municipal officials. New York should do the same. Refer your Alderman direct to the Woman's Municipal League headquarters for further information.

MARY A. HEWITT, President.

The bulletin sent out by the Society for the Prevention of Crime invite general opposition to the Folk ordinance on the ground, among others, that it shifts the burden of responsibility from the consolidated and easily located manufacturers to the widely distributed exhibitors. It points out the difficulty of securing legal evidence in places of exhibition, charges that the censorship of the National Board of Censors is merely perfunctory, and that the makers of films are at present in absolute control of the censors.

CREW STRIKE FOR HAM.

Steamer Farragut Delayed Because Cook Served Corned Beef.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 9.—The steamship Admiral Farragut, owned by the United Fruit Company, was unable to sail for Jamaica to-day because on the trip to Philadelphia the ship's cook served the members of the crew with corned beef when they demanded ham.

Just as Capt. Matar was about to give orders to cast off the hawsers at 10 o'clock this morning the fifteen firemen and ten oilers of the steamship walked off and refused to return until John Considine, the Jamaica negro who has worked for the line twenty-seven years, had been discharged.

Capt. Matar endeavored to explain the situation to the strikers, but they were obdurate and refused to return and eat the grub cooked by John Considine. The Captain refused to discharge the cook.

Walking delegates of the firemen's union and the cooks' union conferred with Capt. Matar all day. If the cook is not discharged the firemen's delegates say they will call a general strike, and the cooks' delegates declare, if he is discharged, they will call a strike of cooks and waiters.

Capt. Matar has promised all hands that he will feed them both corned beef and ham at every meal; but the strikers say the offer has come too late. The Admiral Farragut still is at the dock, and Capt. Matar is endeavoring to find some way out of the dilemma.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman has obtained the rights to the new comedy, "The Heart Decides," that is now running at the Athenee Theatre, Paris, under the title of "Le Coeur Dispose." It is by Francis de Croisset, author of the dramatization of "Arsene Lupin," and is in three acts. The translation will be made by Cosmo Gordon Lennox.

Corse Payton and his stock company will offer "The House Next Door" as the first attraction of the Summer season at the West End Theatre next week. The scenery of the original Gaiety Theatre production will be used.

"The Choice," a new one-act play, by M. L. Landman, author of "The Man of Honor," is now in rehearsal, and will be presented in vaudeville soon. The cast will include Walter Percival, Harrington Reynolds, Carolyn Lee, and W. A. Breese.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will give a special performance for the benefit of the Actors' Fund at the Lyric Theatre on June 17.

Two new songs have been introduced into "Two Little Brides" at the Casino Theatre—"It's a Secret," by James T. Powers, and "Somehow, Some Time, Some Place." The music for both is by Louis A. Hirsch.

Thirty crippled girls from the East Side Free School will be the guests of the Manhattan Stock Company at the Manhattan Opera House at the performance of "The Fortune Hunter" to-morrow afternoon.

Liebler & Co. announce May 18 as the closing date for "The Garden of Allah" at the Century Theatre. They say that since the play opened last Fall the average business for each of the 248 performances has been $2,000, and that the total will be more than $500,000, meaning that approximately 375,000 people will have seen the play by the closing date.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died.

BILLIN

ST. LOUIS HELPLESS WITH MATTY IN BOX

Giants Win Every Game of Series with Cardinals—Two Hits for "Big Six."

THE SCORE.

Ft. Louis	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0—3
New York	0	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	1—8

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Devore, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	0	0	0	2	0
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Becker, rf	3	3	2	5	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	9	1	0
Herzog, 3b	5	1	4	1	1	0
Shafer, ss	4	1	0	2	3	0
Meyers, c	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mathewson, p	3	0	2	1	3	0
Hartley, c	2	0	0	5	0	0
Total	34	8	11	27	10	0

ST. LOUIS.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Huggins, 2b	3	1	2	2	0	1
Ellis, lf	4	1	2	2	1	0
Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0
Konetchy, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Evans, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Smith, ss	4	0	0	2	5	0
Miller, cf	4	0	0	7	0	0
Wingo, c	4	1	1	3	5	1
Woodburn, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	34	3	8	27	14	2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Devore, Ellis, Evans. Three-base hits—Mathewson, Mowrey. Stolen bases—Snodgrass, (2,) Becker, (2,) Devore. Double plays—Ellis and Huggins; Shafer and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Woodburn, 8; off Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Woodburn, 3; by Mathewson, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 8. Hit by pitcher—By Woodburn, (Meyers.) Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs Rigler and Finneran.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—With Mathewson in the box for New York, against Woodburn, a minor league recruit, for St. Louis, the final outcome of to-day's battle was never in doubt. The final figures were: New York, 8; St. Louis, 3.

Mathewson held St. Louis at his mercy virtually at all stages of the game, tightening when it looked as if St. Louis was in a position to start a rally, and with smiling assurance putting the strikes over the plate.

Woodburn was nervous. The honor of pitching against the premier slabman of the National League seemed to unnerve him, and when he faced his antagonist he allowed Matty to fatten his batting average. Matty was surely there with the stick. A three-base hit, a single and a base on balls out of four times up, gave Matty a chance to jeer his fellow teammates who were not as successful with the club.

Expecting that Mathewson would pitch, "Big Six" being always a favorite with St. Louisans, the grandstand held a few more fans than on previous days since the Cardinals hit the toboggan. They cheered the efforts of the famous pitcher, and as his comrades were right there with the support it was a very pleasant afternoon for Matty.

McGraw had very little chance to do any coaching. He wore out the grass around first base for a while, and then between innings took Matty's throws while Meyers and Hartley were getting ready. Johnnie got the glad hand several times, and doffed his cap in acknowledgment.

New York's big inning was the third, though in the second they started the ball rolling. Merkle opened the second by striking out; Herzog got a chance to deep left. centre. Shafer, after a series of barnyard favorites, finally got his base on balls. Woodburn developed decided wildness, and Wingo had difficulty in holding him. On a double steal Herzog was cut down at third. Meyers got a pass and Mathewson singled, scoring Shafer, and Meyers camped on third. Devore singled to centre, scoring Meyers. Doyle ended the inning with an infield crack on which he died at first base.

In the third session Snodgrass sent a singing single too hot for Mowrey to hold. He stole second, benefiting by a rather close decision which brought out a slight argument. Murray drew a pass. Merkle managed to slip to first base on a light tap. Koney, who got the ball between first and second bases, forgot that Woodburn had covered first base, and stood in a daze. Herzog got a strong single to centre. Shafer hit a fly to centre and Merkle was caught at second on a double play when he played too far out. Meyers was hit and Matty followed with a triple to centre.

The game was so easy at this stage that Meyers picked up his glove and mask and retired to the clubhouse, turning over his job to Hartley. Devore, to end the agony, tapped to the infield, and surrendered at first base. Four runs were scored in this inning.

New York added two more scores in later innings, playing easy, having the game well in hand.

St. Louis's scoring periods were the third and fifth, when they managed to annex three runs.

In the third Huggins, with one out, got a single over second, and Ellis followed with a double. Mowrey tripled. Koney tried to bunt, and got caught. Two runs scored. In the fifth Wingo got a nice little tap between first and second bases. Woodburn was easy on the strike-out route. Huggins singled through second, the ball shooting off Matty's glove. Ellis, after a bunch of fouls, cracked a single over second, scoring Wingo and putting Huggins on third base. Ellis was caught trying to purloin second. This ended the scoring for St. Louis, although the Cardinals managed to get men on bases later on in the game. New York was never afterward in danger of losing.

BAN LIFTED ON RAYMOND.

National Commission Fines Deserter $100—To Report to Giants.

Arthur Raymond, known by every baseball fan as "Bugs," has been reinstated by the National Commission and ordered to report to the New York Club. Raymond has been under suspension for a year. His trouble was "protracted dissipation," an ailment of which he says he has been cured.

The National Commission has been lenient with Raymond. He professes repentence for his disregard of contractual obligations and promises that when restored to good standing he will abstain from intoxicants and give his team loyal service.

The Giants, to which his application was referred for a statement requested the commission that if he is adjudged eligible that he be directed to report to that team. The commission announces in reinstating Raymond that throughout his career as a professional ball player, his conduct and habits have been reprehensible in the extreme and he has repeatedly broken resolutions to reform. Raymond has been fined $100 for deserting the New York Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—When Manager McGraw of the New York National League team was told of the reinstatement of Arthur Raymond before the team departed for Chicago to-night he expressed surprise and said: "Well, he can report when he gets ready, but I have no use for him."

"Then you do not intend to use him?" he was asked.

"It seems that way," answered McGraw.

Reds Lose First Place in Race.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 9.—Fromme allowed eight bases on balls to-day, four of which were returned as runs for Philadelphia and the visitors won by a score of 4 to 3. New York's victory over St. Louis, coupled with the loss of the game here, shoves Cincinnati out of first place in the league for the first time this season. Both teams batted well. Seaton was effective in pinches. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Knabe, 2b	4	1	3	1	3
Titus, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Downey, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Lud'us, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Magee, lf	3	0	0	5	0
Pask't, cf	3	0	1	1	1
Doolan, ss	4	0	0	3	2
Killifer, c	1	0	0	1	0
Graham, p	2	1	0	2	1
Curtiss, p	0	1	1	0	0
Seaton, p	1	0	1	0	1
*Brinker	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	4	9	27	15

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Bates, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Hobl'zel, 1b	5	2	1	15	1
Mitchell, rf	4	1	1	1	0
Egan, 2b	2	0	0	6	2
Phelan, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Esm'd, ss	3	0	1	3	2
McLean, c	3	0	0	7	3
Fromme, p	3	0	1	0	3
†McDonald	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	3	8	27	13

*Batted for Curtiss in seventh inning.
†Batted for Fromme in ninth inning.
Errors—Doolan (2,) Curtiss, Hoblitzel.
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0—4
Cincinnati ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3
Two-base hits—Titus, Paskert, Downey. Three-base hit—Fromme. Hits—Off Curtiss, 6 in six innings; off Seaton, 2 in three innings.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York—Rain.
Cleveland at Philadelphia—Rain.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 2.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City, 13; Toronto, 12.
Newark at Buffalo—Rain.
Rochester, 1; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 6; Baltimore, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	17	5	.773
Boston	12	7	.632
Philadelphia	9	8	.529
Washington	10	9	.526
Cleveland	8	9	.471
Detroit	9	13	.409
St. Louis	6	12	.333
New York	4	12	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	15	4	.788
Cincinnati	15	5	.750
Chicago	11	10	.524
Boston	9	11	.450
Brooklyn	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Pittsburgh	7	11	.389
St. Louis	5	16	.238

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City	12	5	.706
Rochester	10	6	.625
Baltimore	8	7	.533
Buffalo	8	7	.533
Providence	7	9	.438
Newark	7	9	.438
Toronto	6	10	.375
Montreal	5	10	.333

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
Detroit at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Toronto.

Sacrifice hit—Egan. Stolen bases—Hoblitzel, Egan. Double play—Downey, Luderus, and Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off Curtiss, 4; off Seaton, 1; off Fromme, 8. Struck out—By Curtiss, 1; by Fromme, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Owens. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

PIRATES' ERRORS COSTLY.

They Enable Brooklyn to Win a 6 to 5 Victory Over Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—Brooklyn defeated Pittsburgh to-day by a score of 6 to 5, mainly because of errors behind Hendrix, who was effective, striking out nine men in the seven innings he pitched. Pittsburgh used sixteen players. Score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf	4	1	2	1	0
Dual't, lb	5	1	3	11	2
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
N'then, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Daly, lf	3	1	0	1	0
Hum'l, 2b	3	1	1	2	2
Tooley, ss	4	0	0	2	1
Phelps, c	3	0	0	6	0
Kent, p	4	0	0	0	4
Rucker, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	6	8	27	11

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	6	1	2	0	2
Carey, lf	5	0	0	1	1
Donlin, rf	4	2	3	1	0
McK'nie, ss	3	0	0	0	3
Viox, ss	1	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, 1b	4	0	2	5	0
Wilson, cf	5	1	2	4	0
M'C'thy, 2b	5	0	3	4	2
Gibson, c	2	0	0	10	0
†Wagner	0	0	0	0	0
Simon, c	1	0	0	1	0
Hendrix, p	3	1	0	0	0
†Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Rob'son, p	0	0	0	1	1
‡Leach	1	0	0	0	0
Total	41	5	12	27	9

*Batted for Gibson in seventh inning.
†Batted for Hendrix in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Robinson in ninth inning.
Errors—Byrne, Carey, McKechnie, Hyatt, Simon, Smith, Hummel, Tooley.

Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 0—6
Pittsburgh ..... 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 2 0—5

Two-base hits—Donlin, Daubert, Smith. Three-base hits—Byrne, Donlin. Home run—Byrne. Sacrifice hit—Daly. Sacrifice fly—Phelps. Stolen base—Moran. Double plays—McKechnie, Merkle, and Hyatt; Daubert, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 4; off Robinson, 1; off Kent, 4. Struck out—By Hendrix, 9; by Robinson, 1; by Kent, 3; by Rucker, 1. Wild pitches—Hendrix, 2. Passed ball—Gibson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 13; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Hits—Off Hendrix, 6 in seven innings; off Robinson, 3 in two innings; off Kent, 10 in seven and one-thirds innings; off Rucker, 2 in one and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

Hess Pitches One-Hit Game.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Pitcher Hess of Boston let Chicago down with one hit to-day, and the visitors won the final game of the series here, 2 to 1. Not a Chicagoan reached second base until the eighth inning. At this juncture a base on balls, a double, and an out saved the locals a shut-out. Smith allowed four hits, two of which, with two stolen bases, and a fielder's choice, netted two runs for the Bostonians. A decision in the eighth inning was questioned by Tinker and Chance, and Umpire Bush ordered both players to the clubhouse. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sw'ney, 2b	3	0	0	3	2
C'pbell, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Miller, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Kirke, lf	4	1	1	7	0
Devlin, ss	3	0	1	1	2
Houser, p	3	0	0	8	1
McD'id, 3b	3	0	1	1	1
Kling, c	3	0	0	2	1
Hess, p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	2	4	27	8

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'k'd, lf	2	0	0	2	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	5	0
Tinker, ss	3	0	0	3	6
Moore, ss	0	0	0	0	0
Hofman, cf	2	1	0	4	0
Z'm'm'n, 1b	3	0	1	10	2
Evers, 2b	3	0	0	1	5
Lennox, 3b	3	0	0	2	2
Archer, c	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, p	2	0	0	0	1
*McIntire	1	0	0	0	0
†Needham	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	1	27	11

*Batted for Smith in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Sheckard in the ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Boston ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—McDonald, Zimmerman. Sacrifice hit—Miller. Stolen bases—Campbell, Kirke. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Hess, 2. Struck out—By Hess, 1; by Smith, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bush.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

New England League.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 7; Worcester, 1.
At Fall River—Fall River, 7; Brockton, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

New York State League.

At Binghamton—Binghamton, 3; Elmira, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Scranton, 8; Wilkesbarre, 2.
Other games postponed; rain.

American Association.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Toledo, 2; Minneapolis, 0.
At St. Paul—Columbus, 10; St. Paul, 1.
At Milwaukee—Indianapolis, 6; Milwaukee, 3 (15 innings).

Tri-State League.

At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 22; Allentown, 1.
At Altoona—Trenton, 8; Altoona, 7.
At Johnstown—Johnstown, 14; Wilmington, 5.
At York—Lancaster, 1; York, 0.

Connecticut League.

All games postponed; rain.

Virginia League.

At Petersburg—Petersburg, 6; Newport News, 5.
At Richmond—Richmond, 4; Norfolk, 1.
At Roanoke—Roanoke, 6; Danville, 1.
At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 9; Lynchburg, 6.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Mobile, 8; Nashville, 2.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 3; Atlanta, 2 (10 innings).
At Montgomery—Memphis, 3; Montgomery, 4.
At Chattanooga—Birmingham, 2; Chattanooga, 0.

United States League.

At Pittsburgh—Cincinnati 5; Pittsburgh, 10.
At Chicago—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 0.
At Washington—Washington, 17; New York, 9.
At Reading—Reading, 5; Richmond, 4.

FIGHT REFEREE GIVES DECISION IN A BOUT

Patsey Haley Violates Rule Made by State Athletic Commission at National Club.

Holding Jim Stewart's left arm upright as a sign of victory in his bout against "Gunboat" Smith at the National Sporting Club last night, Referee Patsy Haley gave the first decision that has been rendered since the Frawley law went into effect in a professional boxing bout in this city. The action puts the question of decisions again to the fore and is likely to bring on a contest that is not expected to help the sport. The Frawley law makes no mention either for or against the giving of decisions, but the State Athletic Commission, created under the provisions of the same law for the government of the sport, has decided that no decisions shall be rendered except in tournaments among amateur boxers.

Commissioner Frank O'Neil, one of the two members of the State Athletic Commission, was a spectator of last night's show. When asked after the bout for his opinion regarding the decision by Referee Haley he said:

"The matter will be put into the hands of Attorney General Carmody to-morrow and the commission will do nothing until his opinion has been received. While there is no provision in the Frawley law regardng this feature of boxing, a rule has been made by the commission against it. The action of Referee Haley was a distinct surprise to me."

The usual number of prominent figures in the boxing game attended last night's show and the action of the referee was the subject of general discussion. Many viewed the situation with a bit of alarm, contending that the action was simply throwing down the gauntlet to bring on a battle with the commission. The opinion was general that the sport would be better off without such contests as the affair will certainly bring about.

The bout between Stewart and Smith went the full ten rounds and resulted in a victory for Stewart, whose skill as a boxer more than made up for the aggressiveness and hard swings of his opponent. The battle seesawed from one to another all the way up to the last two rounds, when Stewart began to resort to a left jab, a blow which he had shown but little in the earlier rounds. Smith was a target for this punch and during the last two rounds he appeared at a great disadvantage.

Stewart gained the honors in the opening round, finishing strong after Smith had made a good start. Both landed hard rights to the face in this round. The second round, which was very quiet all the way, was about even. In the third Smith outfought Stewart by a wide margin, carrying the fight to him from bell to bell and landing dozens of clean punches. One blow landed on Stewart's shoulder with sufficient force to put the Brooklynite to the floor.

In the fourth round Stewart again shone as a boxer, and by standing away from his opponent he easily gained the honors. Smith was continually rushing in, but Stewart backed away from his punches and countered with rights to the head. Smith landed only two hard swings during the entire round. In the fifth round Smith again set the pace, and his aggressive work had Stewart backing up. He landed a dozen right swings to Stewart's head and neck, and the Brooklynite did little effective work. One right to the jaw staggered Stewart in this round. During the next two rounds Stewart boxed carefully. He showed good judgment of distance and outpointed Smith. In the eighth Smith had another good round, and succeeded in shaking Stewart up. In the last two rounds Stewart easily outpointed Smith, and in the final round had him in distress near the ropes.

The ringside weights showed Stewart at 210½ pounds and Smith at 176½ pounds.

BURNS TO BOX GIBBONS.

Englishman Matched with American for Madison Square Garden May 21.

George McDonald, manager of Sid Burns, the English boxer, yesterday arranged for a ten-round bout between Burns and Mike Gibbons to be staged at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday evening, May 21. The two boxers agree to weigh in at 148 pounds at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the contest. Each will put up $250 to guarantee weight and appearance and they will divide 50 per cent. of the gross receipts for their work.

Burns arrived in America several days ago and he is now training at Rye with Matt Wells and Dia Dollings, who trained him for most of his bouts in England. Burns calls himself the welterweight champion of England and is said to be one of the cleverest boxers who ever performed in England. He is credited with a fifteen-round draw with Georges Carpentier, the sensational French boxer, and he defeated Ray Bronson, a claimant of the welterweight title, in nineteen rounds in England.

Gibbons is expected to arrive in New York in a few days to finish his training. He will probably work out at the New Polo A. A., where he prepared for all his recent bouts in this city. This contest will have no bearing on the welterweight situation as both men will enter the ring far above the weight prescribed for this class. Gibbons can no longer be considered a welterweight.

In addition to the Burns-Gibbons match the Garden A. C. yesterday completed arrangements for a bout between the winner of this bout and Eddie McGoorty of Oshkosh, Wis., one of the prominent contenders for the middleweight title. This bout will be staged during the first week of June.

The proposed bout between Leach Cross and Ad Wolgast at Madison Square Garden on May 24 is practically off. Cross declined to guarantee the champion the amount he demanded for his services and the club is now looking for some other lightweight to fight the champion. But it is not likely that Wolgast will be seen here unless he comes down on his price or the Garden A. C. agrees to give more than 50 per cent. of the receipts for the bout. No boxer is likely to put up such a guarantee and take the chance of a big loss. Matty Baldwin wired yesterday from Salt Lake City that he would like to get a match with Wolgast at Madison Square Garden.

Tim Hurst, manager and matchmaker of the club, remains seriously ill at his Long Island home. During his absence George McDonald is assisting the club promoters in arranging their shows. No bout will be staged at the Garden either this week or next.

SAN FRANCISCO., May 9.—Tom Jones, manager for Ad Wolgast, said to-day that he would accept the offer of the Garden Athletic Club of New York to guarantee the lightweight champion a purse of $15,000 for a ten-round bout with Packey McFarland on condition that McFarland weigh in at 133 pounds three or four hours before the bout. Jones said that his only open date was June 1 and he had wired the club to that effect.

Pinkie Burns Beats Keyes.

Pinkie Burns outpointed and outfought Johnny Keyes last night in the start attraction at the Fordon Athletic Club in a bout which went the limit of ten rounds. The winner was the aggressor pretty much throughout the battle. Keyes held on repeatedly when he got the chance, and it was consensus that neither showed the decree of science which would warrant either being a candidate for the paperweight honors held by Battling Kiddy. Both boys weighed in at 110 pounds.

Burke Wins Three-Mile Roller Race.

The three-mile professional handicap roller race decided at the Metropolitan Roller Skating Rink, Fifty-second Street and Broadway, last night, was won by Harry Burke of Bridgeport, Conn. J. M. Clarke of this city was second, and C. Lowney of Newark finished third. The winner's time was 9:47 2-5. The three first skaters were all scratch starters. Lowney led the field until the beginning of the last lap when, on making the turn, he had a bad fall and Burke and Clarke passed him.

Whipped, Climbs Out of Ring.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 9.—At the end of the fifth round of a scheduled ten-round bout here to-night between Packey McFarland of Chicago and Johnny Connolly of Scotland, Connolly climbed out through the ropes to escape further punishment. McFarland was seen to be the winner from the start and received the decision.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 4 P. M., N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis. Amer. League Park. Adm. 50c.—Adv.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ty Cobb's Great Batting Fails to Prevent Detroit Losing to Boston.

BOSTON, May 9.—Boston won from Detroit to-day, 7 to 4. Both Hall and Burns, who started pitching, were forced to retire, Hall stopping after the fifth inning, when Cobb knocked out a home run with a man on base, and Burns being taken out in the sixth, when Boston scored four runs. Cobb hit safely each of his four times at bat, for two singles, one a scratch, a double and a home run. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf	5	1	2	1	0
Engle, 2b	4	1	2	3	1
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	1	3	1
B'dley, 1b	3	0	0	7	2
G'dner, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Lewis, lf	3	0	2	3	0
W'gner, ss	4	2	1	12	1
Car'gan, c	3	1	1	6	3
Hall, p	2	1	1	0	1
Bedient, p	2	1	1	0	2
Total	38	7	12	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	1	1	5	4
Vitt, 2b	4	2	2	2	4
Cobb, cf	4	1	4	0	0
Cr'ford, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Delehanty, lf	4	0	1	4	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	2	4
Burns, p	3	0	1	0	2
Works, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Perry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	10	24	16

*Batted for Works in ninth inning.
Errors—Engle, Speaker, Wagner, Bush.

Boston ..... 1 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 ..—7
Detroit ..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Burns, Cobb, Delehanty, Hooper, Lewis. Three-base hit—Hall. Home run—Cobb. Hits—Off Hall, 8 in 5 innings; off Bedient, 2 in 4 innings; off Burns, 10 in 5 2-3 innings; off Works, 2 in 2 1-3 innings. Sacrifice fly—Bradley. Stolen bases—Engle, Bachman. Double plays—Engle, Bradley and Gardner; Speaker and Wagner. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Hall, 2; off Bedient, 1; off Burns, 2; off Works, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Hall, 1; by Bedient, 4; by Works, 1. Time of game—1:59. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Senators Drop Another Game.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Chicago made it three straight to-day, defeating Washington 7 to 2. Both teams fielded poorly, but the batting of the visitors was timely. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	4	1	1	1	1
Lord, 3b	4	0	1	3	0
Cal'han, lf	5	1	2	2	0
Bodie, cf	3	1	2	0	0
Collins, rf	4	1	2	2	1
Zeider, 1b	4	3	2	9	1
Weaver, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Block, c	4	0	0	7	0
Benz, p	2	0	0	0	0
Mogridge, p	1	0	0	0	0
*Fournier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	36	7	11	27	12

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, lf	4	0	1	1	0
Foster, 3b	4	0	0	0	5
Milan, cf	4	0	0	2	1
Sch'fer, rf	3	0	0	0	2
Morgan, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
Knight, 1b	4	1	2	10	1
M'B'de, ss	4	0	0	1	7
Henry, c	3	0	0	7	1
E. W'ker, p	1	0	0	1	3
†Ryan, p	2	0	0	0	2
Akers, p	0	0	0	0	0
†Shanks	1	0	0	0	0
‡Ainsmith	1	0	0	0	0
C. W'ker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	27	19

*Batted for Benz in seventh inning.
†Batted for Walker in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Akers in ninth inning.
§Batted for Moeller in ninth inning.
Errors—Lord, Zeider, Weaver, Benz, Foster, Schaefer, Henry, E. Walker.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 4 0—7
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Milan. Three-base hits—Knight, McBride, Lord, Block. Hits—Off Benz, 5 in six innings; off Mogridge, 1 in three innings; off Walker, 7 in seven innings; off Akers, 4 in two innings. Stolen bases—Moeller, Zeider, Henry. Double play—Walker, McBride, and Knight. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Washington, 9. First base on balls—Off Benz, 5; off Mogridge, 1; off Walker, 1; off Akers, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Washington, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Akers, (Lord.) Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Walker, 3; by Mogridge, 5; by Akers, 2. Passed balls—Block, 1; Henry, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Perrine.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Jersey City Noses Out Toronto in a Terrific Hitting Game.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, May 9.—Jersey City grabbed the odd game of the series to-day, but could not call it theirs until the last Toronto batter was out. Both teams hit like fiends, and, although the Leafs tallied twenty hits, the Skeeters were luckier in pinches. Jersey City used six pitchers, including Agler, the first baseman. On the other hand, Toronto worked four. During the course of the game both managers, Schlafly and Kelley, were banished from the field for disputing decisions. The fielding of Agler and O'Hara's home run featured. The game was the longest here for a few years, the time being three hours and fifteen minutes. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Breen, 2b	6	1	1	2	3
Agler, 1b, p	5	1	2	13	0
Barrow, cf	6	2	3	2	1
D'n'ger, lf	5	2	2	0	0
Wh'ler, rf	3	2	1	1	0
P'tell, 3b	4	2	1	2	1
Roach, ss	3	1	2	1	6
Wells, c	2	1	1	5	1
Catore, p	2	0	1	0	0
Justus, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Stevens	1	0	0	0	0
Swift, p	0	0	0	0	0
Rondeau, 1b	0	1	0	1	1
McHale, p	1	0	0	0	1
Mason, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	38	13	14	27	15

TORONTO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C'nell, 2b	4	1	1	0	2
Shaw, cf	3	0	2	0	0
Dalton, cf	3	1	2	2	0
Meyer, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	4	1	1	11	1
O'Hara, lf	5	2	1	2	0
G'f'f't'k, 3b	6	2	2	2	1
Holly, ss	6	2	3	3	3
Wilson, c	5	0	1	7	3
Winter, p	1	0	1	0	1
B'kman, p	2	0	0	0	2
Steele, p	1	0	0	0	0
Lush, p	1	1	1	0	0
Total	45	12	20	27	13

*Batted for Catore in fifth inning.
Errors—Fitzpatrick, Holly, Wilson, (2,) Purtell, Wells, (3.)

Jersey City ..... 3 0 0 1 3 0 6 0 0—13
Toronto ..... 0 0 0 2 0 8 0 2 0—12

First base on balls—Off Catore, 2; off Justus, 1; off Agler, 1; off Winter, 3; off Backman, 4; off McHale, 3. First base on errors—Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 1. Left on bases—Jersey City, 10; Toronto, 14. Struck out—By Catore, 2; by Mason, 1; by Winter, 3; by Lush, 2. Home run—O'Hara. Three-base hit—Roach. Two-base hits—Fitzpatrick, (2,) Shaw, Dalton. Sacrifice hits—Agler, Roach. Stolen bases—Breen, Barrows, Wheeler, Purtell, Dalton, Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Winter, Jordan, and Wilson; Breen, Roach, and Agler. Passed balls—Wilson. Wild pitch—Backman

M. HANOTAUX GIVES A PARTING MESSAGE

France Has Money to Invest, but She Wants Her Interests Safeguarded.

FAMILY WORTH STUDYING

French Historian, with Other Delegates, Sails for Home After Two Weeks' Visit.

The French delegates to the Champlain celebration, who came here two weeks ago to present Rodin's figure, "La France," which was placed at the base of the memorial lighthouse at Crown Point, Lake Champlain, left yesterday for home on the Provence.

Out of the eighteen who arrived on the France, only two stayed behind for business affairs. Those who departed included Gabriel Hanotaux, former Cabinet Minister, historian, and member of the Académie Française; Rene Bazin and Etienne Lamy, Academicians; Vidal de la Blache, Duc de Choiseul, Count de Chambrun, Count and Countess de Rodham-beau, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Pasquale Fiore, Gen. Le Bon, and Louis Blériot, the French aviator.

Before sailing, M. Hanotaux said:

"We came to the United States with the primary object of bringing the bust of 'La France' as a gift from the people of France to the citizens of the United States, but we had also other objects in view, among them the desire to make France and the French better known in America and at the same time to endeavor to improve the already excellent relations between the two nations.

"I believe that the time has come for closer relations between France and America. One point is beyond doubt. We have seen recently that when France withdraws her financial support from any international project the carrying out of the project is at any rate delayed. France is a rich country and has money to invest, but she must first see that her interests are safeguarded.

"One thing that America should study," the former Minister went on to say, "is the strong family tes existing in France, giving the nation a firm basis.

"The community of property between the man and wife and their children is a tower of strength to the French nation," said M. Hanotaux. "The division of estates among the heirs forms a class of small proprietors which tends to make the French nation very solid and conservative."

In America the thing that struck me and most of the delegation was the prodigious activity everywhere. Everything in the country gives evidence of unique strength, which must play a great rôle in the world.

"In Washington we were delighted with the beauty of the city. It is splendidly laid out, and is endowed with grand edifices.

"I myself was astonished on the way from New York to the north to find the country so thickly populated. We in France had no idea that the United States was so populous.

"I am really charmed with my first visit to the United States and to Canada, and hope to have an opportunity of coming again.

"We in France are convinced that trade can be improved to a great extent. The present statistics do not, however, give France her proper place, as a great deal of the French trade passes across the Atlantic on British, Belgian, and German vessels, and is credited to the first port of debarkation. Many of the American exports eventually go to France."

The other delegates spoke in enthusiastic terms of their visit to the United States and Canada, and the hospitality with which they had been received everywhere. In Washington they dined with President Taft, and in old Quebec they were entertained by the Lieutenant Governor, and were able to converse in their own tongue to their hearts' content.

M. Blériot said that he hoped to return to this country and make some flights, but at present he was too busy manufacturing airships for the French and Italian Governments.

George Rheims, a survivor of the Titanic, was a passenger on the Provence, and also Mme. Vieta, Penasco, niece of José Canalejas, Premier of Spain, who was making her wedding trip on the Titanic. Her husband was drowned with $30,000 worth of jewels and wedding gifts and $3,000 in cash. She was accompanied yesterday by her uncle, Dimetrio Castellano, who had come from Madrid to take the young widow home.

HOME FOR HERMIT CHARLIE.

Moves Into a Waterproof Shed of the Street Cleaning Department.

"Charlie the Hermit," who was dispossessed from his shanty on the beach between Arverne and Edgemere, L. I., on Wednesday, found a new home yesterday much superior to his old hut. It is the shed erected last Fall by the Street Cleaning Department on the dumps about a quarter of a mile from Charlie's old home.

Several of the men employed there hunted Charlie up yesterday and offered him the house. It is weather proof and has a stove, a table, and several chairs. Charlie was delighted with the place, and the department men helped him move into the building what was left of the furnishings of his old hut.

This letter was received by THE TIMES yesterday:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article referring to the eviction of Charles the Hermit from a hut on the beach between Arverne and Edgemere, has recently appeared in one or more of the editions of your paper, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Silas K. Everett, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Heaney were mentioned as parties, on whose behalf eviction papers were procured, resulting in the ejectment mentioned.

As neither of the parties above named were in any way parties to the eviction of Old Charlie, we beg to request that you will correct this statement. Neither of the parties named have, directly or indirectly, taken any part in this proceeding, nor were either of them aware that any such proceeding was pending until the publication mentioned. We shall be greatly obliged if you will correct this statement, and omit our names should you publish any further articles relating to this matter. Very truly yours,

SILAS K. EVERETT,
FRANCIS J. HEANEY,
MALCOLM R. LAWRENCE.

New York, May 9, 1912.

The deputy Sheriff who served the warrant on Old Charlie showed it to reporters, who copied from it the names mentioned above.

TRIES SUICIDE IN HOSPITAL.

Patient in Fear of an Operation Cuts His Throat.

Dr. Walter Pritchard, Superintendent of the Sandy Hospital, Brooklyn, heard groans coming from the bathroom off the men's ward last night. He found Jacob Green, a patient, lying on the floor with his throat cut. A razor lay beside him.

Dr. Pritchard got help and carried Green directly to the operating table. His injuries were dressed, but the doctors held little hope of his recovery.

Green was taken to the hospital on March 7 last with a broken right ankle. The bones failed to knit properly, and yesterday the doctors decided to operate on his foot again. Green heard of this, became panic-stricken, and, borrowing a razor from another patient, hobbled on his crutches into the bathroom.

Murder Caused by a Jest.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 9.—A jest is said to have prompted the killing by Alto Griffin of Max Davis, a Georgian, at Union Springs, Ala., today. Davis, after being shot four times, succeeded in getting his revolver, but was too weak to use it.

LANGUAGES FOR CHILDREN.

New Teacher Would Make a Part of the Public School Course.

The compulsory study of at least one foreign language in the earlier years of the elementary school course as a means of fitting pupils for business and commercial work in a way impossible under the present system is urged by John L. Hulshof, who has been assigned by the Superintendents of the Board of Education as a teacher in charge of foreign language studies, which are now electives in the eighth year of the elementary school course. The change, Mr. Hulshof holds, will be of great benefit also in eliminating the present gap between elementary and secondary courses of education, as well as in making for better English itself among the pupils.

The prevailing custom has been to begin the teaching of foreign languages in high schools, but under this system, he declares, the time devoted to them is too short, and the number of pupils benefited is so limited that the result is little more than an imaginary quantity in our public education.

"Our high schools, with their language courses extending over a period of two or three years, are unable to teach German, French, or Spanish thoroughly," he declares. "A modern language should be begun not by a high school boy or girl, who has reached the age of 14, but at the much earlier age of 10 or 11. The earlier the better."

At an early age, he says, the pupils' organs of speech are more flexible, their memory more retentive, and their power of imitation strongest. Moreover, at the earlier age they most easily conquer the task of idiomatic expression of a foreign tongue, which is so difficult to persons as they grow older.

"The study of a modern language in the elementary schools," he says, "tends to remove the very sharp line of division between the course of study in the elementary and high schools, and so helps to bring about the necessary transition from one grade of instruction to another. In European schools no child is expected to stand the mental shock of having to begin the study of higher mathematics and one or two new languages at the same time, as is frenquently the case in first-term work in our high schools.

"In France, in the preparatory class of the Lycée, four hours a week are devoted to the study of German and English, the average age of the pupil being 9 years. In Germany the study of one modern language, either French or English, is made obligatory in all the Mittelschulen, the average age of pupils being 10 years. Sweden, Switzerland, and even conservative England have adopted a similar plan.

"We have no natural advantages in this country that will enable us to compete successfully in commercial enterprises in foreign fields, unless our clerks and salesmen are as well trained as those of other nations. They must understand the language of the people with whom they seek to do business.

"It seems to be the consensus of expert opinion that we ought to begin the study of a foreign language in the elementary schools, thus laying a sound and practical foundation upon which the high school can rear a more theoretical superstructure. More than 50 per cent. of our pupils who are obliged to leave school for one reason or another, and who cannot enter high school, will thus have an opportunity to study a foreign language. Incident to this they will receive a splendid drill in phonetics, which in itself is an invaluable aid in the study of English. Since comparing, analyzing, reflecting, and generalizing are all involved in the process of learning a foreign language, here is an excellent means of strengthening the reasoning powers, so essential in any business pursuit. Provided thoroughness of instruction is guaranteed, it is imperative that at least one of these modern lenguages—German, French, or Spanish—be added as obligatory to the regular course of study in our public schools. This will prove one of the most effective means in furtherance of commercial education."

BOY STABBED IN A FIGHT.

Crowd and Policemen Gather Where Injured Lad Said Three Attacked Him

The shouts of four youngsters fighting in Fifth Avenue, between 124th and 125th Streets, late yesterday afternoon brought a crowd and several policemen. They arrested three boys whom the fourth accused of attacking him. The fourth boy had a bad bruise on the head and a slight wound in the stomach. He said his assailants had beaten and stabbed him.

The injured youngster was hurried to Harlem Hospital, where he will have to stay several days. He said he was Joseph Goldstein, 15 years old, of 1,462 Fifth Avenue. He attends a trade school at 139th Street and Fifth Avenue, and is a monitor there.

Recently he reported Alfred and Edward Merkert of 540 East Eighty-sixth Street, 15 and 17 years old, respectively, and 14-year-old Julius Seper of 240 East Sixty-third Street, for some infraction of the rules. They waited for him after school yesterday and followed him, taunting him, until they crossed 125th Street. Then they jumped on him.

Goldstein said Alfred hit him with a piece of lead pipe tied to a string to make a slungshot, and that Julius stabbed him with a small saw. His three assailants were arrested and sent to the Children's Society.

GROUND RENT TO MRS. ASTOR

Broker Testifies Income Was Paid to Col. Astor's First Wife.

It came out yesterday at the trial of Herbert T. Jennings, ex-President, and Samuel K. Raymond, ex-cashier, of the bankrupt Mount Vernon National Bank, who are before Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court on the charge of having misappropriated the funds of the bank, that the northeast corner of Forty-second Street and Broadway, which is part of the Astor estate, had its rental assigned to Mrs. Ava Willing Astor. It was on this plot that the second of Jennings's projected buildings was to be erected by the Hub Company, which he formed.

In December, 1909, the Broadway Corner Company, a subsidiary of the United Cigar Stores Company, took the property over on a lease from the Astor estate. Moses Greenwood, a real estate man, who was on the stand, declared he told Jennings that the United Cigar Stores Company had pronounced it the best location they had, and that when the Astor Trustees refused to renew their lease of it rather than lose it they had decided to take over the entire plot and to put up security for the improvement by a building.

In proof of his statements Greenwood told Jennings that it was reckoned that 380,000 persons passed the corner every day.

"John Jacob Astor," he said, "owned the property, and in their arrangements it was fixed that the income should go to Mrs. John Jacob Astor. She receives the ground rent from the property."

"Is that the first Mrs. Astor?" asked Mr. Batle, who was cross-examining the witness.

"Yes, Sir."

It came out that the ground retal for thep roperty was $4,583.33 a month.

William J. Griffin, First Vice President and general counsel for the National Surety Company, gave evidence as to a bond for $400,000 which it carried for the erection by the Hub Company of a $500,000 bulidig at this corner. If the Hub Company failed to build, the Surety Company would be obliged to do so.

Five Killed by Furnace Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9.—The number of victims of last night's explosion at the central blast furnace of the American Steel and Wire Company was increased to six to-day, when Thomas Carky, Andrew Husek, 28, and John Pollock, 31, died at a hospital. The other dead are John Zella, William Champlin, and an unknown foreigner. Several of the fourteen injured may die, attending physicians said to-day. The explosion was caused by gases which accumulated in the furnace from hot coke.

Chicago Suffrage Clubs Organize.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Women representing thirty-two suffrage clubs and associations organized the suffrage federation of Cook County last night, the object of which will be co-operative action in all future campaigns. Among the plans of the organization is one for a suffrage parade during the week of the Republican National Convention similar to that held in New York a short time ago. The parade is planned as an escort to a committee that will ask the party to incorporate an equal suffrage plank in its platform.

FROZEN BRICKBATS STIR A COURTROOM

Attorneys for Manufacturers and Builders Clash Over Their Introduction as Evidence.

CHARGE OF 'TRUST' METHODS

Brick Men Deny That Manufacturing Firms Conspired to Close on the Same Day.

Two frozen brickbats played a prominent part yesterday in the hearing before Magistrate Freschi in the Criminal Court Building of the case of the Greater New York Brick Company, which Assistant District Attorney Ellison is investigating to ascertain whether there is ground for action against it as a combination in restraint of trade. It was the first time since the beginning of the hearings last March that actual brick had been introduced as evidence.

Henry A. Jova, a brick manufacturer of Roseton, N. Y., and a stockholder and Director of the Greater New York Brick Company, was on the witness stand. Mr. Ellison asked him why on the same day—Sept. 23, 1911—practically every brick company which is allied with the Greater New York Brick Company closed. Mr. Jova admitted that his plant adjoined that of Senator Rose, "King of the brick trade," and that it had closed on the same day, but said that there had been no agreement to that effect.

"I learned a lesson the year before which I did not care to repeat," said the witness. "I kept my yard open too long, and all I got out of it was a lot of frozen brick. It doesn't pay. That's why we all closed earlier last year."

Magistrate Freschi wanted to know just what a frozen brick was. The witness reached for a large package, and Frank M. Patterson, counsel for the Greater New York Brick Company, unwrapped it. Two blistered, dirty looking bricks were laid on the table.

Magistrate Freschi picked them up and inquired as to the meaning of the initials on their surface. When he was told the name of the manufacturers there was a commotion in the courtroom, started by De Witt Warner, counsel for the builder who is the complainant in the action against the Greater New York Brick Company.

"Your Honor," exclaimed Mr. Warner, "I wish to denounce this effort of the Greater New York company to bring into this proceeding samples which these men know are culls and which they wish to show as fair samples of a brick made by a principal opponent of their own company. The attempt is perfectly plain. It is a libel in a shape that cannot be reached as libel."

Senator Rose, who sat near by, had no standing in court, and could not explain at the time. After the adjournment, however, he insisted that Mr. Warner was mistaken, that the samples had been taken from a barge as the only available samples of frozen brick on the market, and that they were produced simply to show that a continuation of brickmaking into the cold weather was not practical. To illustrate the worthlessness of the brick he clapped them together and they fell into many pieces.

Magistrate Freschi accepted his explanation, but the quarrel between the attorneys continued, and grew so bitter that the Magistrate thought it best to keep the broken brick near him.

Mr. Jova was questioned for three hours. He said he never had anything to do with the fixing of the price of brick. Senator Rose, he said, aided by the law of supply and demand, attended to that. He could remember that Senator Rose had ordered a decrease in price last December, but as to the rises in price his memory was most lax.

"In the company's minutes there are only two resolutions pertaining to the fixing of price," said Mr. Ellison. "One of these concerns the increase in price in September and the other the decrease of the price in December. Were no more resolutions necessary because the prices were fixed for all the following months?"

"I didn't find them fixed," replied the witness. "I inquired about prices every time I sent a load of brick to New York. I consigned my brick to the Greater New York Brick Company because I liked the way this company did business. Before it was organized I used to have to wait as long as six months for my money from the various salesmen. This company pays every ten days, and I like to see my checks coming in on time. The company controls nothing, and never did. It is simply a great convenience. I could still consign my brick to other salesmen, but I don't care to because that would simply bring back the old conditions. I'd miss my check at the end of the tenth day."

Questions further brought out that the Greater New York company was formed not only to protect the brick manufacturers against the brick dealers, who were said to be driving the price as low as possible, but to effect an organization which could combat the concrete interests. Mr. Jova said one of its first objects was to change the building code so that brick would be specified on city jobs in preference to concrete. The Greater New York Brick Company, he said, was a big advertising medium to put before the public the brick manufacturers' slogan, "Back to Brick."

The next hearing will be held in the Criminal Court Building on May 22, at 8 P. M.

AUTHOR MUST PAY FOR BOOK.

Putnams Win Verdict for $445 and Writer Gets Unsold Copies.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, who published "The Negro Problem," by William P. Pickett, obtained a verdict of $445 yesterday in the Supreme Court from the author, who had refused to pay for the publication of his book, as his contract called for. The defendant said that the Putnams had not tried to sell and popularize his book.

The Putnams sued for $848, as still due them for printing and advertising an edition of 1,000 volumes. In addition, they demanded the usual 50 per cent. profit on all copies sold in the future.

The verdit of $445 carried with it the provision that all the unsold copies of the edition should be placed at the disposal of the author, in order that he might sell them for himself and for his own profit.

The case was tried before Supreme Court Justice Dugro.

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Pres. Grant.....18th, 10 A. M.
§‡Pennsylvania ...23d, 11 A. M.
Cincinnati .....25th, 1 P. M.
Kais'n Aug. Vic..30th, 10 A. M.

JUNE SAILINGS
‡Victoria Luise.... 6th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln..... 8th, 11 A. M.
Amerika .....18th, 9 A. M.
§‡Pretoria .....15th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland .....20th, 10 A. M.
Hamburg .....22d, 12 noon
Ka'n Aug. Victoria.27th, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant .....29th, 10 A. M.

JULY SAILINGS
Cincinnati ..... 4th, 12 noon
§‡Pennsylvania .... 6th, 10 A. M.
Amerika .....11th, 2 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln.....18th, 9 A. M.
Cleveland .....25th, 9 A. M.

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Mediterranean
Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa
S. S. Hamburg.....May 15, 9 A. M.
S. S. Moltke, May 29, July 6, 10 A. M.

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MAY 18, 10 A.M. July 13 June 1, 10 A.M. July 31 June 5, 1 A.M. July 17
June 15, 10 A.M. Aug. 10 June 29, 10 A.M. Aug. 24 June 26, 1 A.M. Aug. 14

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JUNE 15 JULY 6
JULY 27 AUG. 17

NEARBY SAILINGS
Philadelphia... May 11, 9:30 A. M.
Vaderland.... May 11, 10:00 A. M.
Minnehaha... May 11, 1:00 P. M.
Cedric..... May 16, 12:00 Noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia.....May 11 | New York.....May 25

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnehaha...May 11, 1 P.M. | Minnetonka June 1
Minnewaska May 18, 10:30 AM | Minneapolis June 8

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Vaderland .....May 11 | Kroonland .....May 25
Lapland .....May 18 | Zeeland .....June 1

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*Phila...May 11, 9:30 AM | Olympic (new)..May 25
Oceanic...May 18, noon | Majestic.....June 1
*American Line Steamer.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Cedric.....May 16, noon | Adriatic.....May 30
Celtic ....May 23, noon | Baltic .....June 6

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Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:48 | Sun sets...7:03 | Moon rises...11:58

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:45	2:35	8:18	8:35
Governors Island	2:00	2:55	9:07	9:35
Hell Gate	3:50	4:48	10:42	11:08

Arrived—Thursday, May 9.

SS Ivernia, Gibraltar, April 29.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, May 1.
SS Madonna, Naples, April 24.
SS Oruba, Bermuda, May 7.
SS Panama, Cristobal, May 3.
SS Santa Marta, Kingston, May 4.
SS Nicholas, Cuneo, Maracoa, May 4.
SS El Cid, New Orleans, May 4.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, May 6.
SS Kentucklan, Philadelphia, May 8.
SS Karonga, Boston, May 8.
SS Chippewa, Boston, May 8.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, May 8.
SS Jean, San Juan, May 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Hamburg	Genoa	Apr. 26
Themistocles	Palermo	Apr. 26
Teresa	Palermo	Apr. 28
Wakefield	Narvik	Apr. 23
Ethelalda	Dunkirk	Apr. 24
Caroline	Havre	Apr. 27
Crown of Galicia	Glasgow	Apr. 26
Portuguese Prince	Sunderland	Apr. 25
Zulia	Curacao	May 3
El Norte	Galveston	May 4
City of Atlanta	Savannah	May 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Amerika	Hamburg	May 2
Minnewaska	London	May 3
Cedric	Liverpool	May 2
Savoie	Havre	May 4
Italia	Palermo	Apr. 27
Taormina	Naples	Apr. 27
Manhattan	Antwerp	Apr. 28
Richmond	Dundee	Apr. 27
Borgestad	Grangemouth	Apr. 26
Longwy	Dundee	Apr. 27
Maracas	Trinidad	May 3
Prins Willem III	Haiti	May 6

DUE SUNDAY.

Oceania	Naples	Apr. 30
Carmania	Liverpool	May 4
George Washington	Bremen	May 4
Lapland	Antwerp	May 4
Kioto	Shields	Apr. 25
Guiana	St. Thomas	May 6
Morro Castle	Havana	May 9
San Marcos	Galveston	May 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Herminius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mayaro, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chinese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Tagus, Jamaica	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
P. E. Friedrich, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Oruba, Bermuda	——	1:00 A.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	1

WIRE PRICES FIXED AFTER POOL BROKE UP

Mr. Baackes Admits American Company Tried to Follow Quotations Given at Business Luncheons.

HE ORDERED PAPERS BURNED

"I Alone Responsible," He Testifies —Court Denies Injunction to Prevent Repetition by Steel Trust.

Frank Baackes, Vice President of the American Steel and Wire Company, declared yesterday at the hearing in the Government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation that it was by his order that the papers relating to the wire pools in which his company participated were destroyed last Fall after they had been used by District Attorney Wise in obtaining many indictments. This was admitted also by Mr. Baackes when it was first discovered that the papers were gone, his explanation being that he supposed that inasmuch as the participants had been fined and the whole matter disposed of they would not again be needed for any purpose. This explanation he repeated yesterday.

He also testified that he had ordered all the pool papers in the files of the company destroyed two years earlier, when the pools were dissolved, in the Spring of 1909. Those in the New York and Chicago offices were destroyed at that time, he said, but his orders were not carried out at the Worcester office, as he learned later.

Henry E. Colton, assistant to J. M. Dickinson in presenting the Government's case, tried to pin Mr. Baackes down to dates in such a way as to show that he had the Worcester papers destroyed after the dissolution suit was started. Mr. Baackes said he was in Worcester twice last Fall, once in November, and the other time, he thought, in October. The defense contends that it was on his first visit that he had the papers burned, before the suit was started on Oct. 26.

Mr. Colton demanded of the witness if he had not told him, when the wire pool cases were on, that he had been in Worcester twice in November, but Mr. Baackes could not remember this, although he remembered the conversation referred to, George A. Cragin, assistant sales manager of the company, who testified earlier in the day, was also unable to say at just what time the papers were destroyed, but said the orders had originally come from Mr. Baackes in September, and he had failed to carry them out until questioned by him later in the Fall. Mr. Baackes agreed to look up letters he had written from Worcester and report later whether they showed he was there twice in November.

Dispute Over a Detail.

Both witnesses contradicted the testimony of Harry A. Whitney, who superintended the actual burning of the papers, given on Wednesday, that he had received instructions to destroy them from Mr. Baackes personally. This discrepancy, which was threshed over at length yesterday and the day before, resolved itself into a question merely of whether Whitney got his orders direct from Baackes or through Cragin.

"I alone was responsible for the destruction of the papers," said Mr. Baackes. "I gave the orders, and I consulted nobody in my company or in the Steel Corporation."

While the hearing was in progress word came to Mr. Dickinson by telegraph from Trenton that the injunction asked by the Government, prohibiting the Steel Corporation and all its subsidiaries from destroying any more records, had been denied, except as to the American Steel and Wire Company. This seemed greatly to please the four lawyers for the defense. Mr. Dickinson said it would have no effect on the prosecution of the main suit, and must not be construed as a license to destroy evidence.

The injunction proceedings were brought on Feb. 6, soon after Mr. Colton, who came to New York to work up the evidence in the dissolution suit, learned that the papers had been destroyed. In the opinion rendered yesterday Judges Gray, Buffington, and McPherson of the Circuit Court said:

> The Government asks us to restrain the principal defendant and others, all its subsidiary companies, from destroying books and papers, but without describing them except in very general terms. No evidence is offered that such destruction is threatened, and it need hardly be said that evidence is essential before any man may be either accused or convicted of what would be in substance a criminal interference with the course of justice.
>
> The motion is supported almost wholly by the fact that after certain prosecutions in the southern district of New York came to an end a number of papers belonging to the American Steel and Wire Company, that had been furnished by the company to the Government for use in such prosecutions and had been returned to its possession, were destroyed by one of its officers. While we are satisfied that this destruction was without evil intent, the fact remains that the destruction did take place, and we see no reason why (so far as the steel and wire company is concerned) the present order should not be continued.
>
> But it is not known that the other defendants were in any respect connected with this act, and (so far as they are concerned) without evidence we cannot grant the present petition. It must be refused, except as to the steel and wire company, but the Government has leave to make a similar motion at any time in the future if counsel shall regard such a step as necessary or desirable.

Prices at Luncheon Parties.

In his testimony yesterday Mr. Baackes also told how Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation had insisted on the Steel and Wire Company's withdrawal from the pools, most of which immediately went to pieces. He and Cragin admitted that after the pools broke up prices were announced by the various companies which had been members at luncheon parties held from time to time. Neither would admit that these affairs had any binding force, but Mr. Cragin said that the officials of the Steel and Wire Company never hesitated to take up with their competitors any information received that they were cutting the prices they had stated at the luncheons.

Mr. Colton asked Mr. Baackes if there was active competition before the pools were organized and he said there was.

Mr. Colton produced a chart to show that in 1896, just before the wire nail pool broke up, prices were $57 a ton, and in 1897 had dropped to $30. Mr. Baackes admitted that these figures were probably right, and that prices were not again as high as in 1896 until 1898 and 1899, after the American Steel and Wire Company was organized.

Mr. Colton questioned Mr. Baackes about an attempt that was made in 1897 to get the principal wire companies of the country into a combination, which fell through.

Q.—Were you concerned in negotiations with John H. Clarke, Judge Gary, Col. Ellwood, Mr. Gates, and others looking to the formation of such a company? A.—There was such a movement on foot at that time. I can't remember all the gentlemen concerned. I was not a party to it.

Q.—Do you recall being at a conference at the Waldorf with some of these men in February, 1898, concerning the formation of this company? A.—No; I do not.

Suggestion from Morgan's Office.

Mr. Colton read a letter from C. H. Coster of J. P. Morgan & Co. to Judge Gary and John W. Gates commenting on the striking falling off in the profits of the wire companies as compared with their earnings while the pools were in operation, and saying he feared the bonds of the proposed combination could not be floated on such a showing. He declined to go ahead with the project on the basis that had been discussed unless some new arrangement to maintain prices could be made and kept in effect long enough to make a better showing of profits. Shortly after this the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois was organized, and this was followed by the formation of the present New Jersey corporation of the same name.

Mr. Colton next renewed the Government's effort to connect some of the general officers of the Steel Corporation with the pools in which their subsidiaries participated, but with little success.

Q.—When the pool meetings wer going on, did not Judge Gary or Mr. Corey sometimes drop in? A.—I can't remember ever seeing either of them at a meeting.

Q.—How about Mr. Schwab? A.—I only recollect seeing him once.

Here the examination was switched suddenly to the question of when Mr. Baackes was in Worcester in connection with the burning of the records.

Q.—Didn't you tell me in my office in the Federal Building, when the wire pool cases were on, that you were in Worcester twice in November, 1911? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Will you swear that you didn't make both visits in November? A.—I couldn't say that.

Q.—Do you recall that after the American Steel and Wire Company withdrew from the pools you notified Jackson, the supervisor of the pools, that you would co-operate as to prices in the future with the various manufacturers? A.—I don't recall it.

Q.—Are you positive that you did not do so? A.—Jackson had a talk with me and I told him we wouldn't cut prices.

Q.—Did you maintain prices after that? A.—As near as I could.

Q.—Did you maintain the same prices that had been in force during the pool? A.—As near as I could.

Q.—After the dissolution of the pool did you meet with the other members? A.—We had meetings of the manufacturers.

Q.—And prices were announced? A.—We announced our prices and they announced theirs.

Q.—Was it your intention to stick to the prices you named in the absence of being undersold or of notifying the others? A.—Yes; it was my purpose always to find out my competitors' prices and not sell lower.

Clears the Steel Trust.

Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for the defendants, asked Mr. Baackes if any pools had been formed after the organization of the Steel Corporation.

"Not exactly formed," he replied. "Some of them may have been reconstructed."

Q.—On whose authority did you go into these pools? A.—My own.

Q.—Did you ever advise Judge Gary or the other officers of the Steel Corporation in regard to them? A.—No.

Q.—How did you happen to go into them? A.—We were invited to join; we never organized any pools.

Q.—What percentage of the total product of the American Steel and Wire Company was affected by the pools? A.—About 3 per cent.

Q.—What percentage was that of the product of all the subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation? A.—Less than 1½ per cent.

Q.—Was the other 97 per cent. of your product sold in free and unrestricted competition? A.—Yes.

"How did the breaking up of the pools come about?" Mr. Lindabury asked.

"I was called to Judge Gary's office one day and he asked me whether I was in the horseshoe pool. I told him I was. I don't know how he heard of it. He said I had better see Charles MacVeagh, general solicitor of the Steel Corporation, right away. MacVeagh asked me if I was in any other pools, and I told him I was in the copper pools. He told me they were illegal and I must get out. I said I hadn't felt they were illegal, because Jackson had told me they were legal. I had Jackson meet MacVeagh, and they had it out. They had a pretty hot discussion, and it lasted all day. The result was that I had to get out."

Q.—At the luncheons after that did you ever agree on prices? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did any of those present state that he intended to maintain the prices he named for any definite time? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever feel that you had entered into an obligation for a definite time? A.—I did not.

Q.—After the pools were dissolved in 1909 what order did you give about the papers? A.—I ordered them all destroyed. Jackson had asked for all of his, and I thought we might as well destroy all that belonged to us.

Q.—When was your attention next called to the matter of these pool papers? A.—When our secretary, Mr. Allen, was subpoenaed to produce certain ones. He came to me about it, and I told him they had all been destroyed. On a second search I found that my orders had not been carried out, so far as Worcester was concerned, and I ordered Cragin to send down those he had.

Q.—What happened after they were returned from the District Attorney's office? A.—Early in October I asked Mr. MacVeagh's office what had become of the trunk containing them. They said it was in our office. I told our people to send it to Worcester, and directed Cragin to destroy the papers.

Q.—Did you tell Whitney to destroy them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever claim that they were destroyed without your order? A.—No.

Q.—The only question was, whether your order went direct to Whitney or through Cragin? A.—Yes.

Q.—What about your talk with Whitney during the Grand Jury investigation of the destruction of the papers? A.—Whitney was sent out to me by Cragin. I said, "I understand you have testified that I instructed you to destroy the papers." He said, "You did." I told him I couldn't recollect having done so, but if that was his recollection it was proper that he should testify.

Q.—Was there ever any feeling about it? A.—There shouldn't be.

Q.—What about Whitney's offering his resignation? A.—I refused to accept it. Mr. Colton came out to Whitney, Cragin, and myself and said, "You three had better get together. You have been giving different versions." Whitney said, "I am testifying against you. I'll have to resign." I said, "You are not testifying against me. You are simply telling what you believe is the truth, as we all are. I won't accept your resignation."

Q.—Did you ever have any instructions from anybody concerned in the management of the Steel Corporation to have the papers destroyed? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any intention of suppressing evidence? A.—No.

Mr. Cragin in his testimony told of bringing the pool papers to New York, and of going over them with an assistant of District Attorney Wise. He said he and Mr. Baackes had been witnesses before the Grand Jury, and it was not until after the cases had been disposed of that the papers were destroyed. They were left with the District Attorney for several weeks, and the next he saw of them was when they came back to Worcester by express in September or October.

Q.—Did you think they would ever be needed again? A.—No, Sir; I thought it was all over. They had made us a lot of trouble, and it was over.

Q.—Did you instruct Mr. Whitney to destroy the papers? A.—I did. At the same time I told him that we were authorized by Mr. Baackes to go through them and retain any papers we thought might be needed in the business in the future. We went through them, but found none we would need.

Q.—State whether or not Mr. Baackes visited Worcester early in November last? A.—He was there last Fall, but I could not say whether it was in October or November. My recollection is that he was there twice.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he was there in November? A.—Yes, I think he was.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him about the papers when he was there? A.—Yes. He asked me if had destroyed the papers. I told him I would give the matter attention.

Q.—What did you mean by that? A.—It was an evasive answer.

Q.—Then they had not then been destroyed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were they destroyed in November, 1911? A.—They were destroyed after my talk with him. I don't remember what month it was.

No Correspondence with Farrell.

Mr. Cragin denied that he knew of any correspondence between himself and James A. Farrell, when Mr. Farrell was President of the United States Steel Products Company, the export branch, in regard to the Jackson pools. The question referred to a letter put in evidence on Wednesday and identified by William Durham, a salesman, as having been sent to Cragin over Farrell's signature, but probably having been dictated by Durham. It was intended to show that Mr. Farrell had aided in the operation of the pools, which Durham denied. Mr. Cragin was questioned about a number of pools in which he represented the American Steel and Wire Company, and made the same admissions that have been made by other witnesses. He also admitted that he had attended the luncheons after the dissolution of the pools.

Q.—Was there any material change in prices after the pools were dissolved? A.—Not for a long time, except in the case of the Underground Power Cable Association and the Lead Encased Cable Association. There was bitter competition among the members in those lines.

Q.—What took place at the luncheons? A.—A genetal discussion of the situation. Each company usually made announcement of its prices. There was no supervisor after the pools were abandoned.

Q.—Was the understanding to maintain prices? A.—It was to get an idea of what the market was going to be.

Q.—Did you rely on the annoujncements of the other companies? A.—We relied on some of them. If we heard of any cut, we took it up with them.

Q.—Were you in any sense obligated to hold to the quoted price? A.—Not at all.

Q.—Did you have full authority to do whatever you pleased after the lunch? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Was there any arrangement at these luncheons as to allotment of business? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were all the companies in active competition with each other—that is, did each go after all the business he could get? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So far as you know, did Judge Gary have any knowledge of these pools till about the time they were dissolved? A.—I have no knowledge that he did.

Q.—Did you ever write or speak to any of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation about the pools? A.—I never did.

John Arthur Brown, son of Henry P. Brown, presided as examiner yesterday. When the elder Brown was appointed by the Circuit Court authority was conferred on him to appoint a special examiner. Yesterday he filed the appointment of John Arthur Brown in Trenton.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

DRY GOODS MARKET DULL.

Unfavorable Weather Puts Temporary Check on General Trading.

Conditions in the New York dry goods market showed little change yesterday. Few buyers were active in secondary distributing centres, the continuance of unfavorable weather having put a temporary check on general trading. Duplicate orders on seasonable goods received in the mails are said to have been fairly satisfactory in number, but the aggregate amount of business represented was not great. Little activity was in evidence in the day's trading in wash and white goods, lawns, batistes, and other sheer Summer fabrics remaining almost without call.

According to a prominent handler of these goods, unless some demand for them develops in the immediate future, job lots, which so far this season have been conspicuously absent, are apt to be offered more or less freely. Spot buying in the heavier lines of dress goods was nominal. The present season on these goods has only a few days to run, and unless a decided change in weather conditions takes place in a day or two, the usual late business done on them will probably not materialize. On Fall lines of dress goods some excellent business is reported to have come in from the road.

Activities in silks, laces, embroideries, and other seasonable merchandise were extremely limited. Trading in Summer weight underwear and hosiery was also light. A noticeable feature of hosiery trading in the last few days is the gradually increasing demand for lace hosiery and embroidered hose in evidence after a prolonged period of inactivity.

JAPAN'S RAW SILK SCARCE.

Shipments to America Increase—The Chinese Market.

The Yokohama silk market has shown some fluctuation of late, but concessions granted are generally made on the poorer quality of silks. Stocks of desirable Japanese raws are getting scarce, and command full prices. Shipments to America in the last week totaled 2,000 bales, against 700 bales forwarded to Europe. Total shipments for the season from this market aggregate 134,500 bales.

The continued strength of the silver exchange still hampers transactions in the Canton market. Stocks of old silks are nominal. First and second crop silks are quoted at figures slightly below the fifth and sixth crops, which at the ruling high exchange makes the lay-down cost almost prohibitive. The Shanghai market is very firm, and quotations on white silks are slightly higher than those of a week ago. Stocks are nominal, and little receipts are expected for about two months, when the new crop becomes available. Steam filatures are strong in consequence of the high cost of cocoons, and several reeling establishments are closed.

Prices in the New York market as a whole are well maintained. Stocks are low in the hands of both manufacturers and importers. The current demand is largely limited to spot silks for prompt delivery.

SILVERWARE TRADING LIGHT.

Retailers' Buying Activities Reported to be Limited.

According to reports from the Maiden Lane district, New York silversmiths are feeling the effects of the unfavorable weather conditions of the last week or two. Despite the approach of the June wedding season, buying activities on the part of retailers are said to have been limited so far this month. The demand for sterling silverwares, both flat and hollow, has been unusually light, and in view of the good business done before May 1, wholesale distributors are at a loss to account in any other way for the sudden falling off.

A corresponding lull in the demand for plated ware is also in evidence. In some quarters the belief is held that the recent advance in the price of sterling ware is largely responsible for the decrease, but in view of the fact that no advance was declared on plated goods, this belief is generally discounted and the blame put on the weather. Despite the dullness experienced the last two weeks, the majority of representative houses report sales to date equal to those of last year.

WANTS A FEDERAL CHARTER.

Commerce Chamber of United States Plans Expansion.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Arrangements looking to an application for a Federal charter by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America were completed last night after an all-day Executive Committee meeting. The plan for a Federal charter, which, it is agreed, would give the organization an enviable standing with foreign trade relations, was discussed from every standpoint. A subcommittee will be appointed to make application for the charter.

Character of membership, representation in the National body, and the budget for operations of the organization were other subjects discussed.

Members of the Executive Committee who were present are Harry A. Wheeler and Frederick Bode, Chicago; John H. Fahey, Boston; John P. Truesdell, New York, John Joy Edson, Washington; E. P. Wells, Minneapolis; E. E. Prentiss, Cleveland, and Elias Michael, St. Louis.

LUMBER CONCERN BANKRUPT.

Petition Filed for Charles R. Partridge Company of Jersey City.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Charles R. Partridge Lumber Company of Jersey City, N. J., on Wednesday, and United States District Court Judge Reilstab, in Trenton, appointed William R. Barricklo of Jersey City receiver.

Mr. Barricklo said yesterday that he had put experts on the books of the company, but could not tell its financial condition for several days. The liabilities are believed to be between $600,000 and $700,000, with assets of between $300,000 and $400,000. The petitioning creditors are Samuel E. Bard of New York, $10,000; Wilson Brothers of Pittsburgh, $4,000, and George A. Yarst of New York, $500, all for lumber supplied to the firm. The company was incorporated on June 28, 1910, with a capital stock of $700,000.

Fire Brokers Incorporate.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—The Fire Brokers' Association of the City of New York, with principal ofice in New York, was incorporated to-day to foster the insurance brokerage business. The Directors include: Seeleye Benedict, New York; R. C. Rathbone, 2d, Englewood, N. J.; R. Henry Depew, Plainfield, N. J.; Percy S. Mallett, Brooklyn; John A. Eckert, Oyster Bay; F. S. Little, Essex Fells, N. J.; Frederick F. Lockwood, Montclair, N. J., and F. W. Stillman, Elizabeth, N. J.

John C. Bole, Iron Broker, Fails.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 9.—John C. Bole, an iron and steel broker of this city, filed a petition in bankruptcy today in the United States District Court. His liabilities are given as $119,401 and assets as $420.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The following officers of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers were elected Wednesday at the annual convention of the association in Philadelphia: President—C. E. Leippe, Reading, Penn.; Vice Presidents—Edward Blood, Sr., of Philadelphia, and T. H. Johnson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Treasurer—Robert C. Blood; Secretary—C. B. Carter was re-elected. The following members were elected to the Board of Directors for two-year terms: S. D. Bausher, Hamburg, Penn.; D. L. Galbraith, Bay City, Mich., and W. P. Moore, Philadelphia.

Reports from Lowell, Mass., received in the cotton goods market yesterday state that 500 employes of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company, of that city, have gone on strike for time and a quarter on work done in the noon hour. It is said that a general closing of the cotton mills of the city is feared as a result of the trouble.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Mufflers and Scarfs at Silk Rate—Vases Not Sculpture.

An important decision handed down yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers holds that men's knitted silk mufflers and women's knitted silk scarfs are properly dutiable at 60 per cent. ad valorem as silk wearing apparel under the provisions of Paragraph 402, Tariff act of 1909. The decision overrules a protest of Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher. The importers in their protest claimed that the mufflers and scarfs in question should have been assessed with duty as mufflers, under Paragraph 400 of the same act. In the decision the board holds that there was nothing in the protest of the importers indicating that the women's scarfs are known in the trade as mufflers, and as they are knitted they would be excluded from classification under Paragraph 400.

Another decision of importance handed down yesterday by the board holds that certain marble vases imported from Italy are properly dutiable as manufactures of marble under Paragraph 412, Tariff act of 1909. The decision overrules a protest of L. Alavoine & Co., in which it was claimed that the vases in question are dutiable as sculptures under Paragraph 470 of the same act. At the trial of the case before the board the testimony of the man who designed the vases was introduced to prove that the vases are sculptures. In overruling the claim the board writes: "We do not think the evidence in this case establishes that fact. The testimony is that it was made under his supervision. That is entirely consistent with the fact that he had general supervision over the workmen and workshop in which this article was produced. It is also consistent with the thought that the man may not have had any personal connection whatever with the completed articles other than that of designing and making the original. Hence we do not think his connection and personal supervision and contact with the articles as imported, and as shown by the evidence, warrant us in finding it to be his work, in that sense which is required by the statute. Hence, we hold that these vases are not dutiable as sculptures under Paragraph 470, and overrule the protest."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CHARLES PRICHEP.—Two petitions in bankruptcy have been filed against Charles Prichep, clothing manufacturers, 83 Canal Street, formerly at 749 Broadway, where he was burned out on March 22. One petition was filed by these creditors: Weiner Brothers, $520; Hyman Resnek $570, and Max Applebaum, $326, and the other was filed by these creditors: Arthur Gross, $2,000; Zachary T. Brew, $500, and A. Daly, $800. Judge Holt appointed Marcus Heiftad receiver, (bond $5,000,) on application of Rosenberg & Levis, who stated that the liabilities are $40,000 and assets $10,000 to $15,000. He has been unable to collect the fire insurance; he was insured for $16,000, and the insurance companies, it is said, offered him $5,000 as a settlement. Mr. Prichep began business about thirteen years ago, was a partner in the firm of Prichep & Berger, and he went through bankruptcy in 1905.

LUIGI OTTOLINI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Luigi Ottolini, wholesale dealer in wines, at 158 West Houston Street, by these creditors: A. J. Stephani & Brother, $265; Gazzolo Fogliati Wine Company, $263, and Italian Vineyard Company, $212. He began business in July, 1911. Liabilities are stated to be more than $10,000. Judge Mayer appointed George R. Hall receiver, (bond $200.) It was stated that Mr. Ottolini had abandoned the store and could not be found at his residence. Assets left are estimated at $250.

SANDBERG & FANTEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Sandberg and Louis Fantel, who compose the firm of Sandberg & Fantel, manufacturers of furs, at 14 East Eighth Street, by two creditors, Andrew Langenhop, $506, and Max Cohn, $60. It was alleged that they made an assignment on May 1 to Barnet Cohn. Liabilities are said to be $8,000 and assets $3,000. Judge Mayer appointed Cornelius W. Wickersham receiver. The trouble is attributed mainly to loss by a burglary on April 22. Mr. Sandberg has been in business seven years, and Mr. Fantel became a partner in January, 1911.

EDGAR F. LEO.—Edgar F. Leo of 1,440 Broadway, formerly a partner in the firm of Arnold, Leo & Co., stock brokers, at 45 Broadway, who made an assignment in December, 1909, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $64,836, mostly for money loaned on notes and assets. Among the creditors are C. H. Schultheis, $31,000; Estate of F. L. Potts, Philadelphia, $6,675; J. H. Oliphant & Co., $2,273; Hugo Blumenthal, $2,668; B. M. Baruch, $1,334; Lewisohn Brothers, $1,000, and Transportation Club, $24, dues. Mr. Leo lives in Mount Vernon. The firm made a settlement, by paying 50 cents cash and the balance in notes.

CHARLES T. VAN VLIET.—Charles T. Van Vliet, dealer in hardware and plumber, at Fishkill Landing, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $6,886, and assets, $6,280, consisting of stock, $4,500; accounts, $1,545; horse and wagon, $150; note, $74, and cash in bank, $11. Among the creditors are the Matteawan National Bank, $2,085, and the First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, $1,275. Judge Mayer appointed Samuel K. Phillips of Matteawan receiver.

CHARLES R. JAEGER.—Charles R. Jaeger, florist, at 147 West 127th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $3,018, and assets, consisting of an interest in fifty-eight acres of land at Bayport, L. I., worth $2,000, which is under foreclosure of a mortgage of $2,000.

HARBOR DREDGING AND SCOW CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Harbor Dredging and Scow Construction Company of 59 Pearl Street, which had a contract for dump filling at Riker's Island, show liabilities $110,809, and assets, $155,305. Among the assets are plant, $40,000; scow, $25,000; tug boat, $2,000, due from City of New York, $45,000; profit on stone contracts, with a company in Philadelphia, $37,000, and patents, $5,000. Among the creditors are the First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., $41,500; Orange National Bank, Orange, N. J., $19,300; Moran Towing and Transportation Company, $5,491; Quintard Iron Works, $4,216; I. V. Welsbrod, $5,050, and C. F. Harms Company, $3,091.

DOLLY DRESS AND WAIST COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Dolly Dress and Waist Company of 141 West Seventeenth Street, show liabilities of $10,801 and assets of $4,900, consisting of stock, $1,500; machinery, $900; accounts, $2,500, and cash in bank, $0.

HARRY WADE.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harry Wade, muslin underwear, 74 Allen Street, show liabilities of $5,946 and assets of $1,150, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $100, and accounts, $50.

GIUSEPPE DI PALMA.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Giuseppe di Palma, dealer in hats, caps, and umbrellas at 211 Avenue A, show liabilities of $1,550 and assets of $750, consisting of stock, $600, and fixtures, $150.

SPORN & EVEN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed April 4 against Sporn & Even, restaurant, at 38 West Twenty-ninth Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash, 5 cents in three months and 5 cents in six months.

HERMAN SPERLING.—Judge Mayer has appointed Albert Falck receiver for Herman Sperling, manufacturer of waists at 29 East Tenth Street; bond, $1,200.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Gorman has received an execution for $36,008 against the Lincoln Manufacturing Company, makers of fireproof wood for trim in large buildings, at 152d Street and Harlem River, with offices at 220 Fifth Avenue, and has put keepers in the factory. The execution is on a judgment obtained by Annie MeW. Bryan. Charles S. Bryan was Treasurer of the company, which was incorporated in January, 1910, with capital stock of $1,000,000, with W. B. Chisholm of Charleston, S. C., President. The company has a large plant at 152d Street.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments for amounts of more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ablowich, Israel W.—Ludwig Baumann & Co., $404.
Adamo, Henry F.—Century Rubber Trading Company, $168.
Belden, George C., administrator—G. L. Record, costs, $117.
Bradley, Frederick V.—Equitable Trust Company of New York, $270.
Bennett, Jesse C. and Emma J.—A. E. Wood, $109.
Brown, Annie, and National Surety Company—People, &c., $1,500.
Constad, William W.—R. L. Atkinson, $941.
Carolan, Patrick T., and James S. Wilson, (not summoned)—M. J. Drummond, $134.
Cesare, Tony, and Empire State Surety Company—People, &c., $500.
Same—same, $500.
Conceau, Minnie—Butler Bros., $448.
Donnellan, John J.—Equitable Trust Company, $350.
Devine, Catherine—People's Vaudeville Company, $153.
Doherty, Mary—I. S. Bushey, $468.
Eyre, Lincoln L., Jr.—Park & Tilford, $144.
Flatley, Patrick J.—M. Rosenfeld et al., $171.
Freedman, Lee, and B. H. Arnold Rosenthal—American Sign Company, $105.
Fyans, Thomas F.—Abraham Cox Stove Company, $291.
Fitzpatrick, Joseph, and John J. Cullen—People, &c., $1,000.
Flanagan, John—H. Spear et al., $180.
Gilbert, Frederick W.—J. G. Shaw Blank Book Company, $134.
Griffin, John A.—E. J. Heitner, $369.
Hamilton, Frank L.—F. C. Klatzl, $105.
Hopton, Harry W.—Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., $1,343.
Henriques, Alexander F., and Benjamin Hart (not summoned)—F. Pender, $302.
Hirsch, Abraham—L. A. Olsen, $121.
Johnson, George M.—E. Shirmer, $130.
Kellogg, Clara L.—J. W. Chapman, $217.
Katz, Samuel A.—J. Frenkel, $171.
Kojan, Charles L.—L. Hyman, $116.
Kerby, William, Alonzo H. Magee Co.—Alonzo H. Magee—United States Gauge Co., $293.
Lyon, James A.—E. J. Gilligan, $340.
Lipscher, Frederick—S. Mitch, $299.
Livingston, George S., and Nathan Turk—J. Franken, $323.
Lemdorf, Emil, and Robert T. De Long—People, &c., $1,000.
La Grave, Sophie—L. Hellinger, costs, $115.
Logie, Wilhelmina—M. V. Wright, $264.
Lowitz, William—Ecallow Co., $241.
Luster, Abraham—E. Freund et al., $154.
McNulty, Patrick J.—City of New York, costs, $108.
McLaughlin, Anna—Frederick Loeser & Co., $581.
Morrison, Charles W.—P. Hornig, $1,503.
Mable, Adolpaus C.—E. F. Bushnell et al., $298.
Morreale, Constantine—People, &c., $112.
Marks, Gertrude—S. Nevich, $121.
McDonald, Nathan—Colonial Trading Co., $299.
McDonald, Charles W., and Philip J. Barry—J. B. Malatesta, $195.
Nolan, Nora, by guardian—City of New York, costs, $119.
Neithardt, Augustus and Arthur—P. Busheld, $229.
O'Connor, Thomas—W. Mayerson, $113.
O'Day, Patrick H.—Gibson Iron Works Co., $679.
O'Beirne, Mary—First National Bank of Cranbury, N. J., $914.
Pierce, David C.—C. H. Fecke, $175.
Price, Barnet L, and Barnet L. Price, 2d, (not summoned)—L. Mayer, $358.
Rosen, Henriette; Louis, not (summoned;) Ida, (not summoned;) Morris, and Harry, (not summoned)—F. Gens, $117.
Ryan, John J., Hugh Collender, (not summoned,) and Joseph McCrum—Hannis Distilling Co., $264.
Smeden, Arthur D.—L. E. Baldwin, $613.
Schenkel, Jacob—F. A. Whitney Carriage Co., $165.
Simon, Philip and Irving—Greenwood Cemetery Co., $11,678.
Sanger, Harry H.—Lewis De Groff & Son, $141.
Smith, Joseph, Louis Sherman, and Benjamin Sherman—People, &c., $1,000.
Shatz, Hyman, and David Cantow—P. Poholsky, $647.
Stein, Bernhard—H. D. Becker, $153.
Silverman, Nathan—Colonial Tailoring Co., $299.
Shay, Thomas—City of New York, $106.
Schaefer, John V., Jr., and John V. Schaefer, Jr., & Co.—Hungarian-American Bank, $7,162.
Swawaite, Leon M., and Louis Fisher (not summoned)—Jean Bry & Son, $451.
Silverson, Abraham—Rider Ericsson Engine Co., $311.
Schwartz, Tobias—S. Klar et al., $350.
Tribelhorn, Ernest—H. L. Herbert & Co., $330.
Thomson, Ella B., adm.—M. A. Phillips, $1,615.
Ungar, John V.—L. Stern, $103.
Zucker, Solomon—Gerpn Construction Co., $120.
Volp, George—McLaughlin & Donovan, $243.
Watkins, Louis E.—M. E. Watkins, $4,122.
Washburne, James H.—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $221.
Whitten, Kate—City of New York, costs, $154.
Montefiore Building Co.—C. Shapiro, $189.
Cantiaque Development Co., Louis Roseno, Daniel Roseno, Isaac Roseno, and Max Ehrenberg—A. Ruff et al., $9,968.
Rheinfrank House Wrecking Co.—J. Kildey, $629.
Beth, David Hospital—J. Rheinfrank Co., $273.
Kings Improvement Co., Thompson W. Miller, Morris Margolis, and Louis Bernson—J. Mangold, $154.
E. H. Breiterman Cue Co.—C. W. Witte, $149.
Wilson Linen Co.—F. J. Parsotti, $214.
Alonzo H. Magee Co.—Bank of Long Island, $2,970.
Emkaar Realty Co., Meyer Frank, and George Sprinkerhoff—J. Maas, $179.
Choctaw Club of the Borough of the Bronx—M. J. Kelly, $317.
Gubbay & Co., Ltd.—R. S. Kaufmann, $825,688.
Power Motion Picture Co.—M. H. Marcus & Brothers, $373.
Tweedle Trading Co.—C. F. Craig et al., costs, $188.
Jones-Wood Co.—Corbett & Co., $101.
Lavelle Real Estate Co.—G. M. Flogaus et al., $200.
Motor Racing Association—E. Evarts, $10,157.
Brighton Beach Racing Association—E. Evarts, $10,028.
W. & J. Sloan, Inc., Charlese J. Willis, Inc., and Miller, Daybill & Co.—I. C. McDermott et al., $250.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Agricultural Ins. Co. of Watertown, N. Y.—D. L. Breinscher, April 26, 1912, $1,145.
Augulili, Luigi—Zucker & Levett & Loeb Co., Dec. 28, 1906, $271.
Consolidated Gas Co.—N. Noon, May 6, 1912, $500.
Same—J. Noon, May 6, 1912, $2,000.
Same—T. Noon, May 6, 1912, $1,250.
Hollmers, Geo.—United Confectioners' Supply Co., Feb. 28, 1912, $427.
Hudson River Water Power Co.—National Contracting Co., Dec. 23, 1909, $323,387.
James Dempsey Co.—James A. Stevenson Co., April 23, 1912, $121.
La Porta, Leonardo and Michele—G. B. Raymond & Co., Oct. 14, 1910, $133.
Learnard, Geo. E.—Taylor Realty Co., April 24, 1912, $272.
Moroney, John F.—D. M. Sause, April 17, 1911, $4,219.
Schultz, Carl R.—H. J. Powers, Sept. 22, 1909, $177.
Thompson-Smith Co.—B. F. Hobler, Jr., April 28, 1912, $783.
Unterman, Edward—M. Fabricant, April 25, 1912, $350.

Demand for Chemicals Large.

The demand for chemicals from the various manufacturing interests in the first three months of the current year was greater than ever before, according to a statement made yesterday at the office of the General Chemical Company, 25 Broad Street. Although the present demand is excellent and values firm, prospects for the immediate future are somewhat doubtful because of the uncertain political situation. Broadly speaking, however, a gradually increasing demand is expected, particularly good business being looked for after the November elections. Indications point to a banner year in 1913.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,751. COTTON CLOTHS, &c.—An American Consul in a South American country reports that a business man in his district wishes to act as manufacturer's agent for cotton cloth, flannels, clothing, &c. He is prepared to give bank references and to satisfy his principals that he can sell goods for them if prices and terms are right. Interested persons may correspond in English or Spanish, giving terms and prices.

8,752. CONCESSION FOR NEW ELECTRIC LINES.—A municipal Council in a Latin-American city has ordered a commission to present a project for a concession for new electric car lines within the city. The concession will be for the construction of road and its operation for seventy-five years, when the property will pass to the city. Copy of the report containing further details will be mailed to interested firms by the Bureau of Manufactures.

8,753. ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR CITIES IN WEST INDIES.—The American Consul at Guadeloupe, French West Indies, has submitted a report on the possibilities for electric light plants in various cities of the West Indies; also translations of the Government concessions for Guadeloupe, Basse Terre, and Pointe Apitre. Concessionaires are not able to work some of these and are willing to transfer them under certain conditions. The Bureau of Manufactures will forward the above papers to any firms interested in the propositions.

8,754. ELECTRIC CARS AND MATERIAL FOR LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.—An American Consular officer in a Latin-American country has been requested by the Board of Directors of a light and power company in his district to forward the information that the company would be willing to accept a reasonable proposition from any manufacturers in the United States of electric street cars, and from any manufacturers of supplies for electric tramways, for about twenty electric street cars, and such supplies as are required for an electric tramway or an electric light plant.

8,755. STORE FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.—An American manufacturing company has written to the Bureau of Manufactures that one of its representatives in the West Indies is in the

MAYOR AT DINNER WITH MONEY OCTOPUS

In Fact, He Observes 700 Octopuses There in the Heads of the Trust Companies.

QUOTES CATO, IS NOT AFRAID

Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut Prods New Nationalism and Questions Federal Rights Over State Banks.

Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, who was reported yesterday to have been named by Mayor Gaynor as his choice for President of the United States, spoke with the Mayor last night at the second annual dinner of the Trust Companies' Section of the American Bankers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, where 700 leading bankers and trust company heads were assembled, representing nearly 1,200 of the 1,800 trust companies of the country, financial organizations with assets aggregating $5,000,000,000 and controlling trust funds of about $30,000,000,000 more.

Governor Baldwin urged upon the bankers the necessity of maintaining the States Rights principle in banking as in general and questioned whether the present Federal investigation into the Money Trust might not in some of its phases be threatening an infringement of the States' right to govern trust companies which have State franchises and are accountable solely to the State.

Mayor Gaynor told the bankers that, although they had the reputation of being 700 octopuses forming one big octopus, he wasn't at all afraid. He even told them that they were of positive usefulness, and he denounced the usury law of the State of New York as "the most illogical, nonsensical and wretched on the face of the globe," a law that under the guise of protecting the poor debtor made them pay more dearly by adding to their charges a secret commission for the very risk taken by lenders against punishment for violation of the law. He urged the bankers, among other things, to be more than mere bankers and to work for "distributive justice" for all elements in the community.

Socialism in attempting to bring about such distributive justice he denounced as conducive to idleness and greater poverty than the world has ever seen.

"It wouldn't last a generation. That's my opinion publicly expressed," said he.

F. H. Fries, President of the Trust Companies' section of the American Bankers' Association, was toastmaster. With him at the speakers' table were John Skelton Williams, President of the Seaboard Air Line; Festus J. Wade, President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, Oliver C. Fuller, President of the Wisconsin Trust Company of Milwaukee; J. P. Morgan, Jr., William C. Poillon, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company; George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank; Bishop Charles S. Burch, Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Mayor William J. Gaynor, E. C. Converse, President of the Bankers' Trust Company; Chauncey M. Depew, William Livingstone, President of the American Bankers' Association; F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Company; A. Barton Hepburn, President of the Chase National Bank; Lawrence L. Gillespie, Clark Williams, President of the Windsor Trust Company, and Francis S. Bangs.

Mayor Fears to be Classical.

Toastmaster Fries introduced Mayor Gaynor as the first speaker. The Mayor said in part:

"My part according to the programme is to welcome you on behalf of the City of New York. If you are satisfied with that much I will be perfectly willing to sit down. I most heartily welcome you. You are here from thirty-six States of the Nation, as I understand it. Thirty-six—why not from all? And I welcome you all. I feel in perfect good company. I may as well say that too. I am right here with what some of our statesmen call the octopus (laughter.) Or if I may use the plural, in its homeliest way, about 700 octopuses, I understand, are in this room (laughter.) Altogether you make one big octopus. Well, I am not a bit afraid of you, and I feel entirely comfortable, because we have a good many of the same kind, as Mr. Morgan knows, right here in the City of New York. I confess that I have found you just about like the rest of mankind.

"You have a bad name in some quarters, but I have found that your heart and your head are about the same as the rest of us. I do not want to say anything bad of you, to tell the truth—I might want to borrow a thousand dollars to-morrow, so I will be careful. If you are to be hung, drawn, and quartered here in the City of New York I think I will turn that part of the job over to Judge Baldwin. Perhaps he has some blue law up in Connecticut that he has put in his vest pocket that will very fairly dispose of you.

"But if your reputation is somewhat shady in some quarters I have to remind you that it is nothing new. That is something of very long standing. I hate to quote any classical author when these gentlemen here of the press are around, because it astonishes the whole journalistic world apparently. [Laughter.] In the most harmless way I once quoted one sentence from Epictetus, and I never heard the last of it up to this time. First they seemed to think I quoted from some bad book. But by degrees they learned that I simply quoted from a harmless philosopher who had been or was a slave when he dictated his philosophy."

Anyway, He Tells About Cato.

The reputation of bankers was bad, even as long ago at the time of the elder Cato, the Mayor said, for Cato, in telling how honorable it was to make money by farming, said it was also "worth while at times to make money by commerce, were that not so perilous, or by usury, were it equally honorable"; and he told also of a still more ancient law that made thieves refund twofold; but usurers—that is to say, mere takers of interest—fourfold; so that it was considered worse for a citizen to be a money lender than to be a thief. Even the worst defamers of bankers, from Oregon to New England, said the Mayor, were not so hard in their calumnies.

"We pass a statute prescribing a rate for money, and then we make penalties for anybody who agrees to take a higher rate. And one of the penalties is that the whole loan is forfeited. Well, that is done to protect the borrower they say. Did you ever hear such nonsense in your life? Why, if the borrower had no credit he cannot borrow, and if his credit is poor he has got to pay the rate for such credit. And yet when some attempts in this State have been made to repeal that nonsensical law you would think that the pillars of the temple have got to be pulled down. They say it is to protect the poor. Oh, dear me! Protect the poor! It only adds to the burdens of the poor."

Gov. Baldwin's Say.

Gov. Baldwin, who followed Mayor Gaynor, inquired early in his speech:

"Is New Nationalism to step in and say that there shall be a double inspection—one by State and another by Federal officials? Is it to say that the character of investments shall be determined by act of Congress or orders from the Secretary of the Treasury?

"The officers of every institution represented here have recently received a letter from a committee of the House of Representatives in Congress, with a set of eight printed forms, requesting certain information bearing on this subject. Has this committee of one of the houses if Congress authority to pass upon the financial condition and financial transactions of these State trust companies? Are they accountable to two Governments? And if they are, can they be accountable to this committee? I do not pretend to be able to answer that question, but some light may be thrown upon it by the proceedings following the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., some thirty or forty years ago. A similar committee was then appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into the existence and doings of a real estate pool in which Jay Cooke & Co., who were then in bankruptcy, were said to have been concerned. Some other people charged with being members of it were summoned to testify before the House. They refused to respond. They were committed, by order of the House, for contempt. They appealed to the courts, and the courts decided that such an investigation was beyond the powers of the House of Representatives.

"A National Government at Washington, strong and supreme as to a few things of National or international character, and a Government of each State supreme as to all other things—this is the fair fruit of the Constitution which our fathers made.

"So long as we adhere to this distribution of Governmental power, so long our safety is assured. If we abandon it, if we push New Nationalism, as far as some would push it, the line of safety will be crossed, never to be regained."

Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew was the last speaker. His remarks were in lighter vein.

THIRD AVE. TO BUY STOCKS.

Asks Permission to Buy in Shares of Its Subsidiaries.

The Third Avenue Railway Company applied yesterday to the Public Service Commission for permission to acquire practically the entire outstanding stock of all its subsidiary companies, which are now not in its own possession. Some of these securities are in the hands of its Bondholders' Committee of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, as receiver of the Union Railroad Company. To pay for these securities the company requests permission to issue and sell at not less than 80 per cent. as many as may be necessary of its first refunding fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, reserved under a provision of the refunding mortgage.

In this way the Third Avenue Railway Company would acquire practically the entire possession of all the stock of the companies it now controls, in contrast with the New York Railways Company, which controls its subsidiaries mainly by long leases, and by guaranteeing the stockholders' rates of interest ranging from 1½ to 18 per cent.

The Third Avenue already owns outright all the stock in the Union Railway Company, the Kingsbridge Railway Company, and the Westchester Electric Company, and all but a trifle of the stock of the Yonkers Railroad Company, and the Southern Boulevard Railroad. It seeks to acquire 603 shares of the Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery Railroad Company, as well as such of the remaining 20 shares as it can acquire; 8,002 shares of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, and such of the remaining 287 shares as it can acquire; the complete issue of 6,000 shares of the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company, 41,225 shares of the New York City Interborough Railway Company, and such additional shares as can be acquired, as well as the entire 200 shares of the Third Avenue Bridge Company, and $1,413,000 par value of the bonds of the New York City Interborough Company.

The New York, Westchester & Connecticut Railroad Company until 1910 was owned by the Metropolitan Securities Company. The Third Avenue Bridge Company, which will operate over the Queensboro Bridge, is a new company just formed by the Third Avenue interests, and the New York City Interborough, up to a few months ago, was a subsidiary of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

HONEST JAMES DOWD

Gave Up $175,000 Stock and Doesn't Know Yet It Wasn't Good.

Little Jimmie Dowd, who is one of the fifty or more messengers who are in and out of Wall Street offices every few minutes during market hours, distributing the news slips of one of the ticker companies, has been proudly allowing himself to be called "Honest James Dowd" for the last couple of days. He doesn't know yet that his display of this sterling quality on Wednesday should be measured rather by his intention than the intrinsic value of the proof.

William Salomon & Co. had just financed a stock issue of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. The shares "when issued" are being traded in on the Curb. On his rounds delivering slips Jimmie found in a corridor of 25 Broad Street a nice, crisp certificate, being on its face shares of common stock of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company. He carried it up stairs, where a wise youth in a broker's office told him it was worth $175,000 at the market price then ruling on the Curb. William Salomon & Co. were the owners, he was told. Being just naturally honest, he dropped into the bankers' office on his next round and turned over the engraved paper to the cashier. He had not noticed that it was marked with zeros where the serial number should have been, and down where such important details as the signatures of officers belong was stamped in strong type, "specimen." The certificate was one of the proofs which an engraving company commonly sends out for approval before going ahead with the printing of the stock.

Jimmy says that when he handed over his find he received 25 cents as a reward. A liberal estimate of the worth of the printer's sample would be an inexpressibly small fraction of a cent.

WARRANT FOR SAEGER.

Man Charged with Robbing Family's Plant Is Rearrested.

William R. Saeger of Clifford Lane, Great Hills, Staten Island, who was arrested last week for grand larceny at the request of the Allentown, Penn., authorities, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Krotel in the Tombs Court yesterday and was at once rearrested.

Saeger was discharged at the request of Assistant District Attorney Nolan, who stated that there was no evidence before him to show that Saeger had committed the crime with which he was charged. Magistrate Krotel replied that he had received nothing from the Allentown authorities except a telegraphic request for the defendant's arrest, in which it was stated that he had stolen $500. He then discharged the defendant.

As Saeger was leaving court Detective William Brown of the Greenwich Street Station presented a warrant signed by Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, endorsed by Acting Gov. Conway. Saeger refused to sign a waiver allowing himself to be taken to Allentown, and was locked up in the Greenwich Street Station.

Saeger, who is a member of an old and wealthy family of Allentown, is charged with breaking into the plant of the Saeger Mining Company at Allentown, and stealing $500 in cash and $60,000 worth of securities, besides several books of the concern. It is said that Saeger became angry over the division of his father's property, and for some time has declared that he did not receive a fair share in the estate. At the time of the discovery of the theft, a bag containing a large quantity of dynamite was discovered beside the looted safe.

Saeger's wife is the niece of ex-Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia, and they have lived at Clifford Lane for some time. The defendant's counsel, Clark L. Jordan, said that he would apply for a writ of habeas corpus for his client to-day.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.15	Julia	.22
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.08
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.06
Belcher	.35	Mexican	2.80
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con.	.55
Bullion	.06	Ophir	1.40
Caledonia	1.27½	Overman	1.10
Challenge Con.	.15	Potosi	.08
Chollar	.07	Savage	.12
Confidence	.70	Sag Belcher	.22
Con. Cal. & Va.	.72	Sierra Nevada	.34
Con. Imperial	.08	Union Con.	1.17½
Crown Point	.60	Utah Con.	.05
Gould & Curry	.06	Yellow Jacket	.85
Hale & Norcross	.26		

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.11
Belmont	10.00	Diamondf'd B. B.	.11
Jim Butler	.61	Goldfield C. M.	4.00
McNamara	.25	Goldfield Merger	.23
Midway	.56	Great Bend	.05
Montana	3.35	C. O. D.	.10
North Star	.23	Jumbo Extension	.45
Rescue Eula	.21	Florence	.65
Tonopah Exten.	2.17	Lone Star	.06
West End	2.17½	United Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Sandstorm Kend	.03
Adams	.01	Vernal	.15
Atlanta	.25	Silver Pick	.12
Blue Bell	.02	Nevada Hills	1.95
Comb. Fraction	.11	Manhattan Con.	.26
Booth	.10		

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	.6	.6½	Jackpot		.6½
Elkton	.61	.61½	McKinney	.66½	.67
El Paso	.73	.78	Old Gold	.3½	.4½
Findlay	.4	.5	Portland	.89½	.90¼
Gold Dollar	.16¼	.17½	Vindicator	.72½	.76
Isabella	.12	.12½	Jen. Samp.	.5	.7

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN

Trading Slack, but Prices Are Firm in Principal Markets of Other Cities.

Price movements in the principal out-of-town markets yesterday showed strength in most local issues, though trading was without animation, as indicated in the special despatches to THE TIMES.

Interest in G. B. S. Brewing income bonds continued the feature of the trading in Baltimore. Rumors that the issue may be taken off the market were discredited.

Amalgamated and most of the local coppers in Boston were strong through the greater part of the session. Alloues, Copper Range, Butte & Superior, Indiana, Lake, Superior and North Butte were the leaders. Calumet and Hecla, too, rose 10 points. Old Colony was conspicuous with a large gain. Wolverine and Tamarack advanced and helped bidding for stock apparently wanted for replacement of lines liquidated on the recent slump. Telephone stocks were stronger and higher and industrials as a group were slightly firmer. Boston & Maine was easier at 99. The Chicago market in local issues was broad and strong and a number of substantial advances were made. American Radiator common's rise of 65 points between sales to 400 attracted attention, but failed to dislodge any holdings of stock. Illinois Brick and Booth Fisheries common moved up, each attaining a net rise of 1½ points. Apart from a small decline in Commonwealth Edison 5s and a fractional gain in City Railway 5s, the bond list was steady and trading remained comparatively small.

Trading on the Philadelphia Exchange fell off in volume and price movements were narrow. A drop of 1 point in West Jersey & Seashore shares on an odd lot offering was about the widest decline, but the tone as a whole was quite firm. Philadelphia Electric continued to attract attention and was still strong above 19, while the 4 per cent. bonds were firm. The tractions and United Gas Improvement remained quiet, notwithstanding the activities of City Councils in their behalf. A further decline of $1 to 37 in Window Glass preferred on Pittsburgh represents an extreme reaction from 44, the high point of last week. Pure Oil common was quiet, but reached a high record at 17¼. Westinghouse Air Brake reacted from 169¾ to 169, but Electric common advanced from 37 to 37½.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Con. Power pf.	114	114	114
1,080	G. B. S. Brewing	6¾	6½	6½
85	Houston Oil t. ctfs.	11¼	11	11
30	Maryland Trust	110	110	110
10	Norfolk Ry. & L.	28½	28½	28½
10	Pull. Con. Vent. pf.	86	86	86
230	Seaboard A. L.	25½	25	25½
100	S. A. L. pf.	51½	51½	51½
920	United Rys	23	22¾	22¾
5	U. S. Fidelity	185	185	185
200	Va. Ry. & Power	49	49	49

BONDS.

$2,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s.	100	100	100
1,000	Balt. Electric 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75	75	75
3,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
4,000	City & Suburban 5s.	104½	104½	104½
4,000	Con. Power 4½s	90	90	90
1,000	Fair. Coal 1st 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Fair. & C. Trac. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
2,000	F. & C. Trac. notes	100	100	100
247,000	G. B. S. Brew. inc.	18½	18½	18½
88,000	G. B. S. Brew. 4s	56¾	56¾	56¾
3,000	Lake Roland 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Penn. Water & P. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾
3,000	S. A. L. 4s, smpd.	87	87	87
2,000	United Rys. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼
5,000	United Rys. inc.	67¼	67¼	67¼
5,000	United Rys. notes	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	90	90	90
3,000	Wash. & Van. 4½s	96¼	96¼	96¼

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Atchison	105¾	105¾	105¾
22	Boston & Albany	217	217	217
220	Boston Elevated	128	127½	128
20	Boston & Maine	99	99	99
40	Fitchburg pf.	125½	125½	125½
190	Mass. Elec.	19¾	19	19¾
15	Mass. Elec. pf. stpd.	80	79¾	80
15	Mass. Elec. war.	76½	76½	76½
306	Mass. Elec. fr. war.	19c.	19c.	19c.
38	N. Y. N. H. & H.	137½	137	137
125	Union Pacific	170	169¾	170
10	West End St. R. R.	84	84	84
15	West End St. R. R. pf.	101	101	101

TELEPHONE.

17	New England	155	153	153

MISCELLANEOUS.

285	Am. Ag. Chem.	61½	63½	61¾
147	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	100½	100½	100½
30	Am. Pneu. Service	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
117	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	14	14	14
465	Am. Sugar	130⅝	129	129
128	Am. Sugar pf.	122½	122	122
38	Am. Woolen pf.	90¾	90½	90½
10	A., G. & W. I. pf.	15	14½	15
20	East Boston	14¾	14¾	14¾
11	Edison	292	290	200
90	Mackay	68¾	68¼	68¾
58	Mass. Gas	89	89	89
20	Mass. Gas pf.	98¼	98	98
5	McElwain pf.	104½	104½	104½
2	Mergenthaler	218½	218½	218½
2	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	100	100	100
70	North Texas Elec. pf.	97	97	97
20	Pullman	159¾	159¾	159¾
20	Reece Buttonhole	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Swift & Co.	104½	104½	104½
60	Torrington	27¾	27½	27½
2,669	Torrington rights	70¢	60¢	70¢
51	United Fruit	188¾	188½	188¾
265	United Shoe	50	49½	49½
79	United Shoe pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,635	U. S. Steel	66½	65½	66
100	U. S. Steel pf.	110	110	110

MINING.

1,840	Adventure	9¼	9¼	9¼
1,105	Algomah	8	7⅞	7⅞
400	Allouez	43	42	42
1,015	Amal. Copper	82⅞	81½	82½
440	Am. Zinc	30¼	29½	30¼
40	Anaconda	42	42	42
1,700	Arizona Com.	5½	5⅜	5½
100	Boston & Corbin	7⅞	7½	7⅞
250	Butte & Balaklala	4	4	4
4,073	Butte & Superior	36¼	35¼	35½
1,203	Butte & Superior rts.	1.25	1.10	1.25
915	Calumet & Arizona	70¾	69½	70½
86	Calumet & Hecla	485	475	485
250	Centennial	24	24	24
390	Copper Range	58½	57	58
1,537	Chino	29¾	28¾	29¾
1,465	East Butte	14	13½	13⅝
480	Franklin	13½	13	13
2,650	Giroux	5⅜	5 9-16	5⅜
1,590	Granby	55½	54	54¾
230	Greene-Cananea	8 13-16	8¾	8¾
310	Hancock	35½	34½	34½
125	Hedley Gold	17	16½	16½
1,070	Helvetia	1½	1¼	1½
785	Indiana	21	20¼	21
105	Inspiration	18¾	18½	18½
10	Island Creek pf.	88	88	88
535	Isle Royale	25½	25½	25½
1,970	La Salle Copper	40½	39	39¾
220	La Salle	6½	6¼	6½
110	Mason Valley	12	11¾	12
140	Mayflower	16	15⅝	15⅝
290	Mass Con.	7¼	7¼	7¼
155	Mohawk	63	60½	62¾
250	Nevada Con.	21¾	21½	21⅝
295	New Arcadian	5⅝	4¾	4¾
50	Nipissing	7¾	7¾	7¾
1,345	North Butte	28¾	28	28
145	North Lake	7½	7¼	7⅜
250	Ojibway	5	4⅞	5
17,220	Old Colony	13	11⅞	12¼
175	Old Dominion	54	53	53½
1,050	Osceola	117	116	117
100	Pond Creek	15	15	15
305	Quincy	90	88½	89½
880	Ray Con.	19½	18½	19½
175	Santa Fe	2⅜	2½	2⅜
625	Shannon	14	13¼	13⅜
52	Shattuck	22½	22	22
50	South Utah	87	87	87
250	St. Mary's Land	62¾	61½	62¾
500	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
15	Superior Copper	35½	34½	34½
5,335	Tamarack	45½	41¼	42½
50	Tenn. Copper	45	43	43
740	Trinity	6½	5¼	6¼
110	Tuolumne	3¾	3½	3¾
115	Union Copper Land	3¼	2¾	3¼
90	U. S. Smelters	36	36	36
26	U. S. Smelters pf.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
25	Utah Apex	2¾	2¾	2¾
545	Utah Con.	14	13½	13½
105	Utah Copper	62¾	61¾	62¾
100	Victoria	4¼	4¼	4¼
425	Winona	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
32	Wolverine	110	107¾	109

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91	90¾	91
2,000	Am. Zinc 6s, 1925	120	120	120
4,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	65¼	65½	65½
5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s, 1925	80½	80½	80½
3,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1925	95¾	95¾	95¾
2,000	West. T. & T. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾

CHICAGO.

		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Amer. Can	41	41	41
585	Amer. Can pf.	119½	117	119½
55	Amer. Radiator	400	400	400
785	Booth Fisheries com.	60¾	59	60¾
50	Booth Fisheries pf.	89	89	89
325	Canal & Dock	63½	62	63½
20	Chi. Pneum. Tool	51	51	51
10	Chi. Rys., Series 2	31¼	31¼	31¼
5,000	Diamond Match	107¾	107¾	107¾
80	Illinois Brick	68	65¾	68
25	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	68	68	68
17	Kah. City R. & L. pf.	50	50	50
54	McCrum-Howell pf.	8	8	8
425	Nat. Biscuit com.	150	147½	150
10	People's Gas	107	107	107
450	Pacific Gas	66¼	65½	66
100	Pacific Gas rights	60c	40c	60c

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Wind. Glass pf.	37	37	37
400	Butte A. Scott full pd.	10c.	10c.	10c.
100	Caney River	30½	30½	30½
300	Cable Cons.	3c.	3c.	3c.
100	Cons. Ice	9½	9½	9½
50	Crucible Steel	12	12	12
10	Cruc. Steel pfd.	83¼	83	83¼
20	High Grade Oil pfd.	89½	89½	89½
30	Harbison-Walker	39	39	39
35	Harbison-Walker pfd.	99	99	99
390	Mfr's L. & H.	37⅝	37	37⅝
75	Nat. Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,290	Pure Oil	12½	12	12½
75	Pittsburgh Brewing	9	9	9
100	Pittsburgh Coal pfd.	88	88	88
10	Pitts. Plate Glass	104½	104½	104½
1,140	Tonopah Mat.	2.25	2.15	2.15
170	U. S. Steel	66¼	65⅝	66
50	Westinghouse A. B.	169	169	169
124	Westinghouse Elec.	37½	37½	37½
1,280	Westinghouse 1st pfd.	60¼	60¼	60¼
20	Westinghouse Mach.	20	20	20

BANKS.

50	Farmers' Nat. Bank	116¼	116¼	116½

BONDS.

$2,000	Ind. Brewing 6s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Pittsbgh Coal deb. 5s	90½	90½	90½

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Stronger—Cotton Rallies After Decline—Pork Lower.

Wheat advanced with active buying on the strength of Northwestern cash markets and decreasing stocks. Crop news was favorable on Spring wheat. Corn and oats were strong with higher cash market, and complaints of the lateness of the crops. Provisions were quieter and easier with slow demand for product. Cotton declined early on more favorable weather, but there was a good demand partly from prominent spot interests, and losses were recovered. The weather forecasts were not entirely reassuring.

WHEAT.

The wheat market showed firmness all day, led by the Northwest, with final prices at the extreme. The advance in the Northwest seemed to be the direct result of rapidly decreasing Minneapolis stocks, moderate receipts at that point, and good demand from interior millers. The advance of 2c a bushel in that market influenced all other centres, and made shorts nervous. The advance was in the face of very favorable reports on the new Spring wheat crop from practically every section. The unfavorable reports are very few, and advices are now showing a disposition to look for only slight change in area compared with last year. Some are even talking a slight increase. The reports on hard Winter wheat continued favorable, although there were some scattered advices from Kansas of unfavorable condition, and the Ohio Valley reports were practically unchanged. A report on the wheat crop situation by a leading Western trade paper stated that the start of the Spring wheat crop had been very favorable, and a Northwestern milling authority stated that the consensus of opinion of the principal elevator interests of the Northwest varied from a slight increase in the Spring wheat acreage to a moderate decrease. The strength in cash wheat, however, in all markets is a very important factor. With the shortage in the Winter wheat States the stocks of wheat on hand will have to last quite a long time before they can be replenished by any surplus in the Spring wheat crop. Export sales of 3 loads of Manitoba wheat were reported at outports. No. 2 red was quoted $1.23¼, free on board; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.20¼; No. 1 Northern Spring, $1.28¾; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.14¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was strong all day, with final prices at the best. The demand was due to the uncertainty regarding the question of seeding and the question of good seed corn, while there were numerous reports indicating delay in field work. The present weather conditions are very favorable, however, and good progress is now being made throughout the leading corn States. Cash corn is very firm, however, and was reported ½c to 1c higher at the West. Local prices were nominal, with No. 2 quoted at 67½c, free on board.

OATS.—The market was also active and quite strong, closing a little under the best. Shorts were good buyers at the West. The demand was stimulated by the strength in other grain. Reports of lateness in the crop and claims that Canadian oats bought by the Eastern trade were proving unsatisfactory had some effect. Local merchants claimed, however, that the Canadian oats on, the other hand were very satisfactory and selling at a premium over Western oats on their quality. Cash prices were steady, with standard No. 3 white and No. 2 white 63½c, elevator.

PROVISIONS.

The interest in hog products was rather limited, with the tone of the market weaker. Hog receipts were moderate, only 73,000 at all points, but last week's packing returns showed a decrease of only 30,000 compared with last year, while cash product was reported rather slow.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	$1.22	$1.23¼
July	$1.19¼	$1.18½	1.19	1.18½
September	1.14½	1.13⅝	1.14⅜	1.13½
Lard—				
Cash	..	..	10.90@10.00	10.90
May	..	..	11.00@11.05	11.00
July	..	..	11.20@11.30	11.30
September	..	..	11.50@11.60	11.60

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.18	1.17⅜	1.18	1.17¼
July	1.14¾	1.13⅝	1.14½	1.13⅜
September	1.06¾	1.05⅞	1.06¾	1.05¾
December	1.01½	1.00½	1.01⅝	1.00½
Corn—				
May	81⅝	80⅜	81⅜	80¾
July	78½	77⅞	78¾	77⅞
September	76⅛	75⅜	76	75½
December	64¾	63⅝	64⅝	63½
Oats—				
May	58¼	58	58	57⅝
July	54¼	54⅛	54⅜	54
September	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44⅛
December	45½	44½	45½	..
Lard—				
May	10.90	10.85	10.85	10.87½
July	11.07½	10.95	10.97½	11.05
September	11.27½	11.10	11.17½	11.25
October	11.35	11.22½	11.25	11.32½
Ribs—				
May	..	..	10.42½	10.45
July	10.60	10.47½	10.52½	10.57½
September	10.77½	10.65	10.70	10.75
Pork—				
May	..	..	19.25	19.25
July	19.70	19.35	19.52½	19.60
September	19.80	19.50	19.70	19.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Noting a substantial reaction, there was improved demand through commission houses at the outset of yesterday's session, but the buying was not of an aggressive character, and an easier undertone again developed. There was a little buying by refiners who were covering hedge sales, but it was generally thought that the market was being left to care for itself, and on this account the downward tendency, with the exaggressive speculative inquiry, was not surprising. The reactionary tendency of lard had some influence, while more favorable cotton weather was also a factor, while this latter feature did not have much influence, as it is realized that it will require more than a short period of conditions to remedy the late and unfavorable start in many sections. Crude was slightly easier in the Southeast, quoted at 6.12, and at 6.27 in the Valley and Texas. There were some extremely bullish advices received from the Southwest on the available seed and crude oil, but such dispatches are to be expected as the season draws to a close.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.15	7.25
May	7.25	7.25	7.20	7.30
June	7.25	7.20	7.18	7.28
July	7.29	7.24	7.23	7.27
August	7.34	7.30	7.28	7.33
September	7.40	7.30	7.30	7.35
October	7.33	7.26	7.26	7.34
November	6.84	6.82	6.75	6.66
December	6.78	6.77	6.50	6.60

COTTON.

Still vacillating over a fair range, cotton values continue their irregular tendency, with crop news giving the most inspiration to traders. In reflection of more favorable weather yesterday, there were declines of from 5 to 7 points at the outset, but these recessions were about representative of the lows. The foreign market was depressed, presumably on advanced information from this side concerning the appearance of the weather map, although the ensuing course of values created the impression in some quarters that Liverpool had been purposely lowered in order to secure a more satisfactory buying basis. At all events, following the weakness at the start, a liberal trade inquiry developed, with a substantial demand from uptown interests at intervals, while there is still a great deal of nervousness over

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Improvement, with Sharp Advances in Some Special Issues.

Signs which had made themselves manifest on Wednesday that the selling pressure upon the market had relaxed, encouraged the operators in a number of special issues to resume their activity yesterday in the direction of establishing higher prices for the stocks in which they were particularly concerned. These movements were accompanied by a substantial degree of strength in several of the more important issues and some of these, notwithstanding a reaction toward the close of the session ended the day with net gains. The improvement in United States Steel, which had been under greater selling pressure than any other stock in the list, fell just short of 1 point. It was not a broad market, however, and despite the considerable degree of activity shown by special issues the aggregate trading of the day scarcely exceeded Wednesday's reduced total.

Partly as cause and partly as effect of the better prices which prevailed for many stocks there was a greater degree of hopefulness in the day's comment than during any session since the beginning of the reaction, which began to gain force a little over a week ago. An optimistic view is being taken of the probable showing to be made in to-day's monthly statement of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, and whereas a decrease in these orders was lately generally expected some attention was being paid yesterday to the suggestion that instead of a decrease they would show an increase. The figures, whatever they prove to be, will have to be read in the light of the heavy output of the past month and also in relation to the prices at which the new business of April was taken. It is known that those in close touch with the affairs of the Steel Corporation have not been giving full credence to the reports regarding better prices for steel products which have been current in some quarters of the steel trade. From this fact there is a disposition to infer that the Steel Corporation itself may have been taking a good share of its new business at prices somewhat under the open market quotations of the past few weeks. Be that as it may, an increase in unfilled orders in a month when production was running so close to the Steel Corporation's capacity as was the case in April would offer striking evidence of the very large amount of business which has been available to steel makers under the stimulus of the low prices at which the output of the mills have been offered to consumers. The movement may be a slow one, but the fact that so heavy a volume of steel is going into consumption suggests that the ground work is being laid for an eventual betterment in the price of steel, which will bring something more than the very moderate increase in profits which is already resulting from such rise as has thus far taken place.

The reduction in the Bank of England rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, which had been expected in some quarters a week ago, but which was then postponed because the position of the foreign exchanges and of the open discount market in London made the reduction seem inadvisable at that time, was announced yesterday. This may serve to increase the movement for the withdrawal of American balances in Europe, which have already been much reduced, particularly if the financing requirements at this centre absorb a sufficient amount of funds to harden time money rates here. These are now relatively low compared with the prevailing rate for call money, but both classes of rates are now equal to or higher than the London discount, and this will naturally have some influence in the direction of reducing our balances abroad.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2½@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for sixty and ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for five and six months, and 4 per cent. for eight to twelve months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4@4½ per cent. for prime four to six months maturity.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $371,725,519; balances, $16,528,682; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $109,572. The local banks have lost $6,475,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 2 13-16@2⅞ per cent. for short bills and 2 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3 ⅛ per cent., and Berlin, 3⅜ per cent. The money rates were 1¾@2 per cent. in London and 5 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f 22½c, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8710; demand, $4.8680.
Paris—Cable, 5.17½ minus 3-64; check, 5.17⅝ plus 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95 3-16 plus 1-32; check, 95⅛ plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛; check, 5.18⅜ minus 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.37; check, 40.32.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 minus 1-16; check, 5.20⅛.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.8425; 90 days, $4.8320.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.84; 90 days, $4.83.
Paris—Bankers', 60 days, 5.20⅝ minus 1-32; 90 days, 5.21⅛ minus 1-16.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼; 90 days, 5.22⅛ minus 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', 60 days, 94⅝; 90 days, 94 5-16.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 7-16; 90 days, 94⅛ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, 5c premium; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 80c premium; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ¼d lower in London, at 27 13-16d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York, at 60⅝c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47c.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	Mar., 1962	f'chg. 101	101¼	100⅞	101
4½s	Sept., 1960	f'chg. 101	101¼	101	101¼
4½s	M., '30-'60	f'chg. 101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4½s	Nov., 1957	f'chg. 107	107¼	107	107¼
4½s	May, 1957	f'chg. 107	107⅜	107	107⅜
4½s	Nov., 1917	f'chg. 101⅝	102¼	101⅝	102¼
4½s	May, 1917	f'chg. 101⅝	..	101⅜	..
4s	May, 1959	f'chg. 99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1958	f'chg. 99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s	May, 1957	f'chg. 99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1955-6	reg. 98⅝	99¼	98¼	99¼
4s	Nov., 1936	reg. 98⅝	99½	98½	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	f'chg. 86⅝	87¼	86⅝	87¼
3½s	May, 1954	coup. 86½	87¼	86¼	81¼
3½s	1950-54	reg..... 86⅝	87	86½	87
3½s	Nov., 1941	reg... 88	89	88	89

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	May 8. Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rcts., customs	$1,069,891	$7,512,285	$265,962,522
Internal revenue	943,540	6,309,058	248,114,178
Corporation tax.	30,892	207,504	4,027,588
Miscellaneous.	419,124	1,215,368	45,151,837
Total receipts..	2,463,149	15,244,217	563,275,422
Expenditures ..	2,554,156	13,671,925	574,205,565
Surplus	*91,007	1,573,291	*11,008,145

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

At the beginning of business to-day the condition of the United States Treasury was:

Working balance in Treasury offices, $63,211,776. In banks and Philippine Treasury, $31,361,686.

The total balance in general fund was $125,483,820.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

City Bond Awards.

There were 265 successful bidders for this week's issue of New York City bonds, and the total subscription footed up $265,000,000. The bids thus averaged $1,000,000 for each of the successful applicants, but the allotments ranged all the way from $20 to $10,600,000.

Seeking Dutch Money.

Our consular reports tell of the organization in Amsterdam of four Holland-American mortgage banks since the first of January this year. Through these banks appeal is being made for funds for use in recently developed sections of the United States. These appeals, it seems, are meeting with much competition in the shape of demands for money for other uses, despite the high interest rates offered.

More Pennsylvania Holders.

In spite of all the factors which tend to militate against the popularity of railroad securities as investments at this time, the ranks of Pennsylvania Railroad Company stockholders are still growing. The latest figures show the largest number on record. On April 30 there were 73,790 names on the company's books. Of the total, 47.5 per cent. was held by women. While the shares are well distributed, 14 per cent. of the stock is held abroad, 17 per cent. in New York, and 31 per cent. in Pennsylvania.

Mining in Wall Street.

Some of the curb brokers who specialize in mining securities saw their first steam drill at work yesterday. Around the corner from the outside market a little band of Pennsylvania well drillers have sunk a drill 40 feet below Beaver Street. They are taking soundings for the proposed new subway route across lower Manhattan.

Recalling a Famous Panic.

There was nothing in yesterday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange to mark the celebration of the Northern Pacific corner, which happened on Thursday, May 9, 1901. Northern Pacific shares sold that day at 1,000. They closed yesterday at 119¾. There have been many exciting days in the eleven years intervening, but none to equal the day of that sudden panic.

Beet Sugar Continues Up.

American Beet Sugar, which in the recent reaction among other specialties which were conspicuous in the rise, has continued to make almost daily new high records, kept up its performance yesterday, going to 73. It supersedes American Can in the interest attaching to relative position among the active stocks, though Can preferred supported the prestige of the Can issues by appearing among the record makers. It sold up to 120, three points above Wednesday's close, and at the last price of 119¾ showed a net gain of 2¾.

City Bonds Not Offered in Paris.

A dispatch from Paris which declared that the new city bond issue has proved "a complete fiasco" there met with quick denial yesterday from the bankers who formally offered the bonds in Amsterdam and London. No offering of the bonds had been made in Paris, it was explained, because it was recognized that conditions there would not permit of an offering being successful. The exactions of the French law under which individual investors would have subscribed to the issue would have made direct popular participation in the issue unprofitable, and knowing this situation no attempt was made to make sales in Paris.

Building Activity.

Later returns of expenditures for building indicated in the April records cover a larger number of cities than those published a few days ago, and show the greatest activity in building lines in any month since August of last year. Bradstreet's reports from 114 cities indicate a total expenditure of $82,539,530, against $62,044,189 in March and $69,352,086 in April, 1911. These gains are 31 per cent. and 19 per cent., respectively, and make April's the largest figures since August, 1911. One of the features of the returns from the country at large is that they show increases at two-thirds of the cities reporting, as compared with April, 1911, and the figures were not swollen by exceptionally heavy building enterprise at the big centres, the large cities showing only moderate gains.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The two typical groups of stocks, twenty-five railroads and twenty-five industrials, averaged higher in the trading yesterday than on any day since last Friday, and averaged higher at the close than on any day since Thursday, May 2. The stocks ranged something more than half a point higher than on Wednesday, and the close was something over half a point better. The averages follow:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., May 8	93.70	93.18	93.44	93.42
Thurs., May 9	94.22	93.48	93.85	93.75
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range	91.43	96.34		Feb. 1. 88.74

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., May 8	69.24	68.52	68.88	68.87
Thurs., May 9	69.85	69.03	69.44	69.35
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range	64.00	Jan. 2. 71.18	Apr. 26	Feb. 1. 61.47

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., May 10	94.25	93.88	94.06	94.01
Thurs., May 11	94.05	93.47	93.76	93.96
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range	91.79	Jan. 3. 97.49	Feb. 6.	Apr. 24. 94.47

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Wed., May 10	65.60	65.24	65.42	65.33
Thurs., May 11	65.75	65.34	65.54	65.71
	Open.	High.		Low.
†Year's range	62.95	Jan. 3. 67.17	Feb. 6.	Apr. 24. 62.94
		High.		Low.
Full year's range, 1911.		June 10.		Sept. 25.
Railroads		99.20		84.40
Industrials		68.97		54.74

†To date.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday fair activity was shown with the tone firm. Copper was slightly higher for all deliveries up to September. Twenty-five tons of May sold at 15.55. Tin was strong at an improvement of ½c, five tons of August selling at 45.15; five of September at 44.97½; five of October at 44.40, 25 tons of May at 46.12½, and 25 tons at 46.10, 15,000 pounds of St. Louis spelter, July delivery, sold at 6.45 and 50,000 pounds of August at 6.45.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Standard copper—				
Spot	15.50	15.75	15.38	15.60
May	15.50	15.66	15.37½	15.60
June	15.55	15.60	15.45	15.60
July	15.55	15.78	15.45	15.60
August	15.55	15.78	15.45	15.60
Lead	4.10	4.20	4.10	4.17½
Spelter	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.85
Tin	46.10	46.40	45.60	46.00

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday the following prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These final prices compare with Wednesday's closing quotations:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	70 5 0	69 3 9
Copper, futures	70 16 3	69 15 0
Pig tin, spot	214 15 0	209 15 0
Pig tin, futures	206 10 0	205 5 0

The market finished steady. Spanish pig lead was down 1s. 3d. at £16 8s. 9d. Spelter was up 2s. 6d. at £25 15s. Cleveland warrants were up 3d. at 53s. 7½d.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Interest in Tobacco and Other Industrials, Though Mining List Is Sluggish.

Most of yesterday's activity on the Curb was confined to the morning session and centred in the high-priced industrials. British American-Tobacco, after opening at 25½, sold off to 25⅛ and closed at 25¼ after sales of 6,000 shares. United Cigar Stores was strong and developed unusual activity. Transactions of 1,700 shares were reported between 194 and 199. United States Lighting, new, was also active rising from 18 to 19½, which was the closing price after sales of 1,000 shares. In the mining list the established coppers moved sluggishly, with here and there gains of small fractions. Chicago Elevated 5s, which sold $25,000 at 98½, was the only bond issue to appear in the trading. An explanation from the Marconi offices yesterday dissipated two of the features of the new stock issue, which have puzzled stockbrokers, lack of previous explanation of which has been a deterrent to the listing of the shares on the Curb. The officials of the company stated to the Curb Committee some time ago that the $7,000,000 issue of new shares had been "oversubscribed." As the stock was offered to existing stockholders pro rata, the Curb officials could not understand the "oversubscription," and asked more definite information before acting on the company's application to have the stock listed. Another source of puzzlement has been how stockholders could have the right to subscribe to five shares of new stock, which would require an increase of more than $8,000,000 in capitalization, when only $7,000,000 new stock was being issued. Yesterday's official explanation was that stockholders had applied for so much of the new stock under the five for one privilege as to call for more than the $7,000,000 authorized increase. This was what was meant by "oversubscription." They were permitted to subscribe five for one, it was said, to avoid fractional allotments, and under an arrangement by which, if more than $7,000,000 in all was called for, enough of the new shares to admit of all of the small stockholders getting five for one was to be supplied by certain large stockholders identified with the management. Notwithstanding this explanation, which is based on a philanthropy on the part of the insiders difficult for the Curb broker to understand, the shares had not been officially listed up to the close of yesterday's market. The old stock, which is to be reduced from $25 par to $5 par by the division of each share into five parts, was quoted yesterday at 40 to 60, and the new $5 par stock at 11½ to 12.

Transactions reported yesterday in the outside market, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	*Allied Sec. Co.	87	89	87	89
600	Am. Writ. Paper	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
6,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25½	25½	25⅛	25¼
50	Con. Rub. Tire	9½	9½	9½	9½
225	B. F. Goodrich Co.	80½	80½	79¼	80
210	B. F. Goodrich Co. pf.	106¼	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
100	Kayser pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
365	L. V. Coal Sales Co.	252	253	251	252
210	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	35	35	34½	35
600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. pf.	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
100	Manh. Tran.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
300	M. Rumely Co.	101⅛	101½	101	101½
1,700	Un. Cigar Stores	195	199	194	199
1,000	U.S.L. & H., new	18	19½	18	19½
7	F. W. Woolworth pf., flat	114	114	114	114

RAILROAD.

12	Am. Lt. & Trac.	300	302	300	302

MINING STOCKS.

600	*Beaver Con.	46	46	46	46
1,000	Big Four	59	59	59	59
200	Braden Coppper.	5½	5½	5½	5½
550	Brit.-Col. Cop.	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜
3,500	*C. O. D. Con.	11	12	11	12
7,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
550	Davis-D. Cop.	1 11-16	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
1,750	Dia. Black Butte	10	12	10	10
1,800	Dia. Field Daisy	10	10	9	9
300	First National	2⅜	2 13-16	2⅜	2 13-16
200	Giroux Mining	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
800	Greene-C.	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅜
200	Inspiration C.	18¾	18⅞	18¾	18⅞
500	Mason Valley	11⅝	12	11⅜	12
200	McK.-D.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
8,250	Nevada Hills	2	2 1-16	1⅞	1 15-16
1,500	Nipissing M. Co.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Ohio Copper	1 7-16	1 7-16	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	Pacific S.	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
1,100	Preston E. D.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
250	Silver K. C.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
250	South L. O.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	S. U. M. & S.	15-16	15-16	15-16	15-16
500	Stewart	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Tonopah Min.	7	7	7	7
2,500	Tonopah Exten.	2 7-32	2 7-32	2 3-16	2 3-16
100	Tri-Bullion	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1,250	Tuolumne C.	3 5-16	3⅜	3¼	3¼
250	Union Mines	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16
100	*Wettl. S. M.	65	65	65	65

BONDS.

$25,000	Chi. El. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots.

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 9. Bid.	Asked.	May 8. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Coal Products pf.	109½	110	109½	110
At. Gulf & West Indies.	7	7½	7	8
At. G. & W. I. pf.	14	17	14	17
Baldwin Locomotive	52½	53½	52½	53½
Bay State Gas	½	⅝	½	⅝
Borden's Con. Milk	128	129	128	129
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109½	111	109½	111
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	40	..	40	..
Havana Tobacco	3	4	3	4
Houston Oil	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
Houston Oil pf.	65	67	65	67
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	16½	17½	16½	17½
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	102½	103½	78	..
Kayser	78	..	78	..
Kolb Bakery pf.	98½	98¾	98½	98¾
L.-W. Co. Biscuit 2d pf	84½	85½	..	..
R. J. Reynolds	210	212	210	212
Standard Oil, (old)	865	890	865	890
Standard Oil of N. J.	382	386	381	383
Standard Oil subsid.	470	480	475	495
Studebaker Co	38½	40	39	40
Studebaker Co. pf.	96	98	96	98
Sulzberger pf	99¼	101	99½	101
United Cigar Man.	56	58	56	58
U. S. L. & H. pf., new.	80	85	80	85
F. W. Woolworth	81	82	81	82

RAILROAD.

Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112	110	112

MINING STOCKS.

Am. Porcupine Gold	32	34	32	34
Butte & New York	⅜	11-16	⅜	11-16
Caledonia Mining	65	75	70	75
*El Paso Con.	77	79	76	79
Florence	68	72	..	..
*Greenwater	6	8	6	8
Guggenheim Explora.	220	225	..	..
Internat. Smelt. & Ref.	120	125	120	125
Kerr Lake	2¾	2⅞	..	..
La Rose Consolida.	3⅝	3 11-16	..	..
Mines of America	3	3⅛	3	3¼
Neva.-Utah L. & Smilt.	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Ray Central	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Tularosa	⅞	1	⅝	1⅛
Union Mines	⅛	⅛	⅛	¼
United Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
United Copper, pfd.	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅜	3 7-16	3⅜	3½

BONDS.

Bing. & Gar. R. R. 6s.	123	130	128	130
Braden Copper 7s	120	123	120	123
Braden Copper 6s	119	121	119	121
Insp. Cons. Conv. 6s	104½	105	104	105
Jones & Loughlin 5s	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
Mason Valley 6s	120	130	120	130
Mon. Tramway 5s	100¾	102½	100¾	102½
Sth. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s	87¾	88	87¾	88

*Sell cents per share.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Company.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	16	16¼	16	16¼
Atlantic Refining	390	410	390	410
Borne & Scrymser	150	200	150	200
Buckeye Pipe Line	145	150	145	152
Chesebrough Mfg.	550	650	550	650
Colonial Oil	135	150	130	150
Continental Oil	860	900	775	875
Crescent Pipe Line	59	63	56	61
Eureka Pipe Line	290	300	290	300
Galena Signal Oil	225	285	225	235
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	145	135	145
Indiana Pipe Line	95	105	100	105
National Transit	37	40	36	39
New York Transit	285	295	285	295
Northern Pipe Line	110	120	110	120
Ohio Oil	102	105	102	105
Prairie Oil and Gas	255	270	265	275
Solar Refining	500	600	550	625
Southern Pipe Line	192	197	195	205
South. Penn. Oil	590	615	600	625
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	135	150	135	150
Standard Oil (Cal.)	155	165	160	170
Stand. Oil, (Ind., new)	210	220	212	220
Standard Oil (Kan.)	200	225	200	225
Standard Oil (Ky.)	375	400	375	400
*Standard Oil (Neb.)	200	215	200	220
Standard Oil (N. J.)	382	386	382	387
†Standard Oil subsid.	400	450	420	450
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	385	395	385	395
Standard Oil (Ohio)	170	190	170	190
Swan & Finch	500	700	500	700
Union Tank Lines	50	55	50	55
Vacuum Oil, ex rights	145	155	145	155
Vacuum Oil warrants	45	55	45	55
Vacuum Oil, w. i.	145	155	145	155
Waters-Pierce	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,400

*Ex dividend. †Ex Standard Oil of Indiana stock dividend.

HEINZE MAY LOSE $291,000.

Decision Against Copper Magnate in Suit Against Boston Broker.

BOSTON, May 9.—F. Augustus Heinze of New York and Butte, Mon., may lose $291,000 under a master's finding that Almon D. F. Adams, a money broker, of this city, who is now in State prison, loaned Heinze $300,000 with fraudulent intent to obtain $591,750 of collateral, and that Adams sold the collateral to innocent third parties. The report was filed to-day in the Supreme Court by P. Rockwood Hall and is subject to confirmation. The finding is in favor of all brokers who handled the collateral, except Heinze and Adams.

The foundation of the suits of Heinze, Carlos Warfield of Montana, and M. M. Joyce of New York against Adams and a number of Boston brokers was in the Summer of 1908, when Heinze, Warfield, and Joyce negotiated the loan with Adams without investigating Adams's financial responsibility, which the master finds at the time was poor.

Heinze pledged shares of Davis-Daly, United Copper, Ohio Copper, and Ohio bonds, valued, according to the master, at $991,750. Adams sold to fifteen brokers all the collateral, except a few shares of Davis-Daly and Ohio.

Heinze brought suit against Adams and against the purchasers of the collateral. Adams was convicted of fraud and sentenced to the State prison. The conclusions of Master Hall are:

1—That when they were given the plaintiffs intended to pay at maturity the ten notes given by himself, Garfield, and Joyce to Adams and to redeem the collateral.

2—That Adams did not make the ten loans and procure the collateral in good faith, but with fraudulent intent.

3—That the co-defendants of Adams were not in collusion with him, but purchased the collateral in good faith.

Walter I. Badger, counsel for Heinze, said to-day that he should contest the allowance of the master's findings.

$16,200,000 IN POSTAL BANKS

Over $1,160,000 Deposited in New York and Brooklyn—7,163 Branches.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Funds on deposit in 7,163 postal savings banks on March 31 last aggregated $16,200,000, according to statistics made public to-day by Postmaster General Hitchcock. Of this amount $6,437,641 was on deposit in thirty-two cities, each having a population of more than 150,000.

New York and Chicago, which rank, respectively, first and second in population, occupy the same relative rank in amount of deposits, including Brooklyn as a part of New York. The amount on deposit in New York is $800,585, in Brooklyn $301,683, and in Chicago $902,841, so that, excluding Brooklyn, Chicago ranks ahead of New York.

Great differences appear among various cities with respect to rank in population and rank in postal deposits. Portland, Ore., twenty-eighth in population, is third in deposits, while Philadelphia, third in size, is eleventh in deposits.

The number of accounts opened in March ranges from 38 in Rochester to 2,026 in New York and 1,368 in Brooklyn. Other cities which show over 500 accounts opened in March are Chicago, 1,177; Portland, 528, and Boston, 769.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A good sized oustanding short interest on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was disturbed by the advance in prices and driven to cover. Toward the close, however, reactionary symptoms were in evidence, encouraging some renewal of bearish operations. The market appeared to have met considerable stock at the higher levels. Reports that the demand for copper in the metal market was reviving helped along the early improvement in prices, while the sharp decline in Illinois Central late in the day assisted in bringing about reactionary tendencies in the general list. Transactions totaled 68,240 shares, distributed among fifty-seven different stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Allis-Chalmers.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
5,620	Amal. Copper	81¾	88	81⅛	82¾
1,290	Am. Beet Sug.	72¾	73⅜	71⅞	72⅝
2,220	Am. Can	40¼	41⅛	39⅝	40⅝
80	Am. Can pf.	119½	119½	118⅞	118⅞
30	Am. C. & Fy.	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	58⅜
20	Am. Cotton Oil	55	55	54½	54⅞
610	Am. Ice	26⅜	28	26⅜	27⅝
20	Am. Linseed	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
70	Am. Loco.	42½	42½	42½	42½
4,410	Am. Smelting	84½	85⅝	84¼	84⅞
110	Am. Sugar	129

Amer. Light & Traction Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power Securities
United Light & Rwys. Stocks
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Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,900,000
Allows Interest on Deposits

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, May 9, 1912.

Total sales May 9, 1912..... 527,740
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 53,789,810
Same period last year..... 35,036,688

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1	1¼	400	Allis-Chalmers	1	1	1	1	— ⅜
5⅝	6	200	Allis-C. pf. ctfs. 1st pd.	5	5⅝	5	5⅜	
82⅝	82¼	40,400	Amalgamated Copper	81⅞	83	81½	82¼	+1½
61¼	61½	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
72¼	72⅝	20,500	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅛	73	71⅝	72⅜	+ ⅛
99½	100¼	50	Am. Bet Sugar pf.	100	100	100	100	
134½	136⅝	100	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	136	136	136	136	— ½
40⅜	40½	18,650	Am. Can	40½	41¼	39⅜	40¼	+ ⅛
119½	119⅝	9,500	Am. Can pf.	117⅝	120	117⅝	119⅝	+ 2⅛
58	58⅜	2,400	Am. Car & Foundry	58¼	59	58	58¼	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	1,325	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	55¼	54½	55	+ ½
98¼	102	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	99	99	99	99	+1
27⅞	27¾	6,200	Am. Ice Securities	26⅝	28⅛	26⅜	27½	+1½
13½	13⅞	200	Am. Linseed	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	200	Am. Linseed pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	600	Am. Locomotive	42	43	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
108	108¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	109	109	109	109	
55¼	56	300	Am. Malt pf.	55½	55½	55¼	55⅛	— ½
84½	85	19,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	84	85¼	84	85	+ ⅛
108	108¼	10	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108	108	108	108	
129⅜	130	3,450	Am. Sugar Refining	129¾	130⅞	129¾	129⅞	— ⅛
145⅜	145⅝	800	Am. Tel. & Tel.	145⅜	145⅞	145⅝	145⅝	+ ⅜
103	103½	300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103⅜	103⅝	103½	103⅝	
27	29	150	Am. Woolen	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅝
38	39¼	200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	38	38	38	38	— ½
41⅞	42	2,120	Anaconda Copper Co.	41½	42¼	41½	41⅞	+ ⅛
106	106¼	3,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¼	106½	106⅛	106¼	
139½	140	800	Atlantic Coast Line	140	140½	140	140	+ ½
100⅜	100⅞	300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	
100	100⅜	900	Baltimore & Ohio	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	+ ⅛
39½	39¾	10,700	Bethlehem Steel	38	39¾	38	39⅝	+1⅞
73	74	6,700	Bethlehem Steel pf.	73⅜	74¾	73¾	74	+1
82⅝	82⅞	1,240	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	82½	83	82⅜	82⅝	+ ⅛
257½	257⅝	2,200	Canadian Pacific	256⅝	257¼	256⅝	257⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	24⅞	600	Central Leather Co.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
93	94	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ⅛
79⅛	79¼	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	79	79⅝	79	79¼	+1
80	40	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	35	35	35	35	—5
18¼	19	1,200	Chicago Gt. Western	18	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
35½	37½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	35	35	35	35	
107	107⅛	4,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	107	107½	106¼	106⅞	— ⅛
		1,805	Chi., M. & St P. Rgts.	11-32	⅝	11-32	⅝	+1-64
140	140¼	600	Chi. & Northwestern.	140½	140⅝	140	140	— ¼
2⅛	2⅜	100	Chi. Un. Tr. t. r. sta.	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	29⅝	3,400	Chino Copper	29	29⅝	29	29½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
143	145½	600	Consolidated Gas	143	143¼	143	143	
15¼	15⅝	900	Corn Products Ref.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
170	172	200	Delaware & Hudson	170½	170½	170½	170½	
21¼	21⅝	300	Denver & Rio Grande	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
40⅞	41	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	40½	40¾	40½	40½	+ ⅛
32⅞	33	1,500	Distillers' Securities	31½	33	31½	33	+1⅛
91½	94½	100	Du Pont Powder pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	
108	109	6,800	Erie	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
53⅜	53½	400	Erie 1st pf.	53½	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
108	109¼	10	General Chemical pf.	108	108	108	108	
167	167½	400	General Electric	167¼	168	167¼	167½	+ ½
73	73¼	140	General Motors pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ½
4	4⅛	6,400	Goldfield Consol.	4	4	4	4	
131¾	132	3,108	Great Northern pf.	131¾	132½	131¾	132	+ ½
39¾	40¼	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	40	40	40	40	
121¼	121½	5,600	Illinois Central	125	125	120⅝	121¼	—3¾
19	19¼	2,700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	18⅞	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ¼
56¼	56⅜	2,400	Inter.-Met. pf.	56½	57⅛	56½	56½	+ ⅛
115¾	116½	500	Int. Harvester	116	116⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— ¼
119	120	200	Int. Harvester pf.	119½	119½	119½	119¼	— ⅛
16	16¼	7,800	Int. Paper	15¼	16⅜	15¼	16¼	+1
58¾	59	3,400	Int. Paper pf.	57⅞	59¾	57⅞	58½	+ ⅝
30	31	250	Int. Steam Pump.	30½	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
24⅝	25	100	Kansas City South.	24½	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	— ¼
60	61	100	Kan. City South. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	+ ⅝
168	168¼	7,600	Lehigh Valley	167¼	168⅞	167¼	168	+1⅛
110¼	110½	28	Liggett & Myers pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	
157⅝	158¼	2,800	Louisville & Nash.	156⅝	159	157¼	158	
79½	80	400	May Dept. Stores	79½	79½	78½	78½	—2¼
4⅜	4⅞	100	Mercantile Marine	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅞	100	Mercantile Marine pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
67⅛	67¾	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	67	67⅞	67	67½	+ ⅛
24⅞	25	400	Miami Copper	25	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
22¼	23	100	Minn. & St. Louis	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
47⅝	48¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	48½	48½	48	48	— ½
139	140	30	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140	140	140	140	
27½	27⅝	800	Mo., Kansas & Texas.	28	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
60½	61⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
	41¼	6,900	Missouri Pacific	41⅝	42⅛	40⅞	41	
106	106¼	2,800	Nat. Biscuit Co.	156	159	156	157	+1⅜
90	93	100	Nat. Enam. & St. pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
56¼	56⅞	200	Nat. Lead Co.	56¼	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	21¼	3,900	Nevada Con. Copper	21¼	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
118⅞	118⅝	2,750	N. Y. Central	118¼	118⅝	118¼	118¼	— ⅛
136¼	137½	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅛
38½	38¾	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	— ¼
91	92	100	N. Y. State Rys.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	+ ⅛
112¾	113	1,200	Norfolk & Western	112¼	113¼	112¼	113	+ ¾
89	90½	200	Norfolk & West. pf.	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	+ ½
82	82½	600	North American	82	82⅜	82	82⅜	+ ⅛
119⅜	120	6,800	Northern Pacific	119⅝	120⅜	119¼	119⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	32¼	1,110	Pacific Mail	32	32	31½	31½	—1⅝
51½	51⅝	1,200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	51½	52¼	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
123⅝	124	1,675	Pennsylvania R. R.	123⅝	124	123⅝	123⅞	+ ⅛
108	109	700	People's Gas, Chicago	107½	108¼	107½	108	+ ⅛
108½	109	700	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	109¼	109¼	108¾	108¾	— ¼
20½	21	600	Pittsburgh Coal	20½	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
87⅞	88¾	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	35	600	Pressed Steel Car	34¼	35	34¼	35	+ ⅛
100	102	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	100	100	100	—1
159⅜	160	100	Pullman Co.	153⅞	159⅞	153⅞	159⅞	+ ¼
7	7¾	200	Quicksilver	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
9½	11	300	Quicksilver pf.	10½	10½	10	10	—1
19	19⅜	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	18⅞	19½	18¾	19	+ ⅜
174⅜	174½	98,600	Reading	174⅝	176⅞	174⅜	174½	+ ½
23	24	100	Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23½	23⅜	23⅞	+ ⅜
77⅜	78¼	1,060	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	1,200	Rock Island Co.	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅜
54⅜	54½	2,171	Rock Island Co. pf.	53⅞	54⅜	53⅞	54⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	200	St. Louis & San Fran.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
38¼	38⅝	825	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38¼	38⅜	38¼	38½	
25½	25⅞	800	Seaboard Air Line	25¼	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
52⅛	52⅞	2,865	Seaboard Air Line pf.	51⅞	52½	51⅞	52⅜	+1
174⅜	175	500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	175	175¼	175	175	+ ½
99	100	100	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. pf.	100	100	100	100	—2
110⅝	111	2,900	Southern Pacific	110⅝	111¼	110¼	110⅝	+ ¼
28½	28⅝	600	Southern R'way ext.	28¼	28½	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
73½	73⅞	500	South. R'way pf. ext.	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼	
24⅝	26	300	Standard Milling	25	25	25	25	
60	61	100	Standard Milling pf.	60	60	60	60	
42⅜	42⅞	3,000	Tennessee Copper	42	43	42	42⅜	+ ½
23¼	23⅞	300	Texas & Pacific	23½	23½	23½	23½	
37	38	100	Third Avenue, new	37	37	37	37	+ ⅝
33½	34	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	
102½	104	895	Underwood Typewrit.	104	104	103⅞	103⅞	— ¼
10¼	10½	1,600	Union Bag & Paper	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
58	60	150	Union Bag & Pap. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+2⅛
169¼	169⅜	86,000	Union Pacific	169¼	170½	169⅛	169⅝	
90¼	91	215	Union Pacific pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	
98¼	100	100	United Dry Goods	99	99	99	99	
107½	109¼	100	United Dry Goods pf.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+1⅜
32½	33	300	United Rys. Invest.	33	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
61½	62	200	United Rys. Invest.pf.	61	61½	61	61½	+ ½
16¾	18	10	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
76	76¼	500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	75¼	76¼	75¾	76¼	+1⅝
102	103	100	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	
57⅜	58	3,000	U. S. Rubber	57	58¾	57	57¾	+1
113¾	114½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	+ ⅜
79	80	230	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	80	80	79¾	79¾	+ ⅜
65⅞	66	93,530	U. S. Steel	65½	66½	65⅜	65⅞	+ ⅞
109¾	110	643	U. S. Steel pf.	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
62¼	62⅜	7,600	Utah Copper	61⅝	63	61⅝	62⅜	+1½
52⅜	52½	1,820	Va.-Carolina Chem.	52	52¾	52	52½	+ ½
60	64	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	62	62	62	62	+2
49	50	200	Va. R'way & Power	49	49	49	49	
8⅝	8⅞	1,500	Wabash	8⅝	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
21	21½	1,900	Wabash pf.	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
60¼	61	600	Western Maryland	60	60¾	60	60½	+1½
83	83½	400	Western Union Tel.	83½	84½	83	83	
74¾	75¼	700	Westinghouse E. & M.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	+1

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales May 9, 1912..... $2,542,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 315,977,500
Same period last year..... 322,042,500

Jap Gov 4½s, sterling loan 1,000..... 86
Rep of Cuba 5s 5,000..... 103½
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 5,000..... 102
N Y City 4s, 1959 1,000..... 99⅝
N Y City 4½s 7,000..... 101½
N Y City 4½s, 1962, when issued 120,000..... 101
11,000..... 101⅛
2,000..... 101
N Y City 4½s, 1957 3,000..... 107⅛
new 27,000..... 107⅛
Allis-Chalmers 5s 6,000..... 62½
Tr Co ctfs of dep 14,000..... 63
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 5,000..... 102
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000..... 99⅝
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000..... 80¾
10,000..... 80½
8,000..... 81⅞
26,000..... 81½
10,000..... 81
2,000..... 81½
6,000..... 81
Am Tob 6s 11,000..... 120¼
Am Writ Paper 5s 1,000..... 89⅝
3,000..... 89½
2,000..... 89⅝
3,000..... 90
Armour & Co 4½s 1,000..... 91⅞
At T & S Fe gen 4s 23,000..... 99¼
adjustment 4s, stamped 500..... 90⅜
conv 4s, 1955 5,000..... 106¼
conv 4s, 1960 5,000..... 102⅜
85,000..... 102⅝
102,000..... 102⅞
5,000..... 102⅞
Trans S L 4s 2,000..... 88½
At Coast Line 4s 1,000..... 95¼
20,000..... 95½
At Coast Line L & N col 4s 1,000..... 94⅛
4,000..... 94
B & O prior lien 3½s 2,000..... 92½
gold 4s 5,000..... 98½
P J & M 3½s 1,000..... 88
P, L, E & W, V 4s 1,000..... 81¼
S W div 3½s 3,000..... 91
Beth Steel 5s 5,000..... 85½
10,000..... 98¾
Bklyn R T ref conv 4s 5,000..... 86½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 7,000..... 107⅝
Cal G & Elec 5s 2,000..... 96⅜
2,000..... 96¼
Cent Leather 5s 15,000..... 96
Ches & Ohio 4½s 5,000..... 95⅝
Central N E 4s 5,000..... 92¾
C & O con 5s 1,000..... 111
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 5,000..... 101
Ches & Ohio conv 4½s 5,000..... 92⅞
C & A 3s 3,000..... 71½
Chic & Alt 3½s 2,000..... 61¼
10,000..... 60½
C, B & Q gen 4s 10,000..... 95⅞
1,000..... 96
10,000..... 95⅞
C, B & Q joint 4s 5,000 c..... 96½
6,000..... 96½
1,000..... 96⅝
1,000..... 96½
Ill div 4s 2,000..... 99
1,000..... 99⅛
Neb ext 4s 1,000..... 99⅝
C, M & St P 4s, 1924 2,000..... 90½
conv 4½s, when issued 196,000..... 102½
10,000..... 102⅝
2,000..... 102⅞
55,000..... 102⅝
Chic & Northwn gen 4s 1,000..... 97½
25,000..... 97⅝
Milwauk Sparta & N W 1st 4s 2,000..... 98¾
C, R I & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..... 89
1,000..... 88⅞
1,000..... 89¼
1,000..... 89¾
C, R I & P R R 4s 20,000..... 71⅝
C, St P, M & O deb 5s 2,000..... 105
Chic & West Ind con 4s 5,000..... 90⅝
Col Ind 5s 3,000..... 76
Col & So ref & ext 4½s 1,000..... 96⅝
Consol Tob 4s 4,000..... 95¼
Corn Prod ref s f 6s, 1934 5,000..... 95¼
Del & Hudson lien ext 4½s 1,000..... 98¾
ref 4s 2,000..... 99½
2,000..... 99
Del & H conv 4s 2,000..... 98
Den & R G con 4s 2,000..... 87
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s 2,000..... 86¼
Des Moin & Ft D 1st gtd 4s 1,000..... 78
Det & Mac gold 4s 1,000..... 92½
Dis Sec Corp 5s 5,000..... 74
2,000..... 74½
8,000..... 74¼
5,000..... 74⅜
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 5,000..... 89
Erie 1st con 4s 5,000..... 88⅞
4,000..... 89
3,000..... 89½
Erie 1st gen 4s 8,000..... 79
Flint & Per M 6s 5,000..... 108
Georgia & Ala 1st con 5s 6,000..... 106⅞
Great Northern ref 4½s 5,000..... 100⅝
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 5,000..... 12
5,000..... 13½
12,000..... 12⅝
Gulf & Ship I 5s 1,000..... 93⅜
H, E & W Tex 1st 5s, stamped 3,000..... 104½
Hoc Val 1st 4½s 3,000..... 101⅜
Ill Cent 4s, 1952 2,000..... 99¼
Ill Cent ref 4s 5,000..... 98
2,000..... 95½
Ill Steel 4½s, J P Morgan & Co ctfs of dep 10,000..... 92½
Indiana Steel 5s, J P Morgan & Co trust rects 24,000..... 101½
Inter-Met 4½s 15,000..... 81⅞
53,000..... 82
Interborough R T 5s 10,000..... 104½
1,000..... 104
10,000..... 104⅛
Int Paper conv 5s 3,000..... 90
Iowa Cen 1st 5s 2,000..... 101
K C, Ft S & M 4s 11,000..... 79¾
1,000..... 80
Kan City So 5s 5,000..... 98½
Kan City So 3s 5,000..... 72½
L & N & M & M 4s, 1928 2,000..... 93¼
1,000..... 93½
1,000..... 93¾
Liggett & Myers 7s, tem bonds 2,000..... 93⅜
Liggett & Myers 5s, tem bonds 3,000..... 94⅝
1,000..... 94½
10,000..... 94⅝
Long Dock 6s 1,000..... 124½
Louis & Nash unified 4s 4,000..... 99¼
2,000..... 99⅜
Manhattan con 4s 1,000..... 97⅛
Mer Marine col trust 4½s 11,000..... 64½
Mil, L S & Wn ext 5s 1,000..... 100
M, St Ste Mar & Atl 4s 5,000..... 96¼
Minn St Ry 5s 1,000..... 101½
M, K & T 2d 4s 1,000..... 81
5,000..... 81¼
Morris & Co s f 4½s 1,000..... 89¾
Nat Tube 5s, J P Morgan & Co trust rects 4,000..... 100⅜
1,000..... 100¾
New Orl, Mobile & Chic 5s 11,000..... 90⅞
4,000..... 90⅞
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 1,000..... 94
N Y C & S L 1st 4s 5,000..... 99⅜
deb 4s 5,000..... 90
5,000..... 89⅞
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s 1,000..... 103½
4,000..... 103⅝
N Y G, El L & P pur money 4s 1,000..... 89½
N Y N H & H conv deb 6s 1,000..... 129½
non-conv deb 4s, 1956 6,000..... 92
N Y Rys temp adj 5s 40,000..... 52½
6,000..... 52⅝
1,000..... 52½
N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s 4,000..... 88
N Y Tel 4½s 2,000..... 100½
2,000..... 100⅞
17,000..... 100⅝
N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s 1,000..... 93¼
4,000..... 93½
2,000..... 93⅞
3,000..... 93⅝
Norf & Wn con 4s 1,000..... 99
Nor & Wn div 4s 1,000..... 112½
sub rects, f pd 10,000..... 110½
Nort & Wn div 4s 4,000..... 93
North Pac 4s 5,000..... 99⅝
Nor Pac gen 3s 3,000..... 69¾
10,000..... 69⅝
Ore S L gtd ref 4s 5,000..... 93¾
Ore-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s 2,000..... 91½
2,000..... 91⅝
Pac Power & Lgt 1st & ref 5s 10,000..... 95
Pac Tel & T 5s 7,000..... 100¼
15,000..... 100¼
Penn 4s, 1948 4,000..... 103⅞
Peo G & C, Chi, ref 5s 1,000..... 101¾
P. Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds 15,000..... 121⅛
registered 500..... 121¾
P. Lorillard Co 5s temp bonds 9,000..... 95¼
5,000..... 95⅝
Public Ser Corp s f 6s 1,000..... 94½
19,000..... 94⅞
25,000..... 94⅝
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940 1,000..... 92⅜
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s 1,000..... 105¾
unify & ref 4s 5,000..... 80⅜
River & Gulf 4s 5,000..... 84
St L, Rocky Mt & Pacific 5s 1,000..... 84½
10,000..... 84½
St L & S F R R gen 6s 1,000..... 87⅜
5,000..... 87½
St L S W 1st 4s 2,000..... 91¼
con 4s 1,000..... 82½
2,000..... 82⅜
St Paul, M & M con 6s 1,000..... 125¾
San A & A P 4s 1,000..... 86⅜
1,000..... 86⅝
Seab A L adj 5s 10,000..... 80
Seab A L gold 4s, stamped 3,000..... 87⅜
So Pac conv 4s 1,000..... 93¼
2,000..... 93⅝
3,000..... 93½
So Pac 1st ref 4s 5,000..... 95
So Ry 1st 5s 6,000..... 107⅜
15,000..... 107½
Tex Co conv 6s 8,000..... 98½
1,000..... 98
Third Av ref 4s 6,000..... 82⅞
1,000..... 83
1,000..... 82⅝
Third Av con 4s, tr ctfs sta 1,000..... 72¼
Third Av adj 5s 24,000..... 70
1,000..... 70⅛
10,000..... 70½
14,000..... 70½
Un Pac 1st 4s 18,000..... 101⅝
4,000 scrip..... 101⅞
Un Pac conv 4s 45,000..... 102
5,000..... 102⅛
50,000..... 102⅜
U S Rubber 6s 5,000..... 104⅝
U S Steel Corp s f 5s 6,000..... 102¾
2,000..... 102⅞
15,000..... 102⅝
29,000..... 102
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s 3,000..... 99⅝
Va Mid gen 5s 1,000..... 108¼
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000..... 107⅝
1,000..... 107½
5,000..... 107⅜
17,000..... 107½
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000..... 99⅞
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 8,000..... 68¼
1,000..... 68½
60,000..... 68⅝
10,000..... 68½
14,000..... 68½
5,000..... 68¼
2,000..... 68
1,000..... 68¼
2,000..... 68⅜
22,000..... 68⅝
1,000..... 68⅜
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stp 8,000..... 65
70,000..... 65¼
57,000..... 65⅜
10,000..... 65½
20,000..... 65¾
75,000..... 66
45,000..... 66¼
39,000..... 66½
22,000..... 66¾
15,000..... 66⅝
1,000..... 66¾
20,000..... 66⅝
10,000..... 65⅞
Wab, Pitts T 1st, Cent Tr ctfs 2,000..... 87¼
5,000..... 87½
4,000..... 87¾
12,000..... 87½
5,000..... 87
Colum Tr ctfs 5,000..... 86½
W U Tel col tr 5s 2,000..... 102¼
West Un fund & real est 4½s 1,000..... 98¼
West E & M 1st conv s f 5s 2,000..... 95¾
1,000..... 95¼
West E & M 5% notes 2,000..... 97½
Wh & L E 1st 5s 1,000..... 105½
Wis Cent, Sup & Dul Div & Ter 4s 5,000..... 91½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101	Pan 2s, r, 1308	100¼	..
2s, c, 1930	100⅝	101¼	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	102
3s, r, 1918	102¼	102⅜	Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	102
3s, c, 1918	102¼	102⅜			
4s, r, 1925	114	114⅜			
4s, c, 1925	114¼	115			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¼				

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ad

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Miss Baker Buys Park Avenue Corner for Spence School Site—$88,000 for Hunts Point Lots—West Side Deals—Houston Street Tenements Sold—Active Bronx and Suburban Market.

A new home for the Spence School, one of the largest private schools for girls in the city, has been acquired in the purchase by Miss Charlotte F. Baker of the Holland Court apartment house, occupying a large plot on the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Leases in the building, however, are being made by the agents who negotiated the sale, Pease & Elliman, until May, 1913. Whether a new building will be erected for the school or the apartment structure, which is of comparatively modern construction, be altered for school purposes could not be ascertained, nor would the agents discuss the probable plans.

The property is in a section of Park Avenue which is showing marked development in modern rebuilding, among the recent purchasers nearby being Mrs. Frederick Bronson, who acquired a large plot on the northwest corner of Ninety-first Street, on which she is contemplating a new house in the near future.

The Holland Court is a seven-story building, covering a plot 100.8 feet on the avenue and 130 feet on the street. The sellers were Francis L. Quackenbush, Elizabeth Quackenbush Holcombe and Vesta Quackenbush Van Trump. It has been held at $350,000. The buyer, Miss Baker, is a niece of the late John S. Kennedy, and is closely identified with Miss Spence's school, which occupies the building at 28 to 32 West Fifty-fifth Street, a seven-story structure. The property was bought by Miss Baker in 1902, and is owned by the Spence School Company, which also owns the adjoining houses at 34 and 36, bought to protect the light of the large school building. Business changes in the neighborhood have led to the desire to acquire a more select and residential locality for the school.

In view of the fact that leases are being made in the Holland Court until next May and that some alterations will be needed for school uses, Spence School will evidently not occupy its new home site before the Fall of 1913.

$88,725 for Hunts Point Lots.

Joseph P. Day held a very satisfactory sale of lots in the Hunts Point district of the Bronx yesterday, the sale being conducted in the Vesey Street salesroom, and it attracted a large coterie of bidders, many prominent Bronx operators being among the number. It was over three hours before all the plots were disposed of, but the entire ninety lots as originally offered were sold, bringing a total of $88,725.

The heaviest buyer was James F. Meehan, who has been actively identified with some of the large building operations in that section which has been highly improved in recent years. He paid the highest price for a single parcel, $6,600 for a lot 25.6 by 119.2 by irregular, on the southeast corner of Hunts Point Avenue and Gilbert Place, opposite his home. For two lots adjoining R. J. Hauffling paid $4,600. Mr. Meehan also paid $10,850 for a plot of lots, 164.5 by 100, on the east side of Faile Street, 250 feet north of Lafayette Avenue. Brian G. Hughes paid $1,875 for a plot 50 by 100 on the northeast corner of Lafayette Avenue and Longfellow Street. Indelli and Confortl took five lots on Bryant Avenue for $1,350 apeice. Morris Lazar, Thomas Courtney, William Simpson, Joseph Levy, Edward Drescher and Charles Wodler were among the other purchasers. The lowest price paid was $450 for some lots on Whittier Street.

Buy Site for West Side Apartment.

Another group of private dwellings on the west side were purchased yesterday by builders and operators as a site for a tall apartment house. The buyers are Julius Tishman & Sons, who bought the three four-story houses, 148, 150, and 152 West Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 54 by 100.8, located just east of Amsterdam Avenue. The houses were sold by Mrs. Cecile Neuman, Mrs. Margaret McKeon, and David De Sola Mendes, respectively.

The Messrs. Tishman will erect on the site a nine-story apartment.

Syndicate Buys West Side Flats.

A syndicate has purchased for investment from the Neary Realty Company, composed of Sanford & Green, 106, 108, and 110 West 109th Street, three five-story triple flats, on a plot 75 by 100. H. V. Mead & Co. were the brokers in the sale.

Deal in Midtown Loft Zone.

Baumann & Osorio have sold for a client of George Neiman to Clarence T. Whitman 25 West Sixteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 25 by 92. The buyer will alter the building for business purposes.

$125,000 East Side Tenement Deal.

Title has just been taken by the Callahan estate to the six tenement houses on the southwest corner of Elizabeth and Houston Streets, covering a plot 86.3 by 93.7 feet. The properties include 65 to 71 East Houston Street and 271 to 277 Elizabeth Street. The sellers are Anita Clark and Anglesea Weeks, the sale having just been concluded by E. H. Ludlow & Co. in conjunction with Collins & Rowe and the Charles F. Noyes Company. They were bought by Lawrence M. McGuire for the Callahan estate, which will hold the property for investment. The interesting feature about the deal was that the property was free and clear, and it represents an all cash transaction, the consideration being about $125,000. The new owners have given a $70,000 mortgage on the property to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Buys West Harlem Plot.

William A. Martin has purchased from H. C. Gibson the plot 37.6 by 100 at 53 and 55 West 124th Street, just east of Lenox Avenue. The buyer owns an adjoining lot, and on the combined site, 62.6 by 100, will erect a six-story modern garage.

The seller has owned the property since 1879. Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

The Private Dwelling Market.

Jesse Wineburg has sold to E. J. Loughman 318 West Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story dwelling on a lot 22 by 102.2. In exchange the buyer gave a country dwelling at Lawrence, L. I.

On the east side Johanna Levy sold 104 East Seventy-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 74, located 36 feet east of Park Avenue.

Celesta M. Bozeman has sold 162 East Seventy-first Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 16.6 by 100.5, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

East Harlem Property in Trade.

Charles Britton has sold 348 and 350 Water Street, a four-story building, on a plot 33 by 65 by irregular. The buyer, Michael J. Ginnane, gave in part payment 411 Pleasant Avenue, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.

The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker in the trade. Pleasant Avenue was once the finest thoroughfare in Harlem. Handsome residences lined both sides of the avenue. Those on the east side of the avenue were surrounded by spacious gardens that ran to the water's edge. Among the latter was the old Widenfelt mansion on East 120th Street, which was noted for its rose gardens. After the death of the owner this building was used as Harlem Hospital and is now occupied by the harbor police. The erection of the gas works, followed by the growth of "Little Italy," sounded the death knell of the avenue.

Bronx Borough Deals.

Ferdinand Kurzmann has purchased for improvement from the Yorktown Realty Company, of which Charles Gross is President, fourteen lots on the east side of Grant Avenue, 100 feet north of 167th Street, 350 by 100.

This is part of the tract purchased by the Yorktown Realty Company some time ago from the Morris estate. The transaction was consummated at the office of Cahn & Nordlinger.

Wolf Burland has purchased from A. Bimberg and A. J. Welter the plot, 121 by 147, on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 192 feet north of 163d Street. Mr. Burland will erect stores on the avenue front, and in the rear there will be an open-air moving picture theatre. The sellers acquired the parcel last year with the intention of erecting a moving picture house, but later abandoned the plan.

Long Island City Improvement.

John L. Hammond sold for the Gateway Realty Company to James Fay nineteen lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, Long Island City. Mr. Fay will improve the property with four-story apartment houses similar to those built on Jamaica Avenue.

Long Island Sales.

Raymond Hitchcock has purchased for $31,000 the Herman Winters place at Great Neck. It comprises an old mansion and twelve acres. Hitchcock's former country home adjoined the property just purchased. It was burned about three years ago.

Margaret A. Hogan has sold to Sarah Dykes Bolton of Flushing a parcel of 25 feet on the north side of Franklin Place, Flushing.

The Whitestone Realty Company has sold to Charles B. Spicer of Flushing a parcel of two lots at Kenmore, Whitestone.

The Bayside-Flushing Company has sold to Lucille La Verne of Manhattan a parcel of two lots at Broadway.

Jersey City Farm Sold.

One of the largest acreage deals in some time in Jersey City has just been closed by the sale of the ancient Decker farm, consisting of several acres with a frontage of 287 feet on Ocean Avenue. It has been sold by the Decker estate at a price said to be $34,000. The buyer is Charles Barbash of Jersey City, the transaction being negotiated through Nelson & McGill of the McGill Realty Company. The new owner will cut the property up into building lots. Decker Place, which runs through the property from Ocean Avenue to Garfield Avenues, will be widened and other street improvements will be made. When cut up the tract will give about fifty-seven full city lots. The property is assessed for $29,000. The entire locality is well improved and for years the old Decker farm, remaining in the same condition as it was over half a century ago, has stood out in marked contrast to the city improvements surrounding it.

Suburban.

The Jas. Jay Smith Company have sold at New London, Conn., six plots on the shore to Mr. George W. Hewitt, who will erect several bungalows to be ready for this season's occupancy.

Edgar M. Wells has sold for Mrs. Anna E. Frey her residence at White Plains to the Fourth National Realty Company, which gave in exchange 100 lots at Riverhead Park, L. I.

The McMorrow Engineering & Construction Company has sold the estate of "Oakwood" at Plainfield, N. J. to the Hartridge School of that place. The property, which consisted of ten and a half acres, lawns, houses, &c., was acquired by the McMorrow Company in 1911 in part payment for elevator house, corner 170th Street and Audubon Avenue, Manhattan. "Oakwood" was sold for cash in excess of $80,000.

Recent Buyers.

T. J. McLaughlin's Sons are the buyers of the five dwellings at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street. Frederick Zittel & Sons were the brokers.

Isaac Briedenbach is the purchaser of the dwelling 175 and 177 West Ninety-third Street, sold recently.

$50,000 Loan on the Victoria.

Pease & Elliman have secured for the Hammerstein Amusement Company a loan of $50,000 upon their leasehold covering the Victoria Theatre at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street. This loan was secured through the assistance of The Mortgage Financing Co., a corporation recently organized under the laws of the State of New York.

Dwellings Leased.

Slawson & Hobbs have leased for Burton Hendrick his dwelling, 5 Manhattan Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Milton Powell for the season,

Kenneth Ives & Co. have rented for William G. McAdoo, his estate at Irvington on Hudson, for the Summer months.

Scanlan & Dollard report the following rentals at Far Rockaway: C. M. Christenson to Joseph L. Brown, a cottage on Hollywood Avenue for two years, for H. N. Smith to Albert Manowitch, a cottage on Chanler Avenue.

H. Frankfort has leased for John J. Gilroy to Lew Fields for a term of years his home situated on Franklin Avenue, Far Rockaway.

Pease & Elliman have leased the following private dwellings on the west side: 64 Riverside Drive, for the Riverdale Realty Company to Mrs. W. M. Shipley; 121 West Seventy-third Street, for Louis G. Sriess to Dr. E. Fosett, and 42 West Seventy-first Street, for Anthony Navelle to Mrs. Henry Merriman. The same firm has leased at Morristown, N. J., the Swan place, Egbert Hill, for the estate of C. Y. Swan to Harris Ashton Dunn, and 75 Franklin Street for J. G. W. Kuehl, as trustee, to James H. McLean.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have leased the water front estate of Mr. Farnham at Great Neck, L. I., to a client for the season.

The Frederick W. Avery Company has rented for A. B. Berwanger the cottage on the northwest corner of Cleveland Avenue and State Street, Far Rockaway, to G. Well.

Pepe & Brother have leased for the estate of Robert H. Maclay 128 West Washington Place, a private dwelling on plot 20 by 94.7.

Commercial Leases.

The Renwick estate holdings at 148 and 150 East Forty-second Street have been leased to the firm of Rees & Rees, cleaners and dyers. The lease is for a long term of years, with an option to purchase.

The Bush Terminal Company reports the following leases in its loft buildings at South Brooklyn: To Larkin & Co., soap and toilet requisites, 30,000 square feet in Building 19, at the foot of Thirty-ninth Street; to the England Spring Bed Company, additional space in Building 4, at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street; to A. & H. Karaghusian, rug importers and finishers, 10,000 square feet on the first floor of Building 7, and to Colin D. Mawer & Co., importers and bottlers of olives, 5,000 square feet in Buildings 7 and 8.

Hayden & Co. have leased for Jane Usher the store and premises, 2,696 Eighth Avenue, to John Trick, for ten years at $21,000, and for the Schuck Construction Company, the store in premises, 1 Convent Avenue, to G. McManus & Co., for five years at $6,000.

Samuel H. Martin has leased offices in 1974 Broadway for Thomas Simpson to the International Taxameter Company of America.

Duross Company has leased the stores and basements of 445-7 West Thirteenth Street for a term of five years to the Western Union Telegraph Company and H. Glintenkamp.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years for G. Armeny, in the Armeny Building, at the southeast corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets, the entire ground floor and basement to Messrs. Beck & McCarthy.

The Duross Company has leased the fifth loft at 39 West Eighth Street to Richard Stone, and the first loft at 203 West Thirtieth Street to the Timothy Baptist Church; also the sixth loft at 10 West Eighteenth Street to William Miller, Inc., and the third loft at 103 West Fourteenth Street to Rosenbloom & Wiechers.

The Sykes Realty Company has leased through Louis Schloss the two stores and moving picture theatre in the building in course of construction on the west side of Southern Boulevard, between Boston Road and Crotona Parkway East, the lessees of the stores being Ferdinand Bolles and Bernard Brown.

$50,000 Residence on Ninety-Sixth Street.

Plans have been filed for a four-story private dwelling on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for Ogden Codman, who acts as his own architect. It will have a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 85 feet, with an extension. It will be fireproof, with a facade of limestone in ornamental design. The main features will be an interior court, on which will be a large bay extending to the roof, a circular dining room, and a large library on the second floor in front. The cost has been estimated at $50,000.

Notes.

A meeting of the House and Real Estate Owners' Association will be held this evening at Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street. David I. Kelly, the former Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles, will address the meeting on the requirements of the new Fire Prevention law.

The Title Guarantee and Trust Company has loaned to Gen. John Watts Kearney $60,000 on first mortgage on a brick and stone business building at 940 to 948 Broadway. The mortgage is for three years at 4 per cent.

J. Scott Company were the brokers who negotiated the sale of the property 122 to 126 West Twenty-sixth Street to the Fabian Realty Company, for J. Mannheimer.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Ninety lots on Hunt's Point and Lafayette Avs, Gilbert Place, Faile, Bryant, Longfellow, and Whittier Sts, in the Bronx; trustees' sale; estate of Fanny M. Samuel, deacased; to various buyers for a total of $88,725.

62d St, 149 West, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.4, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to Robert J. McGusty, $16,500.

83d St, 222 East, n s, 234.2 ft e of 3d Av, 17x102.2, three-story dwelling; partition; to the plaintiff, T. J. Reilly, $9,000.

184th St, 662 West, s e corner of Broadway, 103.1x37.4x97.11x37.8, six-story apartment house; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $35,000.

Broadway, 3,306, s s, 37.8 ft e of 184th St, 37.11x92.9x37.7x91.77, six-story apartment house and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Madison Av, 777 to 781, n e corner of 66th St, 100.5x100, ten-story apartment house; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Barney Estate Co., $653,772.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

117th St, 252 East, s w corner of 2d Av, 50x58.5, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, East River Savings Institution, $49,000.

AT 2,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, n e corner of 158th St, 99.6x169.9x irregular, vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Palm, $53,600.

Bryant Av, 1,300, n e corner of Freeman St, 53.1x100x50x55.7, five-story flat and stores; foreclosure, to B. Corrocchi, $38,100.

Union Av, 946, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St, 37.6x125, five-story flat; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, C. S. Albert, $28,000.

By James L. Wells Co.

Ogden Av, 883, w s, 180 ft s of 164th St, 25x100, three-story flat; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Harlem Savings Bank, $6,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

No plans were filed for new structures in the Bronx. The following were filed in Manhattan: 90th St, 7 East, for a four-story dwelling, 40x35; Q. Codman, 16 East 57th St, owner and architect; cost, $50,000.

131st St, 68 to 72 East, for a seven-story factory, 52.6x90; Sundel Hyman, 2,098 5th Av, owner; Simmerfield & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $55,000.

Right of way of New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, s s of 230th St opposite Tibbett Av, for a one-story frame freight house, 30x60; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, 70 East 45th St, owners; A. F. Haldeman, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost $10,500.

Gleason Av, n w corner of Taylor Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 25x90; Rebecca del Gaudio, 131 Gleason Av, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $20,000.

Hughes Av, w s, 175 ft s of 187th St, for two four-story brick tenements, 25x75 each; Cambreling Av Building and Construction Company, Dominick Marinucci, 2,384 Hughes Av, President, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $80,000.

McGraw Av, e s, 25 ft w of Theriot Av, for a one-story frame garage, 18x20; John D. Sherry, on premises, owner and architect; cost $200.

Walker Av, s s, 53 ft e of Thomas St, for a one-story brick offices, 31.6x49.2; Baisley & Watson, Inc., 2,614 Aqueduct Av, owners and architects; cost, $3,000.

Franklin Av, e s, 265.41 ft n of 169th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 61.3x131; Frederick Saland, 24 East 23d St, owner; Mitchel Bernstein, 24 East 23d St, architect; cost, $65,000.

Third Av, w s, 99.53 ft s of 167th St, for a one-story frame open air theatre, 50x80; Martin Lalor, 621 Broadway, owner; William H. Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $1,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 97, w s, 25x74.10; Anna C. Knowles to Adelaide P. C. Hand and another, Glencove, L. I., May 9; attorney, Everett J. Esneslyn, 2 Rector St.....$100

DIVISION ST, s s, 70 ft e of Clinton St, 23.4x54.9; Jacob Horowitz to Catherine and Water Streets Construction and R. Co., 14 Malden Lane, (mtg $15,000;) May 9; attorney, Saul Bernstein, 149 Broadway.....$100

HOUSTON ST,65 to 71 East, 86.3x93.7; Anglesea Weeks and another to Catherine P. Doyle, 1,116 42d St, Brooklyn, April 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Catherine P. Doyle to Callahan estate, 135 Broadway, May 7, (mtg $70,000;) attorney, same.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,683, e s, 20x95; Catherine Towne to Mary A. Thornton, 500 West 143d St, (mtg $11,000,) May 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,890, w s, 16.8x55, (foreclosure May 6;) Harry W. Mack, referee, to Mary C. Stewart, 28 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, May 7; attorneys, Butts & Vinling, 51 Chambers St.....$7,500

LISPENARD ST, 14 and 16, s s, 50.2x94.4; Isabella Glass and others to Magenis Realty Co., 813 Washington St, April 26, two deeds; attorneys, Moss, L., M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$100

ORCHARD ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Charles M. Levy to Abr. M. Levy, 6 East 97th St, May 3; attorney, I. M. Levy, 320 Broadway.....$100

WALKER ST, 83, s s, 24x100; Hy. S. Glover, executor of Caroline A. Gierson, to Dawson C. Glover, (as sub-trustee of Caroline A. Gierson, deceased,) 23 East 67th St, May 4; attorney, Albert Handy, 141 Broadway.....Court order

WASHINGTON ST 909 to 913, s e corner of Gansevoort St, 72.6x201.8x irregular; Barbara L. Glass to Gansevoort-Washington Co., 813 Washington St., all liens, April 26; attorney, Frank Moss, 299 Broadway.....$100

WATER ST, s s, 257.2 ft w of Jackson St, 18x70; Water St, 1961, s s, 25x100; Johanna Reardon to James S. and Daniel L. Reardon, 150 Hewes St, Brooklyn, all liens, July 27, 1911; attorney, Max Sheinart, 320 Broadway...$100

3D ST, 351 East, n s, 20x96; Hayman Wallach to David H. Orgel, 227 Rivington St, (mtg $25,500 and all liens,) May 8; attorney, Charles Brand, 320 Broadway.....$100

3D ST, 353 and 355 East, 41.8x—; Isham Henderson, referee, to Theodore Guterman, 935 East 163d St, May 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

10TH ST, 320, s e s, 24.8x100; Wilhelm Neiheiser to John J. Manthe, 450 West 44th St, all liens, May 8; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Manthe to Wilhelm Neiheiser and Katharina, his wife, 318 10th Av, tenants by entirety, all liens, May 8; attorney, same.....$100

10TH AV, 318, s e s, 24.8x100; Wilhelm Neiheiser to John J. Manthe, 450 West 44th St, all liens, May 8; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 115 West 42d St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Manthe to Wilhelm Neiheiser and Katharina, his wife, 318 10th Av, tenants by entirety, all liens, May 8; attorney, same.....$100

11TH ST, 108 and 110 West, s w corner of 6th Av, 9.5x166.7x irregular; Isabella Glass et al., executors, &c., of John Glass, to Iveagh Realty Co., 813 Washington St, all liens, April 26; attorneys, Moss, L., M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella Glass et al., heirs, &c., of John Glass, to same, all liens, April 26; attorneys same.....$100

12TH ST, n e corner of 151st St, 11.10x200.10x irregular; 19th Av, n w corner of 151st St, 400x irregular, being land under water of Hudson River, with wharf rights, &c.; Jessie Gillender to New York State Realty and Trust Co., 45th St and Lexington Av, B. & S. C. A. G., all liens, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

15TH ST, 619 East, 25x103.3; Mendel Hecht and others to Louis B. Hasbrouck, 257 Broadway, May 8, (mtg $15,000;) address, 257 Broadway.....$100

23D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Isabella Glass and others to Jongla Realty Co., 819 Washington St, April 26, two deeds; attorneys, Moss, L., M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$100

20TH ST, 135 to 141 West, n s, 90x99; Colwell Lead Co. to Edward A. Hall, 410 Riverside Drive, (mtg $125,000,) April 30; address, first part, 109 Lafayette St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Edward A. Hall to West 20th St Building Co., 107 Lafayette St, (mtg $125,000,) April 30; Colwell Lead Co., 109 Lafayette St.....$1

56TH ST, 210 West, s s, 50x116.3x50.2x120.2, (foreclosure April 10;) Adam Wiener, referee, to 48th Street Realty and Construction Co., 62 William St, May 8; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$177,000

85TH ST, 126 to 130, s s, 40.10x102.2; Arthur H. Hartshorn to Westleigh Realty Co., 135 Broadway, (mtg $36,000,) May 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

92D ST, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.8; Charles W. Coleman, referee, to Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, Freehold, N. J., May 3; attorneys, Norwood & Marden, 68 William St.....$34,000

93TH ST, 907 and 909 East, n s, 37.6x100.8; Jacob M. Guadalia, referee, to Mary E. Schwab, 118 East 39th St, (foreclosure May 8,) all liens, May 9; attorneys, Schenck & P., 19 Liberty St.....$25,000

118TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.10; Agnesa Martini to Sebastiano Beninati, 213 East 111th St, May 9, (mtg $14,750;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

116TH ST, n s, 216.9 ft e of Morningside Av, 16.8x100; James De Wolf to Sophie De Wolf, July 23, 1902; attorney, John N. Johnson, 299 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, 51 West, n s, 16.8x99.11; Virgle L. Epps to R. Arkin Bonime, 1,356 45th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,500,) May 1; attorney, Meyer Levy, 220 Broadway.....$100

137TH ST, 55 West, 25x99.11; Ignas Hermann and others to H. & F. Realty Co., 2,215 5th Av, May 7, (mtg $20,000;) attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St.....$100

178TH ST, n w corner Monterey Av, 75x105; Henry Raabe to Henry Fochrenbash, 834 Audubon Av; May 8.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 176th St, 72.9x122.2; William C. Bergen to Mount Hope Building Co, 130 West 180th St, April 25; attorney, A. A. Snow, 18 Wall St.....$35,000

ELTON AV, 687, w s, 53x100; Noble & Gauss Constn Co to Harrietta A Knoll, 311 East 78th St, (mtg $36,000,) May 8; attorney, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

HORTON ST, or AV, s s, 204 ft e of William St or City Island Av, 219.6x135; Lyttleton Fox, referee, to Merchants' Lloyd Realty Co, 44 Court St, Brooklyn, May 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway.....$6,000

LOTS 602 to 605, map of Gleason property; John Fagan to John F. Kelly, 932 5th Av, April 22, (mtg $12,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 849, Map Hunt Estate; Carmela Pacitillo to George Pacitillo, 801 Van Nest Av, May 45; attorney, Henry C. Botty, 140 Nassau St.. $1

LOT 580, map of Lohbauer Park; Ellen Phalan to Daniel F. McCort, 2,638 Marion Av, April 30; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St.$1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 148.8 ft n of 167th St, 51.4x120; William C. Arnold, referee, to Central Building, Improvement & Investment Co, 149 Church St, May 8; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$15,560

PROSPECT AV, w s, 200 ft n of 167th St, 75x120; William C. Arnold, referee, to Central Building, Improvement & Investment Co, 149 Church St, May 8; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$15,638

PROSPECT AV, w s, 275 ft n of 167th St, 73.8x—; William C. Arnold to Central Building, Improvement and Investment Co, 149 Church St, May 8; attorney, Title Insurance Co, 135 Broadway.....$380

25TH ST, 311 West, 20x98.9; Mary A. Craig to North River Savings Bank 31 West 34th St, May 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, W. B. Sanborn, 37 Liberty St.....$1,000

56TH ST, 210 West, 50x116.2; 48th St. Realty and Construction Company to Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, 3 years, May 8; address, 135 Broadway.....$130,000

SAME property; same to Henry Goldstein, 76 West 86th St, prior mtg $130,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., May 8; attorney, same.....$30,000

112TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Van Fraag Realty Co. to Raisler Heating Co., 1,966 Broadway, May 9, (prior mtg $70,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway...$5,000

121ST ST, 159 West, n s, 18x100.11; James Dailey to Henry M. Denton, 134 Woodland Av, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., July 14, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, D. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.....$3,000

126TH ST, 28 West, s s, 24.6x99.11; Louise G. Robinovitch to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 8, 5 years; attorney; M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St...$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Arthur C. Hume, 1 West 30th St, prior mtg $13,500, May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. C. Hume, 165 Broadway.....$2,000

152D ST, n s, 250 ft w of Broadway, 50.10x—; James F. McGarry to Caroline C. Hettinger, 20 West 75th St, May 9, 5 years; attorneys, Barley & S., 135 Broadway.....$12,500

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 100 ft n of 176th St, 39.9x121.11; Mount Hope Building Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall, demand, 6 p. c., April 25; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$35,000

ARTHUR AV, e s, 139.9 ft n of 176th St, 82.11x—; same to same, April 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$35,000

BELMONT AV, 2,480, n e corner of 189th St, 90x50; Bolognese Investing Co. to Frances W. Farcino, 2,480 Belmont Av, (prior mtge $37,000,) May 4, due &c. as per bond; address, 2,480 Belmont Av.....$1,100

CAULDWELL AV, 721, w s, 25x115; Louis Cooper to Ike Cooper, 135 Clinton St, 6 years, 6 p. c., March 6; address, 135 Clinton St.....$2,500

CLINTON AV, s e corner of 177th St, 99.6x40; August Kuhn to George B. C. de Heredia, Nice, France, May 8, 3 years; attorneys, Foster & Thomson, 141 Broadway.....$25,000

ELTON AV, 681, w s, 53x100; Henrietta A. Knoll to Noble & Gauss Con. Co., 406 East 149th St, (prior mtge $36,000,) May 8, due Jan 1 to 16, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,150

FAILE ST, 630, e s, 20.10x100; Spofford Estates to Bessie S. Everitt, 64 North 9th St, Newark, N. J., May 9, 3 years; attorney, F. B. Sanford, 165 Broadway.....$7,000

HARTON ST or AV, s s, 204 ft e of City Island Av, old line, 219.6x135x—x137.2; Merchants Lloyd Realty Company to H. S. Sayers, 102 Roselle St, City Island, May 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

HOFFMAN ST, s e corner of 189th St, 20.11x114.1; Concetta De Bello to Louise V. Heintz, 32 Mount Morris Park Av, May 1, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Norbert Blank, 38 Park Row.....$3,500

HOME ST, n s, 40.3 ft e of Hoe Av, 45.8x99.6; Hoe Realty Co. to Ellis P. Earle, Montclair, N. J., May 9, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$36,000

HOME ST, n s, 85.6 ft e of Hoe Av, 45.8x—; Hoe Realty Co. to Ellis P. Earle, Montclair, N. J., May 9, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$35,000

HOME ST, n s, 130.10 ft e of Hoe Av, 45.8x94.2; Hoe Realty Co. to Ellis P. Earle, Montclair, N. J., May 9, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,000

LOTS 13-15, parcel 4, map William B. Ogden, and lots 15 and 16, parcel 20, same map; Maurice Stierer to Jas. Schwartz, 48 East 92d St, (prior mtge $10,500,) May 8, due Jan. 1 to 14, 6 p. c.; attorney, Chas. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau.....$3,000

MANIDA ST, 819, s w s, 25x100; Meehan Bldg. Co. to Marion M. Swinyard, Gilbertsville, N. Y., May 8, 3 years; attorneys, Stanton, H., 31 Nassau.....$7,500

PARK AV, w s, 287.8 ft s of 187th St, 150x98.3; Tremont Park Realty Co. to Hamilton Securities Co., 165 Broadway, May 1, (prior mtg $100,000,) due as per bond attorneys, Fletcher, S. & L., 165 Broadway.....$10,000

ROCHELLE ST, n s, 200 ft e of City Island Av, 214.6x135, City Island; Robert W. Freestone to Virgil Thurkauf, 428 West 54th St, May 8, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

RYER ave, w s, Lots 377 and 378, map of Charles Berrian, 50x100; Mary E. Lawlor to James T. Murray, 359 West 22d St, May 2; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway..$100

WESTCHESTER AV, 1,780 and 1,782, s s, 50.10; St. Lawrence Av, 1,250 and 1,248, e s, 50x50; John J. Fagan to McGusty Realty Co, 135 Broadway, April 22, (mtg $21,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 22d St, 102.6x90.3; John W. Kearney to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, due as per bond, May 7; address, 176 Broadway..$60,000

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Wooster St, 50x95; Fluri Construction Company to Edgar N. Sidman, South Orange, N. J., May 8, prior mtg $175,000, due as per bond; attorneys, Fletcher, McC. & B., 128 Broadway..$10,850

HOUSTON ST, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 86.3x93.7; Catherine P. Doyle to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, May 9; address, 176 Broadway.. $70,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,863, e s, 20x95; Mary A. Thornton to Henry H. Jackson, 63 East 92d St, and others, May 8, 3 years; attorneys, S. H. Jackson, 106 Lexington Av.....$13,000

MAIDEN LANE, n s, 81.1 ft w of Pearl St, 20.10x61.2; Woodbury G. Langdus to U. S. Trust Company, 40 Wall St, May 7, 1 year, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$24,000

3D ST, n s, 155.3 ft e of Avenue D, 41.9x—; Theodore Guterman to Jacob Guterman, 178 East 95th St, May 8, (prior mtg $35,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Moses R. Ryttenberg, 135 Broadway.....$12,000

5TH AV, 235 and 237, e s, 30.6x100; E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., to County Holding Co., 100 Broadway, April 29, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Merrill & R., 100 Broadway..$300,000

13TH ST, 513 East, n s, 37.6x103.3; Concetta and Ciro D. Aversa to Lillian Polizzi, 3,285 Hull Av, May 1, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, E. M. Vickers, 192 Broadway.....$380

25TH ST, 311 West, 20x98.9; Mary A. Craig to North River Savings Bank 31 West 34th St, May 9, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, W. B. Sanborn, 37 Liberty St.....$1,000

56TH ST, 210 West, 50x116.2; 48th St. Realty and Construction Company to Title Insurance Company, 135 Broadway, 3 years, May 8; address, 135 Broadway.....$130,000

SAME property; same to Henry Goldstein, 76 West 86th St, prior mtg $130,000, 2 years, 6 p. c., May 8; attorney, same.....$30,000

112TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Van Fraag Realty Co. to Raisler Heating Co., 1,966 Broadway, May 9, (prior mtg $70,000,) demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway...$5,000

121ST ST, 159 West, n s, 18x100.11; James Dailey to Henry M. Denton, 134 Woodland Av, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J., July 14, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorneys, D. H. Scully & Co., 57 East 125th St.....$3,000

126TH ST, 28 West, s s, 24.6x99.11; Louise G. Robinovitch to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, May 8, 5 years; attorney; M. J. Scanlon, 51 Chambers St...$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Arthur C. Hume, 1 West 30th St, prior mtg $13,500, May 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. C.

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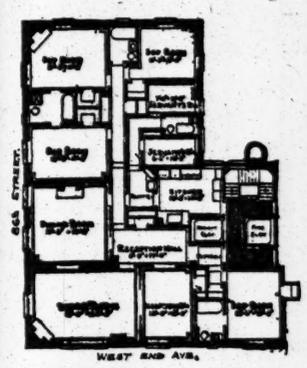

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ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. M. Warley Platzek, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated April 4th, 1912, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the CARBON-LESS PAPER COMPANY, formerly doing business at No. 528 West 30th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to Lewis H. Woodburn as assignee for the benefit of creditors of the Carbon-Less Paper Company at his office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1912.

Dated New York, April 11th, 1912.

LEWIS H. WOODBURN, Assignee.

WILMER J. McALLISTER, Attorney for Assignee, 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW YORK COUNTY.—GIZELLA MARTON, plaintiff, against ANDREW MARTON, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 30th, 1912.

WILLIAM WEISS,

Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Andrew Marton, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. M. Warley Platzek, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 1, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, April 4, 1912.

WILLIAM WEISS,

Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, New York City.

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Kew Gardens

KEW, LONG ISLAND

15 MINUTES from Penn. Station.

Four beautiful houses just completed, ready for occupancy. Plots for building at moderate prices, and favorable terms to right parties. Over a mile frontage on Forest Park.

For maps, prices and particulars apply to

Kew Gardens

Manbridge Bldg., Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 5250 Greeley.

A Quick Sale at Sacrifice

Gentleman's country place, beautifully located on north shore Long Island, overlooking Northport Harbor and Long Island Sound, "The Eden of Long Island." Only 40 miles, or one hour from New York City; 25 acres; high elevation; Colonial house, 15 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors, concrete cellars; steam heat, electric light, and telephone; large library; wide verandas; hundreds of finest shade trees, 100 best fruit trees, fine driveways; artesian water; tennis court; large barn, fine garage; storage house, icehouse, hennery; large gardens, fine pasturage; private dock and boat landing, &c.; entirely equipped and furnished, ready for occupancy; write for photos and full particulars; brokers protected. C. W. DUMONT, 27 Cedar St.

SHORE FRONT COTTAGE

7 rooms, tiled bath, hardwood trim, parquet floors, hot and cold water, steam heat, telephone. Actual water rights; near trolley, convenient to express station; one-half acre ground. Bargain price, $5,000.

H. M. BURNS,

Room 1002, 170 Broadway.

Tel. 1522 Cortland.

A Special Home Service

is being rendered to homeseekers by the TOWN & COUNTRY HOMELAND BUREAU. This bureau does not sell or rent property, simply assists you to find what you want in a suburban home. Send ten cents in stamps for full description of service in special number of TOWN & COUNTRY. John H. Livingston, Jr., TOWN & COUNTRY HOMELAND BUREAU, TOWN & COUNTRY, 389 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

NORTH SHORE UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful tile cement house, near station and water; 2 baths, 6 bedrooms; $100 per month.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co., 15 West 34th St., N. Y. Tel. 7170 Mad. Sq.

GARDEN CITY..

A gentleman's country place for rent by the year; 1¾ acres of ground; house 14 rooms; steam heat; electric lights; stable; garage; $2,200 per year. Apply Geo. L. Hubbell, Garden City, L. I.

MUNCIE ISLAND

At the Atlantic Ocean, Opposite Babylon, L. I. 50 min. from N. Y. City. Furnished Bungalows to rent with the privileges of the Muncie Island Hotel. Write for booklet. Maurice B. Weaver, Pres. Town and Country Estates, 1st Fifth Ave., New York.

A Gentleman's Shore Front Estate.

Seventeen acres, fronting on Old Field Bay; house, 15 rooms, 2 baths; also gardener's cottage of 5 rooms; all modern improvements; choice kind of fruit and shrubbery. Photographs, price, &c. Stephen Yates, 146 East 34th St.

A PLACE FOR A HOME
A PLACE TO INVEST

At Red Bank, New Jersey—one of the prettiest spots in the State—an unusual opportunity exists. Equal are its attractions for the home builder and the investor.

For here real country combines with splendid seashore, and lots are priced **at actual land values to-day**—here at

RED BANK ESTATES

A new addition to an old, well-established town is this tract of land.

Red Bank has every city convenience—sewers, gas, electricity, street railroads, etc., and is an all-year-round place of residence.

Commuters' trains on the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Railroads leave here every ten minutes.

And in Summer the splendid boat service between New York and Atlantic Highlands brings one within 15 minutes' ride of Red Bank Estates. (Electric railroad borders the property.)

Here large villa plots are being sold at remarkably small prices. And for people of more moderate incomes there exist some splendidly located bungalow sites.

Either as a home or an investment, Red Bank Estates holds a universal appeal.

"From Pillar to Post" is the name of a booklet which brings further information, prices, terms, etc. YOU should write for this to-day.

MINNESINK REALTY COMPANY

50 Church Street, Room 1853, New York

Telephone, Cortlandt 2822.

Suburban Homes

VIEWS and prices BOOKLET sent free

C. S. MAY, 38 Park Row, N.Y. | 7470 Cort.

BARGAIN.

Owner must sell beautiful home, best section South Orange; oak floors, hardwood trim, beam ceilings, large living room, open fireplace, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; little cash; easy payments; no reasonable offer refused. Hope, Room 55, 156 Broadway.

ARTISTIC ORANGE HOME

near Highland Av. station, Orange, N. J.; 40 minutes out on D., L. & W.; no finer location in all the Oranges; big bargain for some one. Send for particulars to OWNER, Room 10,075, Metropolitan Building, 23d St., New York City.

Beautiful country home, Fanwood, N. J.; new; 9 rooms, two baths, open fireplaces; finished in hardwood, all latest improvements; large plot; $5,700; very easy terms. Write for photograph. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Bargain—Six-room cottage, all improvements, steam heat; large plot; fruit, shade; near station; 30 minutes Manhattan; price, $3,200; $300 cash, $25 monthly; other bargains. Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Well-arranged, year-around 10-room house; all modern conveniences, including excellent heating system; fine corner location; well-kept grounds; bargain, quick sale. Lock Box 25, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Almost given away, brand-new bungalow, with improvements; large plot, near school and station; only 25 minutes from Broadway, Lackawanna Railroad; price $1,800; easy terms. Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

BUNGALOWS and ARTISTIC HOUSES on the Mountain Side in ORANGE

10 minutes from Highland Ave. Station, D., L. & W. R. R.; 40 minutes to N. Y.; 80 trains daily. Also Building Plots, 50x150, with all City Improvements—restricted. We will build for you; arrange loans, &c. Little cash required, balance easy terms. Send or 'phone for full details.

E. L. Sawyer & Co.,

1 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

Telephone: Gramercy 3266.

The Best Place To Summer

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Highest Point on Sea Coast and Nearest in Jersey to New York.

Triple Attractions of Ocean, Lakes, and River. Facilities for All Sports and Amusements. Noted for Its Green Lawns, Trees, and Hedges. Rejuvenated Summer Home of Five Presidents. Reached by N. J. C. R.R., P. R. R., and Two Boat Routes. Vast New Ocean Front and Other Improvements. Hour from New York; Commutation 35 Cents Day.

A Modern City With All Country Charms

We'll find you Cottage, or Send Information.

B. B. BOBBITT, Publicity Director, 198 Broadway, Long Branch, N. J.

An Artistic Home

Just completed a most attractive bungalow surrounded by beautiful shade trees on the

Palisades opposite Grant's Tomb.

Contains every modern convenience

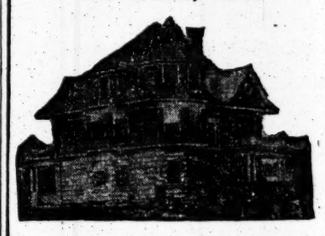
Send for photo, description and terms to the

COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE COMPANY

Room 1207, Times Building.

Weequahic Tract

NEWARK, N. J.



Fronting Weequahic Park.

Lehigh Valley Station at Property.

Lehigh Valley Railroad to start building new station, Elizabeth and Meeker Avenues, at once.

Do you realize what this improvement means to this property?

Largely increased values and rapid development are absolutely assured.

Monthly payments if desired.

The work of beautifying and developing Weequahic Park is progressing rapidly and when completed will prove a source of great enjoyment, will also add very much to the value of adjoining property.

Bergen St. trolley to be extended through property in the near future is another feature that means additional value.

Never such an opportunity in the history of Newark. Come and see for yourself. Now is the time to buy.

Streets curbed and paved, parkway strip in center, water, gas, sewer services run to curb. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.

Take McAdoo Tubes to Newark and Mt. Prospect cars to property.

Maps and further information,

FRANK J. BOCK, Manager,

Firemen's Building, Broad and Market Sts., Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

FACTORY

With railroad siding, will be sold at a sacrifice to settle up bankruptcy case.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh,

9 Clinton St., Tel. 4860 Market, NEWARK, N. J.

Factories Everywhere.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE TO RENT FOR SUMMER; 50 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK; FLOWER AND VEGETABLE GARDEN; FRUIT; LAWN; STABLE; GARAGE WITH ROOMS; 7 MASTER BEDROOMS; 4 BATHS; LARGE PORCHES. COMMUNICATE OWNER, 44 WEST 87TH ST.

COUNTRY ESTATE

Will sacrifice well-built 14-room house, all improvements, large plot; convenient to express station. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. Box 1431, N. Y. City.

MOUNTAIN & RIVERSIDE Bungalow sites, among the pines and cedars, overlooking Pequannock River, 35 minutes on Lackawanna, $95, $10 down, $5 monthly; boating, bathing, and fishing; bungalows for sale, $175 to $1,500. 'Phone 4309 Beekman. W. M. Lane, Room 324F, World Building.

Fanwood, N. J.—A large building plot, 100x100; covered with oak trees, for $500; $5 per month buys it; near station; beautiful location. Write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

A new house, 10 rooms, steam heat, open fireplaces, hardwood trim; lot 65x165; all modern improvements; convenient; price $5,500; cash, $250. Frederick C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

Beautiful illustrated booklet sent free on application.

GORDON & FORMAN.

Ideal modern house for sale; easy terms; also for rent, at beautiful, convenient Dumont; full particulars, Charles C. Hough, 110 West 34th St., New York.

Farms every description, everywhere, direct from owners; free illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Atlantic Highlands, Vicinity.—Furnished cottages for rent; new list. F. A. Morehouse, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

Leonia, N. J.—Must sell large, elegant home, 75x150; beautifully laid out grounds; sacrifice. Particulars John Weaver, Leonia, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

Greenwich, Conn.; Riverside Station; New Colonial house in exclusive Thrushwood Park; two acres; shore frontage; high elevation; unsurpassed location. An ideal gentleman's home. D. W. Baily, Manager, 2 West 42d Street.

FOR RENT

SHORT HILLS, N. J., Stone and Stucco House, 12 rooms, 3 bathrooms; all modern improvements; magnificently furnished; $175 per month to the right party, from June 1st, or unfurnished by year $1,600; stable and ¾ acre of ground. Eight minutes' walk to station. Address Stucco, P. O. Box 822, New York City.

At Summit, N. J.—For sale or lease, fine old homestead property, ⅞ mile Summit Station. No similar property offered for sale in Summit. Price $25,000, half cash; rental $1,500 annually. Occupancy Oct. 1. Also small seven-room home, five minutes' walk from station; rental, $50 monthly. Youngs, 8 South William St. Tel. 2,846 Broad, New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

NORTH SHORE

COUNTRY HOUSES

SHIELDS COMPANY

286 5th Av. Tel. Madison 7950.

On the north side of Long Island, one hour fifteen minutes out; six-room house; large plot, $2,200; also elegant plots of 5 to 10 lots each; $400 to $600; very easy terms. C. H., Box M, 144 Times.

A.—A.—If you are interested in a home or land on Long Island, send at once for my Long Island magazine, giving reliable information; it is free. President, Room 202, 347 5th Av.

BALDWIN HARBOR. House and ¼ of an acre very cheap for cash or easy monthly payments; 41 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av. D. B., Box 200, Times Downtown.

Beautiful villa, shore front, Long Island; great bargain. Winterroth Pianos, 8 Union Square, Manhattan.

New Three Room Cottage $50

Fifty dollars cash, balance monthly like rent, buys small home and ¼ acre; New Jersey Hills; 32 minutes out; 40 trains daily; express station; schools, churches, stores; free title policy. Owner, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. City.

Ten acre farm, New Brunswick, N. J., near trolley; 7-room house, barn, carriage house; all good condition; sell cheap; part cash, balance easy terms. V 19 Times.

FRUIT ORCHARD, 164 apple, 431 peach trees, hour out, Lackawanna R. R., near station; superb views; 3 or 6 acres at $600 an acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Beautiful modern home, plot 82x120; Broadway 30 minutes; $6,000; sacrifice. Robert Rawson, Bloomfield.

Dwellings, farms, lakes, tracts for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ACREAGE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

200 acres Borough of Queens

20 Minutes from Herald Square.

80% on Mortgage.

BIG BARGAIN

Wm. M. Thomas

113 EAST 34TH ST., N. Y. CITY.

FINE WATER FRONT COTTAGE

Long Island Sound; one-half hour from Penn. Station, N. Y. City; 8 rooms and bath; 2 lots; cement walks; macadamized streets; gas and electric light; water and sewerage; fine bathing beach and high-class yacht clubhouse close by; refined and select neighborhood; elegant surroundings; cheap; terms to suit purchaser. SHORE FRONT, 146 East 34th St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

NORTH SHORE

COUNTRY HOUSES

SHIELDS COMPANY

286 5th Av. Tel. Madison 7950.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ROBERT D. DOUGLASS and others as surviving executors of the last will and testament of ROBERT G. DUN, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY R. CHISHOLM and WALTER CHISHOLM, individually and as executors, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of June, 1910, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, 5,306-5,310 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land now situate in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, formerly in the Townsnip of West Farms, County of Westchester, State of New York, being part of lot Number 70 and all of lots Numbers 71 and 72, as the same are laid down on a map of Woodstock, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester November 9th, 1849, and amended June 6th, 1850, and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on Prospect Avenue distant seventy feet southerly from the point where the easterly line or side of Prospect Avenue adjoins or intersects the southerly line of lot Number 69, as laid down on said map, running thence along the land now of William Jex, easterly about three hundred and sixty-six 4-10 feet to a stone wall or fence adjoining land formerly of William W. Fox and John Collins; thence southerly along said stone fence or wall about two hundred and sixty-three feet; thence south sixty-one degrees forty-five minutes, west fifty-three feet five inches; thence west along the northeast side of lot Number 73 on said map four hundred and three feet six inches to the easterly side of Prospect Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue about two hundred and ninety-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Ellen M. Chisholm by the Mutual Life Insurance Company by deed bearing date November 28th, 1881, and recorded in New York Register's Office, Liber Conveyances 1,624, Page 340, November 29th, 1881, save and excepting the land conveyed by said Ellen M. Chisholm to William Jex by deed bearing date 31st August, 1888.

Excepting out of the premises above described the following parcels of land:

All that part of the said mortgaged lands above described, "known as parcel Number 76 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street from Third to Westchester Avenue,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court, dated the 18th day of March, 1901, and entered March 22d, 1901," and also all that other part of the said mortgaged lands "known as parcel Number 26 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening Prospect Avenue from Westchester Avenue to Boston Road,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court dated April 17th, 1896, and entered May 20th, 1896."

Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the said mortgaged lands bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Prospect Avenue, distant one hundred feet and forty-four one-hundredths of a foot northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Prospect Avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly line of Prospect Avenue seventy-five feet, more or less, to the southerly line of premises formerly embraced in a mortgage made by Ellen M. Chisholm to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York in Liber 1,617 of Mortgages, Page 164, and released therefrom by release dated August 31st, 1883; thence easterly along the said southerly line of said premises one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Prospect Avenue seventy-five feet, more or less; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-third Street one hundred and twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the mortgaged premises described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, forming the corner with the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue; running thence easterly along said southerly side of said East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street one hundred and ninety-eight feet and forty-one one-hundredths of a foot; thence southerly and nearly parallel with Prospect Avenue seventeen feet and one one-hundredths of a foot to the northerly line of the Johns property adjoining; thence westerly along the line of said Johns property one hundred and ninety-eight feet and forty-two one-hundredths of a foot to the easterly side or line of Prospect Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Prospect Avenue sixteen feet and one one-hundredth of a foot to the place of beginning.

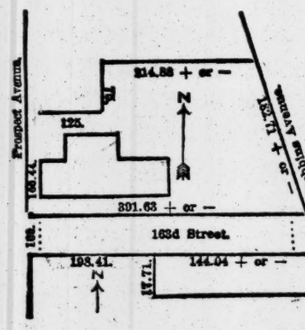
Excepting also out of said premises all that part of the said mortgaged lands above described, "known as parcels Numbers 5 and 6 on the Damage Map of the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in a certain proceeding in the Supreme Court, entitled 'Matter of opening Stebbins Avenue from Dawson Street to Boston Road,' the report of the Commissioners in said proceeding having been confirmed by an order of the Supreme Court dated the 26th day of June, 1896, and entered the 17th day of February, 1897."

Dated New York, April 26th, 1912.

JAMES COTTER CONNELL, Referee.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; the street number is No. 938 Prospect Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $38,820.55, with interest thereon from the 20th day of April, 1909, together with costs and allowances amounting to $798.91, with interest on $544.79 from June 18th, 1910, on $120.27 from April 15th, 1911, and on $133.85 from April 11th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $1,000 and interest. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage upon which there is outstanding twenty-eight thousand one hundred and forty-four 47-100 dollars, with interest on twenty-five thousand six hundred and sixty-four 06-100 dollars from September 1st, 1911, and on two thousand four hundred and eighty 42-100 dollars from March 22d, 1912. Said premises will also be sold subject to any restrictions of record affecting said premises and to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show.

Dated New York, April 26th, 1912.

JAMES COTTER CONNELL, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMPLEX MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 10th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 90 West St., 18th floor, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, safe, typewriter, &c.

MARTIN C. ANSORGE, Trustee.
THOMAS R. MARTIN, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL RUBIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, May 16th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 25 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' furnishings, dry goods, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH J. CORN, Receiver.
SOLOMON S. LEFF, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GOLDBERG and MORRIS HEISHOBER, individually and as copartners trading as GOLDBERG & HEISHOBER, Bankrupts. No. 18,398.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts will be sold at public aucsion under the direction of Michael H. Marks, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 64 Willett Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twentieth day of May, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Safe, fixtures, watches, clocks, and jewelry.

Said property may be inspected at the above premises on May 16th and May 17th, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it brings seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, May 7th, 1912.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

WIPING OUT CANTON PIRATES.

Hundreds of Bodies of Executed Men Floating in the River.

HONGKONG, May 9.—Thousands of Chinese soldiers, who have been stationed to the north of Swatow, are returning to Canton. It is feared that labor troubles will follow the disbanding of these troops.

A former Governor of Canton has been made Commander in Chief of the armed forces, and he is proceeding to exterminate the pirates on the West River.

Men caught stealing trifling sums are shot daily. Hundreds of bodies can be seen floating near the banks of the West River. Some of them have been in the water for weeks.

Foreigners in South China expect a renewal of the recent anarchical conditions now that the funds in the Government's treasury are depleted.

The British warships have sailed for the North of China with thousands of Indian troops from Hongkong. Other detachments of the garrison here, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark.

Dr. Sun Yat-Sen is retiring to Macao, the Portuguese dependency, where he purposes to reside.

"FORCE OF LIFE" MUST PAY.

Verdict of $36,000 Against President of Medical Company.

In the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Garretson, a verdict of $36,000 was returned yesterday against E. Virgil Neal, formerly of 706 Madison Avenue, President of the Force of Life Chemical Company, which at one time received the attention of the Federal authorities. The verdict was in favor of Mrs. Josephine Deady of Ostend Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I., who testified to the court that Neal had by false representations obtained from her $20,238, on representations that he was a banker and broker, and would invest her money and make handsome returns.

All she has for her money is 7,010 shares of stock of the Force of Life Company, which she declared, is worthless, because of the action of the United States Government.

TO END GERMAN DUELLING.

Clerical Resolution in Reichstag to be Supported by Socialists.

BERLIN, May 9.—The Clericals to-day introduced a resolution in the Reichstag asking the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to take steps to end duelling in the army, particularly the practice that makes it compulsory for an offended officers to challenge the offender or leave the army.

Pending this reform, the resolution demands the observance of the imperial order of 1897 restricting duelling.

The resolution will be adopted, as the Clericals and Socialists demonstrated yesterday that they have a clear majority when co-operating.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Pressure has risen east of the Mississippi River and west of the Rocky Mountains, but is still low except on the Pacific States. Weather conditions have become more settled from the Mississippi eastward, although showers continued Thursday. A decided fall in temperature has occurred in Montana and the British Northwest.

A low pressure area over the plains States will drift slowly eastward with warmer weather and showers reaching the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys Saturday. This will be followed by clearing weather and a considerable fall in temperature, reaching the Ohio Valley Saturday night.

In the Atlantic States and districts west of the Rocky Mountains the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate west, becoming variable Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate west, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have moderate west winds with clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Friday, preceded by showers in morning in central and north portions. Saturday, fair, warmer; moderate west winds becoming variable Saturday.

Southern New England—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair, warmer; moderate west winds becoming variable.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, fair, warmer; moderate northwest and north winds.

Northern New England—Showers Friday morning followed by fair. Saturday, fair, warmer in interior; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	50	51	4 P. M.	58	60
6 A. M.	51	51	8 P. M.	57	56
9 A. M.	56	56	9 P. M.	61	53
12 M.	62	59½	12 M.	62	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 56; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 57.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 64 degrees, at 1 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M., 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:00—213 Pearl St.; F. Zuller	Unknown
2:00—600 Van Nest Av.; City of N. Y.	Trifling
6:40—90 Prince St.; Newman Kfeinberg	$500
6:45—28 W. 131st St.; John Klingenbeck	$100
P. M.	
12:32—Marshall's Corner, Pelham Bay Park; George Doctor (auto)	Unknown
12:45—272 Cherry St.; T. Levy	None
1:20—340 E. 26th St.; Carnegie Library Branch to Bellevue Hospital	Trifling
1:45—33 Crosby St.; P. Simonell	$50
2:00—Leonard and Church Sts.; Department of Highways	Trifling
2:15—215 E. 97th St.; T. Hidden	Trifling
3:10—811 Kelly St.; Soloman Lieberman	$100
4:00—129 8th Av.; Anton Esposite	$100
4:30—1,534 3d Av.; Greenwald Bros	$1,000
5:55—68 Spring St.; Buzz & Co	$50
6:30—Park Av. and 172d St.; New York Central Railroad	$100
6:30—302 E. 103d St.; Flishman & Co.	Trifling
7:15—29 Great Jones St.; Hirsch & Co.	Unknown
7:30—1,753 3d Av.; J. Rowe	Trifling
8:25—2,653 3d Av.; W. Jaeger	Trifling
8:30—411 Canal St.; Powell & Co.	$25
9:30—1,510 3d Av.; Calhane & Kane	$20
11:00—428 East 24th St.; S. S. Cameron	Trifling

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HENRY M. BLASKOPF, (died May 8;) left more than $10,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; to Philip Ritter, nephew, $3,000; Matilda Straus, niece, $3,000; legacies of unestimated value to Philip Blaskopf and Henry Blaskopf, nephews, and Mamie Reckman, niece.

LEOPOLD BURGHEIM, (died Jan. 23;) left $4,042.56 personalty to Rosalie Burgheim, wife.

SCHOLASTICA SIMON, (died Jan. 26;) left $400 personalty to John Hnath, nephew.

ALLESANDRO SIMONETTI, (died May 1;) left more than $10,000 realty and $12,000 personalty; to Amelia Simmonetti, wife, $25,000; to Paul, Louis, James and John Simonetti, sons, $1,000 each; David, Ernest, and Joseph Simonetti, sons, residue.

JOHN J. KEELON, (died April 20;) left $1,000 personalty; to George Keelon, brother, $500; Catherine Keelon, wife, $250; Josephine Reilly, $100; James F. Keelon, brother, $100; Alice Kennedy, $50.

WILLIAM L. BRANGAN, (died May 16, 1911;) to Margaret Brangan, mother; Mary E. Hammil, sister, legacies unestimated values; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, New York City, legacy of unknown value; Irene Slevin, Thomas McManus, William Fanning, Daniel Delaney, $500 each, subject to trust.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to Anthony J. Barrett, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

Estate of GUSTAV H. HAAG, (died March 26, 1897;) realty, 80 and 82 Allen Street, $13,500; 232 and 234 East Seventy-seventh Street, $4,000; assets, $22,276.92; liabilities, $23,090.50.

Estate of PETER HARRISON, (died Jan. 25, 1905;) net personalty, $1,120.18.

Estate of MARY W. ROGERS, (died June 13, 1911;) net personalty, $146,715.49, including 240 shares Great Northern Railway Company preferred, $33,180; 450 shares Northern Pacific Railway Company, $60,975; 85 shares Mohawk Valley Company, $8,075; 226 shares New York State Railway Company $18,080; 140 shares Great Northern Iron Ore properties, $8,802.50; 370 shares Lackawanna Steel Company common, $14,800; 50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $10,700; 10 bonds, Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal, $4,750.

Estate of JEREMIAH O'CHAUGHNESSY, (died Nov. 14, 1909;) net personalty, $2,213.46.

Estate of MARY E. CREEDE, (died June 14, 1911;) net personalty, $1,771.84.

Estate of BENJAMIN F. NEALLEY, (died March 27, 1911;) net personalty, $21,440, including 100 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $14,650; 65 shares New York Central, $7,020.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The vacation playgrounds will be opened on July 1 and continue so for a period of forty-eight afternoons, (except Sundays.) On July 4, however, the session will be held in the morning in connection with "a safe and sane Fourth of July" celebration.

The closing session of the evening recreation centres for the season will be held on May 11.

Lena Freiman has been appointed teacher in charge of a study room in evening recreation centres.

The following is the summary of a letter from Second Assistant Commissioner Wheelock of the State Education Department concerning the recognition of the curriculum of the evening high schools of this city and stating conditions under which evening high school students may enter Regents' examinations for qualifying certificates and for the State Academic Diploma:

1. The State Education Department recognizes the curriculum of the evening high schools of this city and has listed the schools among the "approved schools."

2. A reduction is made in the time required for five-count subjects; that is, 120 hours of preparation in the evening high schools will be sufficient; subjects other than five-count subjects will require thirty recitations for each count.

3. The department accepts a forty-minute period as a period of instruction in the evening high schools.

4. The department recognizes the eligibility of evening high school students for admission to State examinations in the day high schools, with a reduction in the number of hours of preparation and a passing mark of 75 per cent.

5. The department approves the recommendation that students who have successfully completed three years in the day high school course and have passed the required examinations, may be allowed to complete the fourth year in the evening high schools, with the time limits prescribed under 2 and 3, and may be admitted to the regular Regents' examinations with the regular students of the day high schools and on the same terms, and, on passing the examinations at 60 per cent., may become entitled to the Regents' Academic Diploma.

This is an important matter, as the regulation enables students who leave the day high schools and who through no fault of their own are unable to complete the day high school course, to complete the high school course in the evening schools, with the time limits prescribed under 2 and 3, and at a passing mark of 60 per cent., which is the passing mark required of day high school students.

May 18 is the anniversary of the opening of the first Hague conference to prevent war and promote peace among the nations of the earth. In a circular which City Superintendent Maxwell has sent to each of the public school Principals he says that as May 18 this year falls on Saturday "peace day" will be observed in the schools on Friday, May 17. He also states that within a few days the Principals will receive from the New York Peace Society two copies of a bulletin issued by United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton, containing material and suggestions for the observance of the day. He suggests that the day be celebrated by appropriate exercises at the morning assembly along the lines mentioned in the bulletin.

Friday, June 14, is the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the flag of the United States by Congress. Dr. Maxwell has notified the public school Principals it is appropriate that at the opening exercises on that day the significance of our flag should be made clear to the children of the city, and that the respect and honor due to the flag should be emphasized.

Miss Elizabeth C. Rottger, Principal of Public School 15, Westchester and St. Lawrence Avenues, the Bronx, will take three of her pupils this afternoon to represent the school in the Borough Hall of the Bronx before President Cyrus C. Miller. They will ask him to do his best to save the old building from which they will be transferred to the new Public School 47, St. Lawrence and Hammond Avenues, in September. They will ask him to have their present school house moved to a plot adjoining the new school and made a public library, as the section is in need of one. The building, they will say, is old-fashioned, built of rough stone, and would well fill the purpose. It would also save a good sum to the city. The pupils are Rosie Anopol of 4A, John Murry of 5A, and Annie Anopol of 7A.

Jacob Ollendorf has been appointed a first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies at $900 a year.

City Superintendent Maxwell, in the discussion at last Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Education on the question of the teachers' rating of B, said that the law not only empowered but directed the Board of Superintendents to inspect and investigate the ratings of teachers, and that the Board of Superintendents would continue to do what the law ordered it to do irrespective of any action the Board of Education took in the matter. This statement appeared yesterday as, "Dr. Maxwell added that he had not been empowered," through an error.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Patrolmen, (promoted to Sergeant, transferred and assigned as indicated.)—Charles C. De Cantillon, 172d to 171st Precinct.

Assigned to Detective Bureau as Acting Sergeants.—Patrolmen G. P. Gilbert, J. Long.

Reinstated as Patrolmen, (Fourth Grade.)—Hugh A. Flood, to 8th Precinct.

Transfers.—Patrolmen C. D. Sands, 83d to 35th Precinct; D. King, 35th to 39th Precinct; J. Kenney, 145th to 165th Precinct.

Patrolmen Assigned as Patrol Drivers as Indicated.—P. Murray, 147th to 148th Precinct; J. Monahan, 147th to 148th Precinct; F. Lawless, 156th to 157th Precinct; J. Holland, 156th to 157th Precinct.

Mutual Transfers.—Patrolmen J. Pitt, 22d to 126th Precinct, and W. J. Cassidy, 146th to 28th.

Resignation.—Probationary Patrolman John Bacon, 29th Precinct.

Dismissed from the Force—Patrolman Joseph R. Reynolds, Jr., 155th Precinct.

Fire Department.

Appointed on three months' probation—Peter J. Clark, architectural draughtsman, Bureau of Prevention.

Suspended under charges—John Tobin, Inspector of Blasting, Bureau of Prevention.

Dropped from the rolls—Frank J. Ryan, Provisional Inspector, Bureau of Prevention.

Dismissed from the department—Fireman William T. Roach, Engine 9.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the action of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning in rescinding the dismissal of George Veran, 164 Scholes Street, Brooklyn, as extra driver, and restoring him to duty. It has also approved the action of the President of the Borough of Brooklyn in reassigning to duty Michael S. Ward, as Inspector of Regulating Grading and Paving, at the expiration of a leave of absence.

The commission has approved the summary of vouchers, received from the general medical Superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals, for services of Emma N. Remack, Pauline Kittke and Alice Antisdale as special nurses.

The commission has approved the Controller's vouchers, in the amount of $100, for service of operators, supplied by the Remington typewriter, in connection with the instillation of the new system of making out city warrants.

The commission has received a request from the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for an amendment of the classification of positions in the non-competitive class by including therein the title of "assistant resident physician, $400." This will be reported on by the Chief Examiner prior to a hearing.

A communication has been received by the commission from its Chief Examiner stating that as the time there will not appear to be any suitable list from which certification can be made on the requisition of the Street Cleaning Commissioner for a medical examiner at $1,800 a year, that the examination for medical officer, Fire Department and police surgeon, is now in the hands of the examiners and when the rating is completed it would be an appropriate list to certify. His recommendation has been approved by the commission.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on June 5 at the New York Custom House, to fill a vacancy in the position of laboratory helper in pomology, Bureau of Plant Industry, at a salary ranging from $840 to $1,000 a year. Men only will be admitted to this examination, which will consist of the following subjects, weighted as indicated: Spelling, 10; arithmetic, 10; penmanship, 10; reading, 15; copying and correcting manuscript, 10; practical questions on laboratory methods in bacteriology and chemistry, 40.

The position of aid in the various branches of the Bureau of Plant Industry offers many advantages to young persons who are desirous of taking up certain lines of special or scientific work, either in the Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, or elsewhere. The preliminary training, (practical, theoretic, and scientific,) while serving as a laboratory aid, will be valuable to any young person who has a taste for scientific work in agriculture, or who contemplates taking a course at some agricultural college. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth, but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Major R. G. Paxton, Quartermaster, to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., on business pertaining to Quartermaster's Department.

Major John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Lieut. Col. M. G. Sedlirski, Deputy Quartermaster General, or one of his commissioned assistants, will make not to exceed one visit per month to the Peekskill Hat Manufacturing Company, Peekskill, N. Y., on business.

Capt. L. C. Andrews, Cavalry, unassigned, will make not to exceed one visit during June to Albany and Syracuse, N. Y., and Northfield, Vt., to instruct military cavalry organizations.

Capt. F. A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, U. S. New York City and report to Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engineers, for duty. Capt. Pope thence proceed to Habana, Cuba, via Key West, Fla., relieve Major H. B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers.

Promotions in Infantry.—Lieut. W. V. Kennon, from Lieutenant Colonel, Fourteenth Infantry, to Colonel; C. G. Morton, from Lieutenant Colonel, unassigned, to Colonel; A. Pickering, from Lieutenant Colonel, Ninth Infantry, to Colonel; W. H. Johnston, from Major, unassigned, to Lieutenant Colonel, Twenty-sixth Infantry; B. W. Atkins, from Major, Fourth Infantry, to Lieutenant Colonel; F. M. M. Beall, from Major, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to Lieutenant Colonel; P. E. Peirce, from Captain, Thirteenth Infantry, to Major, Fifteenth Infantry; C. G. French, from Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to Major, Fourth Infantry; J. Wahl, from Captain, unassigned, to Major, Third Infantry; P. Powers, from First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry, to Captain, Eighth Infantry; F. C. Burnet, from First Lieutenant, First Infantry, to Captain, Infantry; C. H. Ball, from First Lieutenant, unassigned, to Captain, Twenty-fifth Infantry; H. Sharp, from Second Lieutenant, Eighteenth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Second Infantry; E. Santchi, Jr., from Second Lieutenant, Fifteenth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry; W. A. Ganoe, from Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, Second Infantry; E. Santchi, from Second Lieutenant, Eighth Infantry; W. A. Ganoe, from Second Lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, to First Lieutenant, First Infantry.

Assignments.—Lieut. Col. R. M. Blatchford, assigned to Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. D. C. Shanks, Infantry, assigned to Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Col. C. R. Noyes, relieved from assignment to Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. P. Morrison, assigned to Twenty-first Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. C. Cabell, transferred to Fourteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. W. T. May, assigned to Seventh Infantry; Major H. A. Smith, assigned to Twenty-eighth Infantry; Capt. W. W. Bessell, assigned to Thirteenth Infantry.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral W. P. Potter to home.

Commander V. O. Chase to member special board on naval ordnance.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Scott to Summer conference, Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieut. J. D. Wainwright, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieut. A. S. Kibbe, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; Lieut L. E. Morgan, to Asiatic Station.

Ensign R. M. Jaeger granted three months' leave.

Ensign C. E. Pugh, to the Indiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Mississippi at Provincetown, Potomac at Indian Head, Glacier at Olongapo, and Isla de Luzon at Rosedale, Miss.

Sailed—Ajax, from Hampton Roads for Boston; Mars, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Delaware and Montana, from Newport for cruise in Long Island Sound; Panther, from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Caesar, from San Juan for Guantanamo; Nebraska, from Baton Rouge for Natchez; Monterey, from Swatow for Amoy; Albany, from Foochow for Shanghai, and Prairie, from Tangier Sound for Hampton Roads.

Fire Empties Moving Picture Show.

Eighty persons, most of them women and children, were driven into the street from the Chelsea Moving Picture Theatre at 129 Eighth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when a film in the operating room took fire. None of the persons in the audience was injured, but Max Willinger of 824 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, who was operating the machine, was severely burned.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

40 Minutes from N. Y. *50 Trains a Day*

Phone Greeley 2741 and let us give you train schedule, tickets, and full information—so that you can take a delightful trip to Neponsit on Saturday Afternoon or Sunday.

Come and see the Ocean Beach and the new $30,000 Club House.

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NEPONSIT REALTY CO.,
No. 1 West 34th Street

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MEERSCHAUM COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Default having been made in the payment of interest secured to be paid by a certain mortgage dated July 1, 1908, made by The Meerschaum Company of America, a corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico, to the undersigned Windsor Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the principal and interest of the First Mortgage Ten Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of The Meerschaum Company of America issued and outstanding in the sum of $100,000; and such default having continued for more than sixty days, and the undersigned as such Trustee having been duly requested by the holders of a majority in interest of the said bonds secured by the said mortgage and now outstanding to sell the premises, estates, property, rights and franchises by the said mortgage conveyed and transferred to the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid and all the benefits and equity of redemption of the said The Meerschaum Company of America in and to the said mortgaged premises as in the said mortgage provided, and the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid having been indemnified to its satisfaction;

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Windsor Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage made July 1, 1908, by The Meerschaum Company of America to Windsor Trust Company as Trustee, will sell at public auction in front of the County Court House, on Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, on the 24th day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, all of its right, title and interest in and to all the premises, estates, property, rights and franchises to it transferred and conveyed in and by the said mortgage dated July 1, 1908, and all the benefits and equity of redemption therein of the said The Meerschaum Company of America, which are the mortgaged premises, property, rights and franchises are described in the said mortgage as follows:

The following mines and mining claims situate in the Alunogen Mining District, in the County of Grant, in the Territory of New Mexico, United States of America, namely:

The SULTON Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Pages 378 and 379, in the Office of the Recorder of said Grant County.

The ASIA MINOR Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Page 548.

The EUREKA Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Pages 77 and 78.

The ATLANTIC Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Pages 78 and 79.

The SAPILLO Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Pages 76 and 77.

The BROOKLYN Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Page 77.

The WELLINGTON Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Pages 549 and 550.

The POP BOYER Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 23 of Mining Locations at Page 551.

The KHEDIVE Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 22 of Mining Locations at Page 550.

The LITTLE VICTOR Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 23 of Mining Locations at Page 24.

The PHILLIPINE Mine, as the same appears of record in Book 23 of Mining Locations at Page 25.

All and singular its right, title, and interest in and to the property, machinery, tools, and appurtenances now upon or used in connection with the lands and premises hereinbefore mentioned and described, or upon any part or parcel thereof, or upon any premises within the Territory of New Mexico owned or occupied by said The Meerschaum Company of America.

Together with all and singular its right, title, and interest in and to the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances belonging to the aforesaid property, or in anywise thereto appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, incomes, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of said The Meerschaum Company of America, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof with the appurtenances.

Dated New York City, April 30, 1912.

WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, 35 Cedar Street, New York City.

ROLLINS & ROLLINS, Attorneys for Trustee, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

If WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR (the son of Alfred Taylor, formerly of Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, who was buried at Finchley Cemetery in December, 1880) will communicate with the undersigned he will learn to his advantage.

HENRY R. COUSINS & MOULTON, Solicitors, Royal Exchange Chambers, Park Row, Leeds, England.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Rollin M. Morgan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 9th, 1912, praying that the composition heretofore offered by him to his creditors and accepting in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court, at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 20th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

New York, May 9th, 1912.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,804.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES RAPOPORT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1912, the said Moses Rapoport was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver Street, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, May 9, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,806.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—FREDERIC A. CAUCHOIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frederic A. Cauchois, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 7th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 10th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, May 9th, 1912.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—MARJORIE G. SINGER, Plaintiff, against JAMES A. HOGAN and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1912, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly side of 62d Street distant three hundred and fifty (350) feet Westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of 62d Street with the Westerly side of Tenth Avenue, running thence Southerly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet five

Lost

LOST—ON BOARD STEAMSHIP TITANIC, 5th Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. guaranteed consolidated general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, Series B, due April 1, 1942, Nos. 14,406, 14,407, 14,408, 14,409, 14,410 for $1,000 each; if found notify Henry Winthrop & Co., 15 Wall St., New York.

LOST—Will the person who picked up the gold brooch, with amethyst and diamond centre at the New Amsterdam Theatre on Thursday evening, May 9, communicate with N 32 Times?

LOST—Wednesday, between 91st and 73d Sts., East and West, old-fashioned opal brooch, surrounded by diamonds on black and gold natural leaves. Return, 54 East 91st St.; reward.

LOST—Pigskin card case containing $42 and papers, going up "L" stairs at 42d St. and Bdwy., on platform, or in train to Park Place, about 8:15 A. M. Phone Cortlandt 398.

LOST—Transmitter disk for ear of Williams Accumulator Co. Amplihone, Wednesday, May 1, possibly 50th St., or Wall St.; possibly on "L"; return 14 Wall St., 4th floor.

LOST—In red Broadway car, Wednesday afternoon, green leather pocketbook with gold trimmings; reward if returned to 99 Claremont Av., city. Montgomery.

LOST—Leather handbag, with initials "A. D. L.," in express from West Farms to Brooklyn, near 14th St. Italian Herald, 243 Canal St.

LOST—Saturday, between Harlem River R. R. and 3d Av. "L," 116th St., diamond bowknot pin; liberal reward. 71 West 85th St.

LOST—A gold bracelet, with three amethysts, on East Chester Road, Friday; reward. Return to N. D. Lawton, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Small gold bead bag, decorated with violets, containing handkerchief; liberal reward. 60 West 11th St.

LOST—In the vicinity of Maiden Lane, solitaire diamond ring; liberal reward. A. Wallack & Co., 37 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Gold pencil, initials H. F. R., studded with stones; liberal reward for return. 80 Broadway, Room 131.

LOST—Bryant Park Bank stock certificate 230, Jan. 27, 1908. Ida Stroh, 4,282 Katonah Av.

LOST—May 4, Elks locket with inscription; reward liberal. Billie Burke, 1,493 Broadway.

LOST—Gold bracelet, set with amethysts; inscription inside. 10 West 131st St.

$50 REWARD and no questions asked for gold watch, case No. 5,131, missing since April 18. "Presented to J. L. S'h by his sons J'm and O'n." Leave same with Sypher & Axmacher, 42 Fulton St., New York City.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Russian wolfhound, male, all white, with black markings, at 6th Av. and 58th St.; reward. Rousse, 502 West 126th St.

LOST—Yorkshire terrier; liberal reward. Please return to Goodman, 320 Manhattan Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 110 E. 59th St. and East river, or the Ambulance Hospital, 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND—A bunch of keys on Summit Av., Highbridge. Apply Box T 166 Times.

FOUND, May 8.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station. 2D AV. "L": 3 umbrellas, box, pin, catalogue, coats. 3D AV. "L": 8 umbrellas, case, handbag, purse, candy, books, pictures, plans, gloves, hat, cap, muffler, child's apparel, collars, brush, bottle. 9TH AV. "L": Papers, bag, skirts, umbrella, handbag, purse, money, gloves, books, music, material, cards, soap, rubbers, keys. 9TH AV. "L": Coat, papers, 2 umbrellas, cap, purse, glove, books, petticoat, gin, apron, pipe. SUBWAY: Dry goods, case, umbrella, satchel, overcoat, cloak, purse, handbag, cardcase, watches, ring, bracelet, papers, cards, pads, shoes, gloves, hats, rubbers, shoes, corsets, overalls, seal, racquet, bottle, perculator.

FOUND, May 8—HUDSON & MANHATTAN RAILROAD CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 80 Church St.: Grip, purse, ticket, gloves, insurance policies, card case, washers, 3 hooks, 2 pins, 6 umbrellas, 2 raincoats, 2 packages, 3 books.

FOUND, May 8.—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Ticket, book, number, pin, hat, veil, dressuit case, eye glasses, raincoat.

FOUND, May 8.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: 2 umbrellas, package.

FOUND, May 8.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: 4 umbrellas, 4 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, May 8.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: 2 umbrellas, package.

FOUND, May 8.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: 4 umbrellas, pair gloves, spectacles, package of scissors, duster, coat, photo, pocketbook, commutation ticket, 3 umbrellas, pair rubbers, 2 pair gloves.

FOUND, May 8.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Umbrella, pair rubbers, belt, cap, slippers, 2 pair eyeglasses, matchbox, perfume, bag, hat, raincoat, overcoat, watch. LONG ISLAND DIVISION: Pipe, book, 2 umbrellas, rubbers, gloves.

Business Opportunities

Monthly magazine of National circulation for sale; quantity of editorial and art material; complete equipment; no indebtedness nor stock liability; operating and manufacturing costs low; growing business with unusual facilities for development; everything free and clear; Controlling interest or entire property can be bought by reliable individual or company on easy terms. Address N 26 Times.

A well-established firm manufacturing very simple useful article sold all over desires partner with capital from $8,000 to $10,000 to increase the amount of business; beautiful plant located in heart of city. P 79 Times.

An established manufacturing business making $7,000 yearly wants experienced salesman with $5,000 to buy half interest; strictest investigation invited. Owner, H 238 Times Downtown.

Young man, American preferred, possessing business ability, to purchase equal interest in established office business; little capital required; references exchanged. P 90 Times.

Wanted—$21,000, first mortgage, 6%, in one sum, or sums of $2,000 to $3,500; 60% loan on improved property in Westchester; liberal bonus; title policy. Owner, 225 Times.

$5,000 required to market household article; immediate demand; big profits assured; have all necessary machinery; principals only. H 241 Times, Downtown.

Furniture Store.—Established twenty years in town of over 45,000 population; $10,000 needed. Address Box 466, New Britain, Conn.

Vaudeville producer wants investors; first-class musical comedy sketches; legitimate proposition. V I Times.

Motion picture and vaudeville theatre, with talent, for sale; exceptional opportunity. Majestic, 1,451 Broadway.

Student producing breakfast food, two cents pound; sells for fifteen; partner wanted. N 28 Times.

Young man, with business ability, would like to invest $500, with services; investigation. V 21 Times.

Lady wishes to dispose of nurses home; most desirable location in the city; telephone Morningside, 963.

Young man wanted as partner in growing confectionery; $500 required. Room 205, 1,777 Broadway.

Business Notices

Will those who receive advertising circulars in the newspapers, kindly send copy of circular, and name and address of newsdealer to the undersigned. Geo. Norris, Attorney, 115 Broadway, New York.

500 multigraph typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing, printing, lowest prices; 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

FAC-SIMILE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS. W. T. Lear, 141 West 36th St. Greeley 4022 or 2742 L Tremont.

Business law inventions to be negotiated in France solicited by influential man. T 160 Times.

Country Board

New York State.

THE LAURELS, on Sackett's Lake, three miles from Monticello.—Newly furnished, modern improvements; overlooking lake; boating, bathing, fishing; pavilion; garage; refined surroundings; concessions for June. John Brezlany, Monticello, N. Y., or Bussing, 176 West 86th St.

CHAMPLAIN REST CURE—WORRIES FORGOTTEN; at the most ideal spot in Catskill Mountains, near Liberty, N. Y. Leave ill health and business cares behind. Rates reasonable. Doctors' references. Special diets. Address J. L. Duffy, Liberty, N. Y.

Children cared for; healthful, safe location; convenient public school; rates moderate; best references. Mrs. Corbett, 84 Johnson Av., Kingston, N. Y.

Long Island.

RIDING MEN.—Board at the physical training farm; get the benefits of outdoor gymnasium, handball court, shower baths, swimming tank, hammocks, &c.; plenty of fresh eggs and milk; special rates for May; easy communication. Pine Lawn Farm, Babylon, L. I. 'Phone [illegible].

Country Board

Long Island.

Comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath, with or without board; small family; five minutes' walk to station; new yacht club and Oakland Golf Club; gentleman preferred; location, Bayside, Long Island. Further particulars address L. M. G., Box 77 Times.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 Second Avenue.—Comfortable rooms with balconies overlooking ocean; $125 until October.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Special rates to families.

Southern exposure, billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people!

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway; warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, newly decorated; substantial board optional; country air; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, first class; table guests; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric light; private bath; superior table; references.

64TH ST., 167 WEST.—Superior accommodations; reasonable; large and single rooms; desirable, accessable location; reference.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, every convenience; board; refined home.

120 WEST 71ST ST.
Attractive rooms; suite suitable doctor; baths, electricity.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and single rooms; southern exposure; private baths; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Telephone 1336 Columbus. Small, large rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—Seventeenth year; Summer rates; large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, second floor, sunny room; appointments of refined home; references; limited number table boarders.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Superior accommodations first-class house; parlor dining; table guests; Summer rates.

76TH, 237 WEST.—Clean, cool rooms; excellent table; bath, telephone; Summer rates; Southerners desired.

76TH ST., 174 WEST.—Rooms, with board; reference.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Newly decorated single room; superior board; references; table board; refined home.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; also small room, with first-class table board; references.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—Lady offers in her attractive home, superior accommodations and table; private atmosphere; use of parlor; references required.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, single and en suite; excellent home table; delightful location for the Summer; table board. V. and R.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Hall room with running water; closet; bath adjoining; private family; moderate.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and single rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Large rooms or room, high-class Jewish house; excellent table.

50-52 WEST 82D ST.
Attractive rooms for business people.
Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 40-42 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; references exchanged; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large room; also medium-sized room; parlor dining; adults; references.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway and surface lines; reference.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Elegant home; can accommodate refined people, with or without board; Summer rates.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Airy rooms, baths; Summer rates; excellent table; homelike. Telephone 2871—Riverside.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant large room, handsomely furnished; every convenience; near Park; superior board.

92D ST., 40 WEST.—Elegant, airy, large, medium, and hall room; homelike; German cooking. Levey.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; large, small; private bath; excellent table. Telephone 9959 River.

93D ST., 25 and 31 WEST.—Large and small newly decorated rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; near Park, elevated station; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Near Subway and "L;" desirable room; all conveniences; good board; references.

103D, (879 West End Av.)—Attractive, bright room, with lavatory; excellent cuisine; moderate; Subway.

104TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, suitable married couple or gentlemen; excellent board; telephone.

104TH, 140 WEST.—Large room, elevator apartment; private family; business man or woman; reasonable.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private Dwelling; just opened; overlooking Hudson; extra large rooms, connecting dressing room and fine shower baths; running water in every room; superior to any boarding house; table guests accommodated.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good company; permanent guests or tourists; references; Southerners.

118TH ST., 625 WEST, (Adjoining Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath; also room with lavatory; excellent table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Large room; good table and service; references.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

126TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; American-Jewish table; "L," Subway; telephone; convenient.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large room; electric light; unexcelled cuisine; table guests. 'Phone Audubon—7217.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front suite, with lavatory; Summer rates; references; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptionally clean; desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

157TH ST. SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant room, electric light, telephone; excellent board. 'Phone 203 Audubon.

IN BEAUTIFUL CONVENT AV., near 144th St.—A lady having finely appointed home will let handsome large room; excellent board, service; exclusive, refined, a real home; references exchanged; permanent. Telephone 7605 Audubon.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—1st-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite, newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

524 WEST END AV., (86th St. Subway.)—Large, well appointed house; unexceptionable table; select table guests accommodated; references; telephone.

East Side.

29TH ST., 36 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table and every convenience; house renovated throughout and under new management; rates reasonable.

48TH ST., 19 East, 5th Av.—Excellent accommodations; large room, suite, bath; excellent board optional.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, 7, 9.—Overlooking river; connecting mansions; Subway; five minutes Wall St.; seaside, ferry, bridge, trolley; splendid suite; saloon parlors; private bath; small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; neighborhood house; table high class; $8, $10, $25, $50 per week. 905 Main.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 3.—Large front room, private bath; small room; electricity; steam, telephone; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant room and alcove; southern exposure; running water; also single room.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, bright room; every convenience; large closets; telephone; single, $2.50.

12TH ST. 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, newly decorated, exceptionally clean, bright room; telephone; single, $3.

42D, 322 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; $2 upward; tiled bath; telephone. Hughes.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; 'phone; exclusive.

51ST ST., 319 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private family; references.

52D ST., 54 WEST.—Small room, third floor front; also large room. June 1; all conveniences.

52D ST., 46 WEST.—SUITE; ALSO SMALL ROOMS; TELEPHONE; REFERENCES.

55TH ST., 329 WEST.—Modern front and hall rooms; clean, quiet house, $2.50. Telephone.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; gentlemen only.

58TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive outside parlor suite; modern conveniences; "L" station; private family; gentleman. Phone 7248 Columbus. Dixon.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; piano; also other rooms. Telephone.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor bedroom, bath; elegantly kept; $25-$60 monthly; beautifully situated; meals.

61ST ST., 36 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor, connecting bedroom and piano; hot and cold water; breakfast optional; private house; telephone.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, homelike room; near bath; moderate.

68TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large, pleasant, airy rooms, near bath; electric light, conveniences, reasonable. Miller.

69TH ST., 109 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, bath connecting; private house; telephone; gentlemen only.

69TH, 104-108 WEST.—Large, small rooms; dressing room; running water; telephone; meals optional.

69TH ST., 139 WEST.
Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; gentlemen.

70TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, comfortable room and small one, both with bath adjoining; best part of city; elevated and Subway one block away; breakfast served if desired.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large, single room, with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Cool, airy bachelor apartment, overlooking river; single rooms, $4 up; telephone.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Extremely pleasant, nicely furnished, large front room; smaller room; 'phone; gentlemen.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, medium-size, double room for one or two persons; references.

73D ST., 166 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with every convenience; southern exposure; Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one, two; private bath; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice room in private house; electric light, hardwood floor, tile bath, phone; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room; bath; also single; moderate; reference.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in first-class neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large front room, also back parlor, suitable for physician's office; telephone.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—For bachelors, medium and small rooms; bath adjoining; moderate; private family.

78TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms, 2d floor; twin beds; bath, 'phone; private house; references.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; other room; southern exposure.

79TH, 148 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; also medium-sized room; telephone; references, gentlemen.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; superior accommodations; high-class private home; choice Summer location; references.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Cozy rooms for two gentlemen; references exchanged. Telephone 5415 Schuyler. Brooks.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; all conveniences; suitable for doctor; other rooms.

81ST ST., 106 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; select house; all conveniences; Summer prices.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Elegant parlor in select, modern apartment; also single room; running water; large closets; private family. Schuyler —8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 107 WEST.—Attractive outside room; cool; large closets; telephone; reference. Rollin.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; reasonable.

82D, 337 WEST.—Square room, 2 windows, 3d floor, $5; will share large, $4.

83D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; independent entrance; piano, 'phone; moderate to permanent gentleman; private; reference. Johnson.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small, private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Cool, airy room; private elevator apartment; $5.50 weekly. S. J. S.

85TH ST., 170 WEST.—Front and back parlor as chamber, single or double, facing 85th St.; beautifully furnished; also smaller rooms; board optional.

85TH ST., 202 WEST.—Suite three rooms; bachelors or business couple; private entrance; piano; telephone; block Subway. Stephens.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; quiet house; every convenience; also small room; breakfast.

89TH ST., 252 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished room, bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; hall room; telephone; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

91ST ST., 163 WEST.—Pleasant front room; hot water; telephone; convenient Subway, elevated; southern exposure.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large front room for one or two; all conveniences; reasonable.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Two furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

93D ST., 72 WEST.—One or two nicely furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen; corner house; "L" station; moderate. Putscher.

93D ST., 270 WEST.—Room, suitable two gentlemen; private residence; exclusive neighborhood; Subway, elevated near.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; quiet, refined surroundings; phone; reference.

95TH ST., 336 WEST. (Subway 96th.)—Special rates for several occupying same room; reasonable; meals optional.

95TH ST., 336 WEST.—Suite, two large, sunny rooms, bath, elevator; Riverside view; refined references.

95th St., 336 West.—Elegant 6 rooms; bath; sunny, airy; one door from Riverside; reasonable.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; running water; private house.

102D ST., 19 WEST.—Light rooms; private family; excellent location; breakfast optional; reasonable; references. Rex.

103D ST., 8 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; private family; telephone. Bresler.

104TH ST., 140 WEST.—Splendid opportunity for one or two gentlemen desiring pleasant quarters; bedroom with private lavatory, adjoining bath; also front library, single or en suite; breakfast if desired; elevator; excellent location; references. Holland.

104TH ST., 280 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Single and double; clean, well-kept rooms; references.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Business man in city during Summer will find desirable cool room, private bath; 5th floor, west. Janvier.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

110TH, 229 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, private bath; elevator apartment; telephone; electricity; reasonable. Aiken.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private house; fine Summer locality; convenient transportation.

115TH ST., 404 WEST.—Two choice rooms, above Morningside Park; elevator, Subway, "L." Apartment 51.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Gentleman will share charming suite; references; elevator; 'phone, electricity. Apartment 22.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Two rooms, lavatory between; would separate; elevator; references. Apartment 41.

417 WEST 118TH.—ALLEN.
Dainty, comfortable rooms, suite or singly; elevator.

121ST ST., 145 WEST.—Large front room; bay window; use of sumptuous bath; telephone; select section; smaller rooms.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive outside room; cool in Summer; elevator. Apartment 61.

122D, 416 WEST.—Large, bright room; elegant apartment; reasonable; small family. Apt. 31.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apartment 8 B.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

122D ST., 540 WEST, near Riverside Drive.—Airy, sunny, front room; elevator. Apartment 32.

126TH ST., 75 WEST.—Two neatly furnished hall rooms; one block Subway; references.

127TH (351 Lenox Av.)—Beautiful front room; one flight; all modern conveniences; Summer rates.

127TH ST., 222 WEST.—Nicely furnished room in private house; particular; near L and Subway; references.

127TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, attractive front room; dressing room; adjoining bath; quiet, select house.

130TH ST., 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without board; parlor floor suitable for doctor or dentist; references exchanged.

132D (2,247 7TH AV.)—Exquisitely furnished rooms, front, $3, $5; housekeeping; shower bath; phone.

137TH, 325 WEST.—Large front room and two adjoining; moderate.

138TH, 602 WEST.—Attractive, exclusively select, particular people; large front alcove or smaller rooms; private house; breakfast optional. Telephone 6787 Audubon.

144TH ST., 562 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, single or double; high-class elevator apartment; Subway; breakfast. Apartment 24.

146TH, 600 WEST (145thSt. B'way Subway express.)—Comfortable room; 'phone, electric light. Apartment 1.

147TH, 602 WEST.—Room, adjoining bath; owner's private residence; river views; Subway; telephone; gentlemen.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; large closets; southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment; near Columbia University; references. Apt. 29.

130TH ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, nice bright bedroom, and bath; private. Autes.

151ST ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; American-Jewish table; "L," Subway; telephone; convenient.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite, private washroom, bath; telephone; elevator apartment; opposite Subway station; $10 weekly. Apartment 22.

ATTRACTIVE furnished room; convenient surroundings; private family. Sherman, 102d St., 216 West.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Handsomely furnished, large room, bath connecting; convenient Subway. Telephone 7210 River.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (96th Subway.)—Newly furnished, modern, private; references. Apartment 6.

DESIRABLE ROOM for business man; fine location; private family. Telephone 3596 Morningside.

GRADUATE NURSE wants two others to join her in sunny apartment. Y 96 Times.

MANHATTAN AV., 58.—Front parlor and bedroom, suitable one or two gentlemen; telephone. Russell.

MORNINGSIDE AV. EAST, 14, (Apartment 63.)—Front room; beautiful Park view; elevator service; private family; business man or woman; $5 weekly.

442 ST. NICHOLAS AV., (near 130th St.)—Two large, pleasant rooms, facing park; conveniences; references exchanged; terms moderate. Siroub.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600. (Corner 137th St., Overlooking Hudson.)—Parlor, bedroom, private bath; refrigerator; independent entrance; hotel service; dining room exceptional. Apt. 34

East Side.

11TH ST., 28 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small; running water; next baths; furnished, unfurnished.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; references; telephone.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Back parlor; adjoining room; other rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

21ST ST., 21 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; modern improvements; elevator, telephone; excellent home; $5-$7.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished room without board; running water; overlooking Park; price moderate.

24TH ST., 17 EAST.—Small room, newly renovated, elegantly furnished; gentlemen. Dixon.

44TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large, desirable room, bath; well kept house; convenient to clubs; reference.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—SINGLE ROOM; GENTLEMAN; REFERENCES.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Single rooms; gentlemen, references.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week, desirable, light, cool rooms; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal Summer location; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14, (corner 15th St., block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; small rooms, $3.50 up. Telephone 1978 Gramercy.

LEXINGTON AV., 626.—Scrupulously clean house; large single rooms, suitable two gentlemen; separate beds; hot, cold running water, bath; moderate.

MADISON AV., 1,845.—Beautiful room opposite Park, suitable two gentlemen or couple; running water; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

A NEW ENGLAND WOMAN offers cool, newly renovated rooms overlooking water; gentlemen only; with and without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, and Bridge; popular prices. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

GENTLEMAN wants small furnished room with breakfast, with private family; uptown west. T 95 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Large front, connecting, separated, sunny rooms; housekeeping; electricity; elevator. Apartment 4E.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Bronx.

1,656 Mt. Hope Av., (old Monroe Av.)—6-room detached house, select section; moderate rent for adult family; inducements; apply premises.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressographs, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth St., near Broadway.

Firm Dissolving.—For sale, Bromley maps, desks, &c.; Underwood typewriter with double cabinet; office furnished for real estate or mortgage business. H 253 Times Downtown.

Will sell cheap my well-established, attractive millinery parlor. Rowland, Meigs Building, Bridgeport, Conn.

Machinery

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos bought, sold, rented. Geo Bender, 82 Centre St.

Yachts and Vessels

For Sale—21-footer, built by Hanley; 34 feet overall; 20-foot waterline, 12-foot beam; excellent condition; inspectable at Williams & Manchester's yard, Newport, R. I. Apply to Harold Selfridge, Lowell Textile Co., North Chelmsford, Mass.

Pianos and Organs

Player piano; standard make; 88 note; bench, music; sell at sacrifice. 316 West 42d St.

Horses and Carriages

Goat for little children to drive, with or without harness and wagon. V 12 Times.

Better Help

In almost every business there are employes who are inefficient—unable to do the work assigned. If after giving them a fair trial the employer finds them unfit for his purpose, he can secure better help by advertising in The New York Times.

The New York Times' high-class circulation makes the help problem an easy one. Employers looking for the best do well to telephone Help Wanted advertisements to The Times, 1000 Bryant.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Help Wanted, Female

AMERICAN middle-aged woman to do light housekeeping and act as companion; two in family; good wages; references. Box V 5 Times.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 23D ST.,
require experienced
SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR
SHOE DEPARTMENT.
Must have been employed in leading city houses. Apply after 8:30 A. M. at Superintendent's Office, fourth floor.

The Butterick Publishing Co. offers desirable positions to well-educated young women with practical knowledge of dress designing, trimming, &c. Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, to A. L. G., Butterick Building, New York.

TYPISTS.—Experienced Smith Premier and Remington; piece workers only; good pay. Apply 8:30 A. M., Boyd's Dispatch, 19 Beekman St., Manhattan.

WANTED—A nurse for baby, 6 months old; city personal references required. Apply Benedict, 318 West 100th St. Tel. 8642—River.

Help Wanted, Male

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK; THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.
C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER, first class, for temporary work; must be an accurate, experienced accountant. Apply with full particulars, stating salary expected for one month's work, P. O. Box 497, Amsterdam, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR.—SINGLE, TO RUN BENZ CAR; MUST BE WILLING TO GO OUT OF TOWN; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCES; GERMAN PREFERRED. ADDRESS S. W., 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN wanted to carry cloak and children's dress line for out-of-town trade; no others need apply. Kobrinetz & Saphir, 389 Broadway.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN on cloaks and suits for city and out of town. Lustig Bros., 20 West 3d St.

INTERPRETER, Spanish; must operate typewriter; knowledge of other languages; desirable, permanent position to right party. 200 5th Av.

MAN, middle aged, for factory stock room; state references and wages expected. N 13 Times.

MEN with large acquaintance among the wage earners; must be intelligent and willing workers; good paying, steady positions. Manager, Room 767, 200 5th Av.

NEW YORK Stock Exchange house wants thoroughly experienced man for bookkeeping, margins, and cage work; state references, experience, and salary desired. H 249 Times Downtown.

PRODUCING VAUDEVILLE manager wants talent; amateurs with ability considered. Meyer, 1,547 Broadway, R. 209.

REMINGTON operator; literary work; must have experience; neat and accurate; $3 per day. Call 10-12, Mr. Dargan, 12 East 44th.

SALESMAN.—An established export publication desires the services of an expert salesman with acquaintance among large manufacturing interests; expert advertising experience desirable, but not essential; unusual opportunity for one who can interest and sell to export manufacturers, and who can earn $5,000 or more a year; commission only; large returns. Address, giving age, experience, and references, Foreign Trade, Box H 251 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN AND COLLECTOR.
Two aggressive men between 23 and 30 years of age; one to locate in Red Bank, N. J., and one in Brooklyn; evening work necessary; good habits and education essential; men who have worked for National Biscuit Co., Prudential Insurance Co., or International Correspondence School preferable. P 64 Times.

SALESMAN.—A big opportunity for a salesman, a HUSTLER, who is well acquainted and has a good following trade in a medium cloak and suit house; references required. P 86 Times.

SALESMAN can earn good money representing a large corporation; steady, paying position; personal instruction given by our successful men. Call Mr. Fricke, 6th floor, 279 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—An experienced salesman wanted for a line of infants' and children's Fall coats for city and vicinity. Prashker Brothers, 3 Washington Place, city.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling kimonos in city or out of town. Manhattan Garment Co., 81, 83, 85 Washington Street.

SALESMAN wanted on raincoats; experienced only; must have trade in Western territory. P 87 Times.

SALESMAN, for ladies' belts and neckwear, as side line; all territories. H 219 Times Downtown.

SALESMANN or business man for large commercial enterprise. Room 1,514, 303 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN A PANTS OR CLOTHING HOUSE PREFERRED; STATE EXPERIENCE. V 25 TIMES.

SHIRT TRAVELING MEN wanted with experience and references. H 215 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Wanted man of college or normal school education to teach elementary and high school subjects in large institutional school; opportunity for advance and post graduate work in city universities; compensation $40 per month with board and lodging. Apply in person between 2 and 5 o'clock week days only. Instituta, 150th St. and Broadway.

VALET to care for bachelor's apartment; a good cook and one who is able to shave. Address, with references, N 9 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Assistant foreman in automobile repair shop handling only high-class work; state experience, references, and salary expected. P 83 Times.

WANTED.—Young man stenographer by leather house; one who is ambitious and willing to work; leather experience preferred. H 247 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Pianist with perfect technique and thorough musical education; permanent position. Address T 161 Times.

YOUNG MAN WANTED AS PRIVATE SEC

JOYOUS FEAST FOR HEDGES'S BIRTHDAY

"We Have with Us To-night" Greeted Him on His Arrival in the World, One Speaker Says.

TRIBUTE FROM PRESIDENT

Senator Depew and Many Others Prominent in Affairs Attend Dinner to Noted Post-Prandial Orator.

There was a big party at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Job E. Hedges, philosopher, humorist, reformer, orator, and lawyer. Politics from every angle was taboo, although among those present were men more or less prominently identified with the fortunes of the various parties in New York.

From beginning to end the dinner was a love feast. There was cheering and singing between every course. One song in particular, which was written for the occasion by Joseph Fitzgerald, was repeated half a dozen times. Mr. Hedges was the only person present who did not join in it. Here is the song, which was entitled "We Have with Us To-night." It was sung to the music of "There's a Girl in Havana":

Fifty years ago this very day
Job Hedges saw the light,
And when he arrived he heard them say:
"We have with us to-night!"
And all these years that's ringing in his ears,
Where'er he goes, the only thing he hears,
And if Paradise is on the square
He'll surely here it there!

CHORUSES.

For he's kept us all laughing
With his good-natured chaffing,
His nimble wit has made a hit, no doubt of it, God bless him!
This is his little party;
To his health now drink hearty;
Our wish profound, he'll stick around, for fifty years more!

He has talked in Havana,
New York and Indiana,
In Kokomo and Buffalo and far off Butte, Montana;
Illinois, Mississippi,
When they hear him, go dippy;
And we, his chums, are proud he comes, from old New York town!

So here's to young Hedges!
To his health make your pledges;
Success attend, our loyal friend, and give him all the edges;
We're for him! Bet your wallet!
On the very first ballot!
His natal day! Hip, hip, hurray! Oh, three cheers for Job!

At the table with Mr. Hedges sat William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Senator Depew, who was toastmaster; Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, who sat next to Timothy L. Woodruff, the Republican leader of Kings County; Gen. Anson G. McCook, William Berri, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Gen. Horatio C. King. This message came from President Taft.

The Hon Job E. Hedges, New York:

I am very sorry that I cannot take part in the appropriate ceremonies now in progress to congratulate you on becoming half a century old. The wisdom you have shown in many directions and the Confucian aphorisms in respect to politics that you have given to your grateful countrymen would indicate that your age was considerably more than five decades. Your activity, however, would make us doubt that you have gotten beyond the old age of youth as this ceremony indicated. Let me hope that the remaining fifty years of your life may be as full of pleasure for your friends and as full of useulness for the community as the last. Love and good wishes.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

In addition to the speechmaking and singing the occasion was also made notable by the presentation to Mr. Hedges of one of the late Frederic Remington's bronzes, representing a Cheyenne Indian mounted.

"This occasion," Senator Depew said, in introducing Mr. Hedges, "is unique, original, and, like Job Hedges, always unprepared. This is Job's night, and the only sentiment is Job. It has been one of my duties for more than half a century to decorate, on occasions like this, statesmen and Judges, but, thank Heaven, there are no statesmen and Judges present to-night. What a day this is for Job! The very first thing a judicial friend did for him this morning was to make him receiver for a dressmaking establishment in Fifty-seventh Street. This afternoon, when Job appeared at the place, all the dressmakers and other employes struck. To-morrow morning they will all read about this dinner and go back to work.

"There is no man in this country who in the short space of fifty years has heard the words 'We have with us to-night,' so many times as the guest of to-night. He is always with the organization, and is always ready with a humorous speech for the standpate. I know of no man, living or dead, who has contributed more to the joy of life and the happiness of living than Job Hedges.

"Humor is the salvation of the world, it is what makes life worth living, it is the very sun of life. Job Hedges never said a word that left a sting or that touched the honor or the integrity or the family name of the person to whom he had reference. I present him to you."

After ten minutes of singing, cheering, hand-clapping, and napkin waving Mr. Hedges at last got a chance to speak.

"I am glad I am alive," he said, "and I am only sorry that some one else is dead. It is, indeed, a great pleasure to be entertained by people who have paid for the privilege. This is the second dinner ever given to me. The first was when I was appointed Secretary to Mayor Strong, when, in conjunction with a number of other patriots, he gave me a dinner. That dinner cost me more than this one has any of you individually.

"It is no dishonor to a man to have eyes moistened, and I have been having a sort of cry all evening. Just think of a dinner where there is no resolution to be passed, nobody to be nominated, where you don't have to hurl somebody to oblivion, and have your gestures photographed when you do it. Think of it. It is unique; yes, it's worse than that, it's embarrassing.

"It is terrible to speak at your own dinner. It is terrible to have to sit still and hear nice things said about you and know down in your heart that it is a little bit overdone. Thank God, I don't have to say to-night that I know that this dinner is not to me personally. I am going to take it all and enjoy the memory of it as long as I live. I don't want to and I won't divide this night with any one. I am selfish to this extent.

"If I can live in New York the rest of my days and have a tear shed for me when I go, I don't care whether they erect a monument over my grave or not."

Among those at the dinner were James W. Alexander, James K. Apgar, George Gordon Battle, William A. Brady, M. Linn Bruce, George Clinton Batcheller, William N. Cohen, W. Butler Duncan, Richard Ely, Samuel W. Fairchild, Abraham Gruber, A. Barton Hepburn, William M. Ivins, Edward Lauterbach, Douglas Mathewson, Thomas F. McAvoy, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Robert C. Ogden, Herbert Parsons, John C. Spooner, Charles Steckler, Rodman Wanamaker, Barlow S. Weeks, and George R. Sheldon.

MOTHER MAKES CHILD STEAL.

Threatens Her Until She Takes Pension Money from Sleeping Veteran.

Mrs. Adelaide McHugh of 357 New Street, Newark, N. J., was held yesterday by Acting Judge Oehiring for Grand Jury action on the charge of stealing $60 from James B. Cole, 85 years old, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Kearny.

The chief witness against Mrs. McHugh was her 11-year-old daughter Elsie. According to the little girl's story the old soldier, who has been a friend of Mrs. McHugh's for years, visited them on Tuesday after receiving his pension of $60, and went to sleep on a lounge. Elsie said that her mother tried to get the purse out of Cole's pocket while he was sleeping, but could not reach it on account of his position. Then, Elsie said, her mother ordered her to climb up on the lounge and slip the purse out of his pocket, threatening to put her on the fire and burn her up if she refused. The child said that after she had stolen the purse and her mother had taken all of the money in it she put the purse back in the old man's pocket without arousing him.

When the police questioned Mrs. McHugh she told where she had hidden the money, and $52 was found and returned to the old man.

BIND AND GAG YOUNG GIRL.

But Burglars at Freehold, N. J., Are Scared Off Without Loot.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., May 9.—Two men forced their way last night into the home of John L. Armstrong, in Court Street, bound and gagged Miss Mary Armstrong, 16 years old, and ransacked the house. They were scared away by Howard Armstrong, the girl's brother, and left the articles they had packed up. Armstrong got a doctor for his sister and notified the police.

The girl was alone in the house when the men appeared at the back door, inquiring for "the head of the house." Miss Armstrong told them that she was alone. With that information they forced the door open and knocked her down. One of the men held her while the other rummaged about and found some stockings in a work basket waiting for darning. With these the girl was bound hand and foot and gagged.

The burglars proceeded then to pack up silverware, having first taken from Miss Armstrong three rings and a necklace. They were at their work when Howard Armstrong entered the kitchen and found his sister unconscious. The burglars fled by the front door.

Miss Armstrong was able to give the police a description of one of the men. She said he was about 35 years old.

TEACHER WINS HER CRUSADE.

Converts Erasmus High School Pupils from Wearing "Rats" in Their Hair.

With a view to converting the girl pupils to her dress and coiffure reforms, Miss Kate E. Turner, Assistant Principal of the Erasmus Hall High School, in Flatbush, has hit upon the plan of showing the students in practical demonstrations natural ways of arranging their tresses without the aid of puffs, rats, or other aids. About a year ago Miss Turner brought protests from the schoolgirls by declaring that no pupil should attend school with her hair piled in a gigantic pompadour or with mountains of "puffs" surmounting her ears. The pupils rebelled at this dictum, and Miss Turner speedily recognized the fact that she was powerless to enforce the rule.

Last week Miss Turner hit upon a plan to convince the girls of the truth of her doctrines. Selecting a dozen pupils, she brought them into the assembly hall and gave a demonstration of different attractive ways in which to arrange their hair. So delighted were her "subjects" with her success that they readily posed for a series of photographs, which were published in the current issue of The Erasmian, the school paper.

In addition to the demonstrations Miss Turner has delivered fifteen-minute talks to the girls twice a week, using photographs to prove the ill-effects of the use of false hair, and pointing out the various scalp diseases and other hair troubles which result from a continued use of these aids to beauty. As a result none of the Erasmus girls wear false hair now.

STABS A BOY ANNOYER.

Cobbler Punishes One of Crowd That Rang His Bell and Threw Stones.

The cries of a small crowd of boys attracted Detectives McKeon and Ryan to the house at 2,786 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Several of the excited youngsters said that Michael Fox, who has a small cobbler's business there, had stabbed a boy. The youngster, wounded below the right arm and in the left groin, was supported by several of his friends.

The detectives called an ambulance from the Bradford Street Hospital and sent the boy, 14-year-old Edward Funke of 296 Hendrix Street, there, where it was said he was hurt badly.

The other boys said that some youngster had rung Fox's bell and then thrown stones at him and he appeared at the door. He chased them and caught young Funke, whom he stabbed, then running back to his house pursued by the throng of youngsters.

The detectives rang the bell and when Fox appeared arrested him. They locked him up in the Liberty Avenue Station charged with felonious assault.

HAVANA STRIKE ENDS.

Agreement Is Reached Between Longshoremen and Shipping Men.

HAVANA, May 10.—An agreement has been reached between the shipping interests and the strikers to call off the strike, which has tied up all work at the port for several days. The men will return to work to-day.

The terms of the settlement are not stated.

Amusement Advertisements on Page 8

WILL ASK DEVERY TO DRILL POLICEWOMEN

Miss Donnelly Plans to Organize 5,000 Women to Guard Suffrage Parade Next Year.

THEY WILL WEAR HELMETS

And Have Badges of Red, White, and Blue—Seek Cardinal's Approval of Suffrage Cause.

Ex-President Mary Donnelly of the Belmont suffrage organization, and now head of the West Side Woman's Suffrage Club at 120 West Eighty-first Street, has a plan for a woman's police force for the suffrage parade next year which she thinks will do away with the conditions against which the women marchers and many of the spectators complained after the demonstration this year. If Miss Donnelly's plans are carried out, 5,000 women will be organized to police the parade, and it is hoped that ex-Chief "Big Bill" Devery will consent to drill them. An ex-Police Captain has suggested this to Miss Donnelly. He has promised to assist, and thinks that the ex-Chief will be glad to lend his aid.

The women police for the parade, if Miss Donnelly succeeds in her plans, will be dressed in white tailor suits, white or black helmets, and will wear a shield in red, white and blue enamel, which will bear the words: "Woman Suffrage Police."

"We shall probably have 100,000 women marchers another year," said Miss Donnelly, "and even if we had only 20,000, as we had this year, 5,000 could easily be spared for the police and to have the line of march the entire distance patroled by them would be as effective as anything we could do. We could not have the suffrage yellow as their color, because some people object to it and there are others who do not like green, but the women suffragists are patriotic, and nothing could be better than shields of red, white, and blue."

Miss Donnelly is to head a delegation of Catholic women who will call upon Cardinal Farley soon to ask him to give his official sanction to the suffrage cause.

"A number of Catholic women have come to me," said Miss Donnelly, "and asked me to form a Catholic woman's suffrage club and to get the sanction of the Church. I have said that we could not have a Catholic suffrage organization, because woman suffrage is a big democratic movement and non-sectarian.

"The Catholic Church is not against woman suffrage. It could not be, because it has always stood for the uplift of women, against divorce, for the sanctity of the home, and the protection of little children. Woman suffrage stands for all of those things.

"We shall go to Cardinal Farley and say that suffrage is coming, nothing can keep it back eventually, and ask his Eminence why he does not come forward and aid this great moral movement? Cardinal Farley is a good man, and he knows the needs of the poor. All the people who knew him when he was at St. Gabriel's, in the Fourteenth Assembly District, love him. They say that if he heard of a family in need he would be found carrying them a basket of provisions himself, going at midnight if he did not know of it before.

This morning there will be a gathering of women suffragists before Police Commissioner Waldo to complain at the lack of protection they received from the police while the parade was in progress last Saturday.

CHESTER AN
ARROW
Notch COLLAR
Meets close in front and stays so 15¢ 2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.
Busy-ness in Summer goods is increasing.
Are you getting ready?
$1.00 Shirts at 69c
$2.00 Shirts at $1.19
The surplus stock of the best shirt manufacturer in America.
All are negligees. Newest colors. Coat style. Starched cuffs attached.

Nainsook Athletic Underwear 29c
Regularly 50c (Half Price)

Sale Ends Saturday

There are some Suitings and Overcoatings yet to be had from the special purchase of exclusive patterns secured from a big Importer a few days ago.

These patterns represent a grade of materials which ordinarily would cost twice the money we ask.

Our price for Suit or Overcoat to order is $25.

Style superb. Quality the best. Fit guaranteed.

On our Second Floor.

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The Largest Tailoring Establishment in the World.
Broadway & 9th Street.

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The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes

What You Get for What You Pay

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THAT, sir, is the measure of value in any purchase you make, from a cigar to an automobile. You, as a sensible man, want to get "the most for your money" always. Now, then—granted that what you get for what you pay must always have the maximum value—we want you to see our Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes. For in these clothes you really do get more for what you pay than in any others.

It is a fact that Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes have better quality, both of materials and tailoring, than any others at their prices, which is why we can truthfully say that our $18, $20, $22.50 and $25 Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits are the equal of garments for which others ask from $5 to $10 more. And that is why you should at least SEE them.

Suits $18 to $50 Overcoats $15 to $40

The Yorke Shirt Shop

THE YORKE SHIRT CO.
Manufacturers of Yorke Shirts
Will Open a Retail Store in New York at 1272 Broadway, Between 32nd and 33rd Streets.
Tomorrow, May 11th
And take this opportunity to say a few plain words of importance to EVERY MAN IN THIS VICINITY

Bear in mind that the Manufacturers of the YORKE SHIRTS are opening this store

YORKE SHIRTS have been for years and are now being sold by leading department stores and fashionable haberdashers throughout the United States and Canada. They are not an experiment—a "perhaps"—"a mean-to-be." They are a *big, strong, able-bodied, demonstrated success.*

And yet you have never heard of them!

Very true; and it is **because** you have never heard of them—and **because we mean that you shall henceforth hear a good deal about them**—that we now and here **invite you** to come to 1272 Broadway—**and get acquainted with the Yorke Shirt.**

YORKE SHIRTS are made in **our factory** at Glens Falls, N. Y., a factory that is **big, and clean, and airy and bright**—a factory that you'd **enjoy** going through, and that you're **welcome** to go through when you please.

Thousands of men right here in New York—not impossibly even *you, yourself*—are at this moment wearing YORKE SHIRTS.

The reason? Because *hitherto*, YORKE SHIRTS have come to you disguised—bearing the names of leading dealers everywhere.

From this time **forth**, THE YORKE SHIRT SHOP will sell YORKE SHIRTS with YORKE LABELS.

Made in every style. Made of exclusive fabrics. Made in exclusive designs. Made in every size. Made in every sleeve length. Made with buttons that stay on. Made to fit and to satisfy.

$1.50 to $7.50

OUR GUARANTY—YORKE SHIRTS are guaranteed absolutely unfading and in every other particular. MONEY BACK, or A NEW SHIRT. (This applies to the most delicate shades—pink, green, lavender or tan—as well as the staple blacks and blues).

If your shirts fade, don't blame your laundry—blame your shirt-maker

The Yorke Shirt Shop, 1272 Broadway

Factories: Glens Falls, N. Y.
Wholesale Salesrooms, 29 Union Square

Clothes from Maker to Wearer

"A Sale Value That Keeps 'Em Coming"
---MOE LEVY

This is not a sale, but a real sale value. It took me over 32 years to produce this value. That's a long time, but the experience of each past season has enabled me to produce better clothes and give better clothes value. I have built up a great clothing business here on Walker Street because I have given great values—because I am manufacturer and retailer in one, and because I save thousands of dollars a year in rent through my Walker Street location.

The proof of my claim to save you 1-3 of your clothes money is completely demonstrated in my

$25 Guaranteed Suits at $15

If you have never seen this famous $15 line of mine you simply don't know how much style, quality and good tailoring your $15 can buy. As manufacturer I create my own fashions—I select my own fabrics direct from the mill. Every garment is tailored by my own men under my personal supervision. I specialize on these garments, I crowd them with value and guarantee a through and through $25 suit for $15.

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Open Saturdays Until 11 P. M.
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